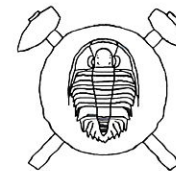


Revision of the Silurian and Devonian stromatoporoids of Bohemia described by Počta (1894)



Revize českých silurských a devonských stromatoporoidů popsaných Počtou (1894) (Czech summary)

(1 plate)

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The stromatoporoid fauna of Central Bohemia described by Počta (1894) is revised. Two species – one of them with two subspecies – come from Silurian strata, the other nine valid species (and two synonyms) come from Lower Devonian strata. For every species, the recent name, the synonyms, the type material, the exact type locality, and a diagnosis is given. Lectotypes are designated for six species. Furthermore, the new species *Schistodictyon koneprusense* n. sp. from the Middle Pragian of Koněprusy (Central Bohemia) is described.

Key words: Stromatoporoidea, taxonomy, Silurian, Devonian, Bohemia

1. Introduction

Since the times of Barrande it is well known, that the Silurian and Devonian strata of Central Bohemia contain stromatoporoids. For the first time the stromatoporoid fauna of Central Bohemia has been described by Počta (1894) as a part of Barrande's "Système silurien du centre de la Bohême". In the following 100 years no revision of the type material of Počta (1894) has been made. Up to now descriptions of Central Bohemian stromatoporoids are given only by Počta (1894) and Počta (1911). This is a very great gap in our knowledge about Palaeozoic stromatoporoids for following reasons: 1) The monograph of the Bohemian stromatoporoids by Počta (1894) is one of the first monographs about Palaeozoic stromatoporoids. 2) The recent knowledge of the stromatoporoids of the Lower Devonian (esp. Pragian) is insufficient, because only few faunas are modern described and the known faunas are relatively poor (Stearn 1979: 229, 230; Stock 1990: 257–258; Webby & Stearn & Zhen 1993; Stearn 1997: 340–341; Stock 1997: 282–285).

This situation was the reason for Dr. Jindřich Hladil and the author to make a detailed investigation of the Lower and Middle Devonian stromatoporoids of Central Bohemia during the years 1996 to 1998, supported by a grant of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Of course, this investigation included a revision of the stromatoporoids described by Počta (1894). Unfortunately, the final report of the research project is so big and includes so much photo-plates, that it will be very difficult to publish these results. And if it will be published, this will take several years. On the other side, 1) the photographs published in Počta (1894) are of good quality and 2) the results of this revision are urgently needed for the revision of the stromatoporoid part of the "Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology". Therefore, this short contribution gives the main taxonomic results of my revision of the

stromatoporoids described by Počta (1894). For every stromatoporoid species of Počta the recent name, the synonyms, the lectotype/holotype, the exact type locality, and a diagnosis are given. Concerning a photographic documentation of the type material it is referred to the plates 18 to 19 bis of Počta (1894).

2. Investigated stromatoporoid material

The investigated stromatoporoid material includes on one side the whole type material of the monograph of Počta (1894) and on the other side extensive new collections within the Koněprusy Limestone of the Pragian and the *Acanthopyge* Limestone of the Eifelian and Lower Givetian of several quarries in the vicinity of Koněprusy (ca. 30 km southwest of Prague). A short communication about the new stromatoporoid collections coming from the Koněprusy Limestone of the Pragian is given by May & Hladil (1998). Furthermore, May (1999a) presents a short paper about the stromatoporoids of the *Acanthopyge* Limestone of the Eifelian and Lower Givetian in the vicinity of Koněprusy. The new stromatoporoid collections from the Koněprusy Limestone of the Pragian and the *Acanthopyge* Limestone of the Eifelian and Lower Givetian of Koněprusy are stored in the Geological-Palaeontological Museum (= GPM) of the University of Muenster (Germany) under the catalogue number B2.B6.

The stromatoporoid type material of the monograph of Počta (1894) is housed in the Barrande-Collection of the National Museum (Prague). Almost all thin-sections figured by Počta (1894) could be found. Only the thin-section figured by Počta (1894) on pl. 19 fig. 1 is missing. Furthermore many other thin-sections and remaining slabs of the stromatoporoid coenostea could be found. Despite of their age, the quality of the thin-sections is remarkably good. By the use of engraved numbers and other characteristics, it was possible to attach all

thin-sections and remaining slabs without any doubt to definite coenostea. The type material of Počta (1894) embraces 24 different stromatoporoid coenostea in total. This material got the new catalogue numbers L32413 to L32436.

3. Revision of the stromatoporoids

3.1. General remarks

The revision of the stromatoporoids described by Počta (1894) included several questions: 1) What is the exact collecting locality and stratigraphical position of the type material? 2) What is their exact taxonomical position? 3) What are true species and what are synonyms?

For all questions the new stromatoporoid collections from the Koněprusy Limestone and the *Acanthopyge* Limestone of Koněprusy were an inalienable aid.

One important result is, that – except of *Actinostroma vastum* Počta 1894 – all specimens from the localities “Koněprusy” and “Hill near Plešivec” come from the Koněprusy Limestone of Pragian age. On the one hand, this is documented by preservation and embedding limestone. On the other hand, these species are found within the new stromatoporoid collections from the Koněprusy Limestone of the quarries “Čertovy schody-západ” and “Čertovy schody-východ” southerly of Koněprusy (May & Hladil 1998), but not in the *Acanthopyge* Limestone (May 1999a).

An important part of the revision was the fixing of the type specimens. In the case of *Stromatopora rarissima* Počta 1894 it is a holotype by monotypy, because Počta (1894: 161) wrote that he had only one specimen of this species. Flügel (1956, 1958, 1959) designated lectotypes for the species *Actinostroma contextum* Počta 1894, *Actinostroma perspicuum* Počta 1894, *Actinostroma vastum* Počta 1894, *Clathrodictyon bohemicum* Počta 1894, *Clathrodictyon clarum* Počta 1894, *Clathrodictyon neglectum* Počta 1894, and *Stromatopora columnaris* Počta 1894. For all other species up to now no type specimen has been defined. The lectotypes of the species *Stromatopora latens* Počta 1894 and *Stromatopora florida* Počta 1894 are chosen among several conspecific coenostea in this paper. Concerning the remaining species *Actinostroma frustulum* Počta 1894, *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta 1894, *Clathrodictyon socium* Počta 1894, and *Stromatopora compta* Počta 1894 the situation is, that only one specimen has been found in the Barrande-Collection of the National Museum (Prague). Because it is possible, that Počta (1894) had during describing these species more material than is now preserved in the Barrande-Collection, the author designates in this paper the preserved coenostea as lectotypes.

3.2. Taxonomically important characters

The systematic position of the stromatoporoid was intensively discussed for a long time (cf.: May 1993: 25–26;

Stearn & Pickett 1994: 1; Kershaw 1998: 510). Following the overwhelming majority the author interprets the Palaeozoic stromatoporoids as an extinct class Stromatoporoidea Nicholson & Murie 1879 of the Porifera.

Depending on this discussion the systematic subdivision of the Palaeozoic stromatoporoids and the definition of the systematically important characters changed. A crucial point is the changing valuation of the microstructure of the skeletal elements. Počta (1894) and his contemporaries ignored the microstructure. Russian palaeontologists of this century gave the skeletal microstructure very high importance, but did not distinguish between primary microstructures and those microstructures, which originated by secondary processes during diagenesis. Modern investigations show the importance of the primary microstructures of the skeletal elements – see as an example the paper of Stearn (1993). Therefore, I paid great attention to the primary skeletal microstructures of the Bohemian stromatoporoids.

How important the primary microstructure for the generic position is, may be shown by the following example: Počta (1894) put 4 species in the genus *Actinostroma*, which all show a three-dimensional frame of long pillars connected by rod-like horizontal elements, called colliculi. The species *Actinostroma perspicuum* Počta 1894 and *Actinostroma vastum* Počta 1894 have a compact microstructure and are true *Actinostroma*. The species *Actinostroma contextum* Počta 1894 and *Actinostroma frustulum* Počta 1894 have a clinoreticular microstructure and belong to the genus *Atopostroma*, which is classed in another order.

Beneath the microstructure, the morphology and arrangement of the skeletal elements is important on higher systematic level. The skeletal dimensions are important for the definition of the species. In some cases the growth form is systematically important on lower systematic levels. A compilation of the most important skeletal dimensions of the stromatoporoids described by Počta (1894) and of the new collected stromatoporoids from the Koněprusy Limestone is given in Table 1.

3.3. Revised species

The systematic arrangement of the genera follows mainly the classification of Stearn (1980). The corrections of this classification made by May (1993) and Stearn (1991, 1993) are adopted.

Phylum Porifera Grant 1836

Classis Stromatoporoidea Nicholson & Murie 1879

Ordo Actinostromatida Bogoyavlenskaya 1969

Familia Actinostromatidae Nicholson 1886

Actinostroma Nicholson 1886

Type species: *Actinostroma clathratum* Nicholson 1886.
Diagnosis see Stearn (1966: 86) and Stock (1984: 774).

Table 1. Compilation of the most important skeletal dimensions of the Silurian and Devonian stromatoporoids described by Počta (1894) and of the newly collected stromatoporoids from the Koněprusy Limestone (Middle Pragian) of Koněprusy (Central Bohemia). All measurements are taken from vertical sections. The term "pillars" includes pillars and coenostels. The term "laminae" includes laminae, coenostomes, and microlaminae. Further informations concerning the new collections from the Koněprusy Limestone are given by May & Hladil (1998).

Stromatoporoid species	Mt.	Number of pillars / 2 mm			Number of laminae / 2 mm			Distance (mm) of pillars		Pillars: thick (mm)			Laminae: thick (mm)			Astrorhiz. canal dia.		
		min.	max.	mean	stdev.	min.	max.	mean	stdev.	min.	max.	mostly	min.	max.	mostly			
<i>Actinostroma clathratum</i> NICHOLS.	K	6-8	10-12	8.0-9.8	1.4-1.6	8-9	12-14	10.7-10.8	1.0-1.9	0.1-0.5	0.07-0.25	0.04	0.18	0.08-0.09	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.15-0.4
<i>Actinostroma seriforme</i> LECOMP.	K	9	12	10.2-11.2	0.7-1.0	8-10	12-14	10.4-12.8	1.0-1.4	0.1-0.45	0.07-0.35	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.015	0.07	0.03-0.04	0.15-0.4
<i>Actinostroma perspicuum</i> POČTA	L	5	7	6.2	0.8	4	8	5.7	1.2	0.15-0.65	0.12-0.58	0.07	0.12	-	0.03	0.06	-	0.12-0.25
<i>Actinostroma vastum</i> POČTA 1894	L	4	8	5.5	1.3	5	10	8.0	1.9	0.15-0.7	0.09-0.38	0.03	0.26	0.14-0.2	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.15-0.5
<i>Actinostroma vastum</i> POČTA 1894	A	4	7	5.4	0.8	5	7	6.4	0.8	0.22-0.65	0.15-0.6	0.07	0.21	0.15-0.17	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.22-0.55
<i>Plectostroma latens</i> (POČTA 1894)	L	12	16	14.9	1.4	16	18	17.6	0.9	0.06-0.2	0.07-0.18	0.03	0.06	-	0.01	0.05	-	0.05-0.12
<i>Plectostroma latens</i> (POČTA 1894)	K	12	17	13.6-14.3	1.2-1.7	14	19	15.8-17.3	1.0-1.5	0.08-0.2	0.04-0.18	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.02-0.03	0.1-0.2
<i>Plectostroma yunnanense</i> (MANS.)	K	9	11	9.6-10.4	0.5-0.8	8-11	14	11.5-12.4	1.5-2.1	0.1-0.4	0.1-0.3	0.04	0.15	0.07-0.08	0.01	0.10	0.03-0.05	0.15-0.35
<i>Plectostroma crassum</i> (LECOM.)	K	4	8	6.1-6.3	0.9-1.2	7-8	14	11.0	1.5-1.8	0.15-0.55	0.08-0.3	0.08	0.28	0.15-0.18	0.015	0.09	0.03-0.05	0.15-0.45
<i>Schistodictyon neglectum</i> (POČTA)	L	6	10	8.1	1.3	6	9	7.5	1.1	0.18-0.5	0.15-0.54	0.06	0.18	0.10-0.12	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.12-0.48
<i>Schistodictyon neglectum</i> (POČTA)	K	5-6	9	6.9-8.0	1.0-1.1	7	10	8.2-8.8	0.9	0.12-0.5	0.08-0.4	0.05	0.20	0.10-0.12	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.12-0.4
" <i>Clathrodiction subtile</i> POČTA"	L	6	11	8.4	1.6	8	11	9.2	1.0	0.12-0.4	0.1-0.3	0.03	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.12	0.05-0.07	0.12-0.4
<i>Schistodictyon koneprusiense</i> n. sp.	H	5	8	6.7	1.1	3	7	4.3	1.3	0.15-0.75	0.2-0.75	0.06	0.30	0.10-0.15	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.15-0.5
<i>Schistodictyon koneprusiense</i> n. sp.	P	5	9	7.3	1.2	4	7	5.1	1.1	0.15-0.6	0.15-0.6	0.06	0.30	0.10-0.15	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.15-0.5
<i>Schistodic. striatellum</i> socium (PO.)	L	8	13	10.3	1.4	8	11	9.5	0.9	0.1-0.35	0.18-0.3	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.035	0.08-0.15
" <i>Clathrodiction bohemicum</i> POČ."	L	7	11	9.1	1.4	6	9	7.4	0.8	0.12-0.3	0.12-0.37	0.05	0.14	0.07-0.10	0.02	0.09	0.05-0.07	small, rare
<i>Stromatoporella</i> sp.	K	6	10	8.1	1.5	8	12	9.9	1.1	0.15-0.45	0.1-0.3	0.07	0.30	0.12 / 0.2	0.03	0.12	0.08-0.09	0.12-0.3
<i>Stictostroma clarum</i> (POČTA 1894)	L	6	10	8.1	1.1	6	11	8.4	1.3	0.13-0.5	0.07-0.38	0.05	0.18	0.08-0.12	0.02	0.12	0.05-0.09	0.12-0.36
<i>Stictostroma clarum</i> (POČTA 1894)	K	7	10	8.3	1.0	8	11	9.1	1.2	0.1-0.35	0.1-0.4	0.06	0.20	0.10-0.12	0.05	0.12	0.07-0.09	?
<i>Amnestostroma holmesae</i> W., S.&Z.	K	5-6	8-9	6.4-6.9	1.0-1.1	9	14	11.0-12.1	1.4	0.2-0.7	0.09-0.45	0.08	0.35	0.20-0.22	0.01	0.16	0.07-0.08	0.1-0.45
<i>Stromatopora rarissima</i> POČTA	H	4	6	ca. 5	-	4	6	ca. 5	-	0.1-0.55	0.1-0.55	0.08	0.28	0.15-0.16	0.08	0.28	0.15-0.16	0.14-0.25
<i>Syringostromella columnaris</i> (PO.)	L	4	6	4.9	0.7	-	-	ca. 1	-	0.25-0.6	1.5-3	0.12	0.35	0.20-0.25	0.05	0.12	-	0.1-0.25
<i>Syringostromella columnaris</i> (PO.)	K	4	5-7	4.3-5.4	0.5-1.0	-	-	ca. 1	-	0.22-0.75	0.8-7.0	0.12	0.60	0.25-0.35	0.09	0.30	-	0.12-0.3
<i>Salairella perinsignis</i> KHALFINA	K	5-6	9	7.4	1.0-1.2	5-7	12	8.3-10.4	2.1-2.5	0.18-0.45	0.06-0.45	0.09	0.32	0.14-0.16	0.01	0.30	0.02/0.14	0.12-0.4
<i>Atopostroma contextum</i> (POČTA)	L	6	8	6.9	0.8	16	22	19.1	2.3	0.18-0.5	0.03-0.22	0.08	0.25	0.15	0.01	-	-	0.1-0.36
<i>Atopostroma contextum</i> (POČTA)	K	5	7-8	6.2-6.7	0.8-1.0	13	20	14.8-15.6	1.3-2.3	0.18-0.6	0.07-0.2	0.07	0.27	0.15-0.18	0.01	0.32	-	0.1-0.3
" <i>Stromatopora compta</i> POČTA"	L	5	9	6.8	1.4	11	16	12.8	1.7	0.2-0.43	0.08-0.28	0.10	0.22	-	0.02	0.10	-	0.05-0.2
<i>Atopostroma frustulum</i> (POČTA)	L	7	11	9.3	1.2	8	13	10.3	1.7	0.14-0.35	0.1-0.25	0.05	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.15	0.02-0.06	0.13-0.4
<i>Atopostroma frustulum</i> (POČTA)	K	7	11	8.6-9.0	1.3-1.4	7-8	12-13	10.1	1.5-2.2	0.15-0.45	0.07-0.3	0.05	0.18	0.10-0.12	0.015	0.18	-	0.13-0.4
<i>Parallelopore florida</i> (POČTA 1894)	L	7	12	9.4	1.7	7	12	8.8	1.7	0.1-0.35	0.17-0.35	0.06	0.25	0.13-0.15	0.08	0.20	0.12	0.06-0.25
<i>Parallelopore florida</i> (POČTA 1894)	K	7-8	11	8.6-9.0	0.8-1.2	7-8	11-14	9.1-9.2	1.1-2.1	0.1-0.35	0.1-0.4	0.06	0.25	0.12-0.15	0.01	0.20	0.10-0.12	0.09-0.35

Abbreviations: Mt. = material; L = lectotype; H = holotype; P = Paratype; K = newly collected from the Koněprusy Limestone (Middle Pragian) of Koněprusy; A = newly collected from the Acanthopyge Limestone (Eifelian) of Koněprusy; min. = minimum; max. = maximum; stdev. = standard deviation; Astrorhiz. canal dia. = astrorhizal canal diameter in mm.

Remarks: Of diagnostic importance is that the colliculi are arranged in horizontal layers. Consequently, in vertical sections the horizontal elements look like continuous laminae. This character distinguishes *Actinostroma* from *Plectostroma*.

Actinostroma perspicuum Počta 1894

- * 1894 *Actinostroma perspicuum* Počta: 146–147, pl. 18 figs. 3–6.
 ?? 1956 *Actinostroma hebbornense perspicuum* – Flügel: 45; cum syn.
 1959 *Actinostroma (Actinostroma) perspicuum* – Flügel: 172–174, pl. 7 fig. 5; cum syn.
 1968 *Actinostroma perspicuum* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 314; cum syn.
 1985 *Actinostroma perspicuum* – Bogojavlenskaja & Chromych: 44; cum syn.

Lectotype: Flügel (1956: 45) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18 figs. 3–4. The whole type material of *Actinostroma perspicuum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32424 and consists of 13 thin sections and 9 remaining slabs. The thin-sections No. L32424a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 18 figs. 5–6).

Type locality: According to Počta (1894) the material came from the limestones of stage “g3” from “Hlubočepy”. Because of the remnants of embedding limestone at the lectotype and other hints this coenosteum came with very high probability from the lower part of the quarry “Nad Tráť” in Praha-Hlubočepy. In this part the “Upper Třebotov Limestone” of the Upper Emsian is outcropping. A description of the quarry “Nad Tráť” is given by Chlupáč et al. (1979: 128).

Material: Only the lectotype.

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Actinostroma*. The pillars are 0.07–0.12 mm thick and the horizontal elements are 0.025–0.060 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 5–7 pillars and 4–8 horizontal elements. In the vertical section the slender cylindrical pillars build with the horizontal elements a very regular rectangular net.

Remarks: It is very questionable if the material described by Flügel (1956: 45) under the name *Actinostroma hebbornense perspicuum* belongs to this species. The insufficient description of Flügel (1956: 45) mentions irregular, often short pillars.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Actinostroma perspicuum* Počta 1894 is known only from the Upper Emsian of Central Bohemia.

Actinostroma vastum Počta 1894

- * 1894 *Actinostroma vastum* Počta: 148–149, pl. 18 figs. 1–2.
 non 1956 *Actinostroma* cf. *vastum* – Flügel: 47.
 1959 *Actinostroma (Actinostroma) vastum* – Flügel: 189–190; cum syn.
 1968 *Actinostroma vastum* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 463–464; cum syn.
 1999a *Actinostroma vastum* – May: pl. 1 fig. 1.

Lectotype: Flügel (1959: 189) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18 figs. 1–2. The whole type material of *Actinostroma vastum* Počta 1894 be-

longs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32425 and consists of 10 thin sections and 5 remaining slabs. The thin-section No. L32425a is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 18 figs. 1–2).

Type locality: Počta (1894) wrote that the material came from the limestones of stage “f2” from the “Hill near Plešivec”. According to Dr. J. Hladil the lectotype stems with a probability close to security from a limestone of Upper Emsian age. The reason is, that the embedding sediment consists to 90 % of ossicles of *Cupressocrinites* and *Gasterocoma*. This embedding sediment has very close similarity with the fissure fillings by Suchomasty Limestone (Upper Emsian) observed by Dr. J. Hladil at the locality “Hill near Plešivec” (ca. 800 m southeast of Koněprusy). The fact is remarkable that *Actinostroma vastum* never could be found within the new collections in the Koněprusy Limestone.

Material: The lectotype and a coenosteum (GPM No.: B2.B6/B3) figured by May (1999a: pl. 1 fig. 1) which has been found in bed 37–41 of the *Acanthopyge* Limestone (higher Eifelian) in Jirásek’s quarry near Koněprusy.

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Actinostroma*. The pillars are 0.03–0.26 mm (mostly 0.14–0.20) mm thick and the horizontal elements are 0.025–0.09 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 4–8 pillars and 5–10 horizontal elements. Characteristic is the development of the pillars: On the one hand, the size of the pillars shows a large variation, on the other hand spool-shaped pillars relatively frequently occur beneath cylindrical pillars.

Remarks: The material described by Flügel (1956: 47) under the name *Actinostroma* cf. *vastum* surely does not belong not to *A. vastum*, because Flügel (1956: 47) counts 5–6 pillars/1 mm and 5–6 laminae/1 mm.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Actinostroma vastum* Počta 1894 is known only from the Upper Emsian and the higher Eifelian of Central Bohemia.

Plectostroma Nestor 1964

Type species: *Actinostroma intertextum* Nicholson 1886.
Diagnosis: see Stock (1991: 901).

Remarks: *Plectostroma* is distinguished from *Actinostroma* by the fact that the colliculi are randomly distributed and not arranged in horizontal layers.

Plectostroma latens (Počta 1894)

- * 1894 *Stromatopora latens* Počta: 160–161, pl. 19bis figs. 4–7.
 1968 *Stromatopora latens* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 237.

Lectotype: The whole type material of *Stromatopora latens* Počta 1894 contains two coenostea. One of the both coenostea is better preserved than the other. Herewith I elect the better preserved coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32428 and consists of 1 thin-section and 3 remaining slabs. The thin-section No. L32428a is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis figs. 6–7).

Paralectotype: Without any doubt the paralectotype is conspecific with the lectotype. It came from the type locality. The paralectotype has the catalogue number L32429 and consists of 1 thin-section and 9 remaining slabs. The thin-section No. L32429a is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis figs. 4–5).

Type locality: According to Počta (1894) the material came from the limestones of stage “f2” from “Koněprusy”. The exact

provenance is the Koněprusy Limestone of Pragian age from Koněprusy. Further informations about this locality are given by Chlupáč (1993: 69), Galle & Hladil (1991: 31), Hladil (1997), and Slavík (1998).

Material: The lectotype, the paralectotype, and following new collections in the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age from Koněprusy: 12 coenostea from the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" (GPM No.: B2.B6/A3, A5, A25, A26, A38, A53, A63, A65, A68, A69, A71, A79) and 4 coenostea from the quarry "Čertovy schody-východ" (GPM No.: B2.B6/H3, H5, H6, H11).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Plectostroma*. The pillars are 0.03–0.09 mm thick and the horizontal elements are 0.01–0.05 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 12–16 pillars and 16–18 horizontal elements.

Occurrence: *Plectostroma latens* Počta 1894 is known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia.

Ordo Clathrodictyida Bogoyavlenskaya 1969
Familia Tienodictyidae Bogoyavlenskaya 1965

Schistodictyon Lesovaya 1970

Type species: *Schistodictyon posterius* Lesovaya 1970.

Diagnosis see Stearn (1991: 614). Concerning the distinction from *Anostylostroma* see also Webby & Zhen (1997: 31).

Schistodictyon neglectum (Počta 1894)

Pl. I, fig. 1

- * 1894 *Clathrodictyon neglectum* Počta: 153–154, pl. 18bis figs. 5–7.
1894 *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta: 155–156, pl. 19 figs. 6–7.
non 1958 *Clathrodictyon neglectum* – Flügel: 151–152, pl. 2, fig. 6.
1968 *Clathrodictyon neglectum* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 279–280; cum syn.
1968 *Clathrodictyon subtile* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 414; cum syn.
-- "Clathrodictyon subtile" – see below!

Lectotype: Flügel (1958: 144) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18bis figs. 5–7. The largest part of the type material of *Clathrodictyon neglectum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32417 and consists of 5 thin-sections and 7 remaining slabs. The thin section No. L32417a is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 18bis fig. 5). Thin sections of the lectotype are figured on plate I, fig. 1.

Paralectotype: Without any doubt the paralectotype is conspecific with the lectotype. It came from the type locality. The paralectotype has the catalogue number L32419 and is a polished part of a coenosteum.

Type locality: same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: The lectotype, the paralectotype, and 7 new collected coenostea from the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age in the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" near Koněprusy (GPM No.: B2.B6/A2, A9, A10, A13, A46, A80, A102).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Schistodictyon*. The pillars are 0.05–0.18 mm thick and the laminae are 0.02–0.12 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 6–

10 pillars and 7–10 laminae. Within the tangential section the development of the pillars is remarkably diverse, because apart from simple, isolated pillars, meandering pillars and ring pillars also occur.

Remarks: The lectotype of *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894) and the lectotype of *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta are distinguished only by a slight difference of the number of laminae. The new collected coenostea show clearly that the lectotype of *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894) and the lectotype of *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta 1894 are conspecific. Table 1 allows a comparison of all relevant skeletal dimensions. Consequently *Clathrodictyon neglectum* Počta 1894 and *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta are synonymous. Because of the fact, that the original material of *neglectum* Počta 1894 provides more informations than the original material of *subtile* Počta 1894, *neglectum* has been chosen.

The material from the Devonian of Graz (Austria), determined by Flügel (1958) as *Clathrodictyon neglectum*, is insufficiently described and figured. Flügel & Flügel-Kahler (1968: 279) excluded it from the species.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894) is known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia.

"Clathrodictyon subtile Počta 1894"

- * 1894 *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta: 155–156, pl. 19 figs. 6–7.
1968 *Clathrodictyon subtile* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 414; cum syn.

Lectotype: The whole type material of *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. Herewith I elect this coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32420 and consists of 4 thin sections and 1 remaining slab. The thin section No. L32420c is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 19 figs. 6–7).

Type locality same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: Only the lectotype.

Remarks: *Clathrodictyon subtile* Počta 1894 is a junior synonym of *Schistodictyon neglectum* Počta 1894.

Schistodictyon koneprusiense n. sp.

Pl. I, fig. 2

Holotype: Herewith I elect the coenosteum stored under catalogue number B2.B6/A75 in the Geological-Palaeontological Museum of the University of Muenster to be holotype. The holotype is 200 mm long and 100 mm thick and it is a part of a thick layered to irregular bulbous coenosteum. Two vertical and two tangential thin sections are made. Thin sections of the holotype are figured on Pl. I, fig. 2.

Paratype: The paratype is stored under catalogue number B2.B6/A77 in the Geological-Palaeontological Museum of the University of Muenster. The paratype is 160 mm long and 80 mm thick and it is a part of an irregular bulbous coenosteum. One vertical and one tangential thin-section are made.

Type locality: The holotype and the paratype come from the reef core in the eastern part of the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" near Koněprusy. This part of the Koněprusy Limes-

tone belongs to the *kindlei* conodont zone, which is Middle Pragian in age. The locality of the holotype has the coordinates: West 770770 m/ South 1058270 m/ Height 410 m. The locality of the paratype has the coordinates: West 770760 m/ South 1058260 m/ Height 415 m. Further informations about the conodont zone and the coordinate system are given by Slavík (1998).

Material: Only the holotype and the paratype.

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Schistodictyon*. The pillars are 0.06–0.30 mm thick and the laminae are 0.04–0.10 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 5–9 pillars and 3–7 (mostly 4.3–5.1) laminae. Within the tangential section the development of the pillars is remarkably diverse, because besides simple, isolated pillars, meandering pillars and ring pillars also occur.

Description: The growth form of the coenostea reaches from irregular bulbous to thick layered. Latilaminae are not visible.

In the vertical section the pillars extend only from one lamina to the next lamina. Generally the pillars are randomly distributed. In some places the pillars are alternating, in some other places the pillars are superposed over 2–3 interlaminae spaces. Within the vertical section simple pillars are cylindrical or slender spool-shaped. Simple pillars are roughly as frequent as pillars which are branching upwards in an Y-shaped to V-shaped manner. Between the different types of pillars there are continuous transitions. Normally only one branching occurs, but in rare cases a second branching is visible. If such a second branching occurs, this will be shortly below the upper lamina. Within the vertical section ring pillars can be found relatively frequently, but in any case the ring pillars are more rare than the other types. The pillars are 0.06–0.30 mm thick, mostly 0.10–0.15 mm thick. The distance between two pillars is 0.15–0.75 mm, mostly 0.25–0.35 mm. On an extent of 2 mm there are 5–8 (–9) pillars (mean: 6.7–7.3 pillars).

The most important horizontal elements are the laminae. The laminae are continuous. Foramina are rare and small. Generally the laminae run \pm straight. Relatively rarely the laminae are gently undulating. These undulating laminae are characteristic for these parts, where the pillars are markedly alternating. The laminae are 0.04–0.10 mm thick, mostly 0.06–0.07 mm thick. The distance between two laminae is 0.15–0.75 mm, mostly 0.35–0.6 mm. On an extent of 2 mm are 3–7 laminae (mean: 4.3–5.1 Laminae). A second type of horizontal elements are 0.015–0.03 mm thick, microcrystalline dissepiments. The dissepiments are mostly gently domed, more rarely straight or vesicular. These dissepiments occur frequently to very frequently. They are in most cases \pm horizontally orientated. Sometimes these dissepiments are building laminae-like structures, which can be distinguished easily from true laminae by their smaller thickness. Horizontal astrorhizal canals are inconspicuous, occur occasionally and have 0.2–0.45 mm diameter. Vertical astrorhizal canals are rare and have 0.3–0.5 mm diameter. The astrorhizal canals contain dissepiments.

Table 1 allows a comparison between the skeletal dimensions of the holotype and the paratype.

The tangential section shows the high variability of the development of the pillars: In some parts dominate simple pillar cross-sections with 0.06–0.15 mm diameter, which are rounded, compact, and isolated from each other. Often these simple pillars are joined to little groups. In other parts dominate more complex pillar cross-sections, which are fused to twisted or branching walls. Furthermore these walls can build meandering to net-like structures. These walls are 0.06–0.18 mm (mostly 0.10–0.12 mm) thick. In other parts dominate ring pillars. Between all these types of pillars there are continuous transitions. The ring pillars occur closely to the laminae. The ring pillars are built partly from the substance of the laminae, partly from the substance of the pillars. The ring pillars have 0.10–0.25 mm (mostly ca. 0.15–0.18 mm) external diameter. The distance between the pillars is 0.15–0.45 mm (mostly ca. 0.3 mm). The tangential section shows that the horizontal elements are true laminae. Astrorhizal canals are rare and not significantly larger than normal galleries. Horizontal astrorhizal canals are 0.15–0.3 mm in diameter. Within the tangential section dissepiments are visible, but not so frequent as in the vertical section, because of their prevailing horizontal orientation.

The microstructure of the holotype is better preserved than the microstructure of the paratype. The microstructure of the paratype is flocculent. Within the holotype the flocculent microstructure is just beginning. Therefore, the primary microstructure of all skeletal elements appears compact and microcrystalline (= dark in transmitted light). Never a cellular or vacuolate microstructure occurs.

Remarks and comparisons: The described characters proof that it is a species of the genus *Schistodictyon*. *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. shows very large similarities to *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894), but is distinguished sufficiently by the remarkably larger distance between two laminae. Further differences to *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894) are the larger frequency of dissepiments and the slightly more expressed branching of the pillars in *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. Probably, both these features correlate with the remarkably larger distance between two laminae, and should not be over-emphasized.

The considerably larger distance between two laminae distinguishes *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. from all hitherto described species of the genus *Schistodictyon*. Furthermore *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. is distinguished from *Schistodictyon striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849), *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks 1933 and many other *Schistodictyon* species by the remarkably diverse development of the pillars within the tangential section (compare "Diagnosis" and "Remarks" of *Schistodictyon striatellum* below).

Clathrodiction latifistulatum Lecompte 1951 from the Givetian of Belgium shows some similarity to *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp., but is distinguished very

clearly by the following characters: the pillars are branching much more frequently, the astrorhizal canals are considerably larger and more frequent, and the distance between two laminae is slightly smaller (Lecompte 1951: 148, pl. 19 fig. 4).

Schistodictyon jackense Webby & Zhen 1997 from the Ludlovian of Queensland (Australia) is relatively similar to *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp., but *Schistodictyon jackense* Webby & Zhen 1997 is distinguished by the considerably smaller distance between two laminae (7–10 Laminae / 2 mm) and the development of the tangential section, where the pillars build complex, ornamental structures (Webby & Zhen 1997: 31–33, fig. 14A–F).

Concerning the appearance of the vertical and tangential section *Schistodictyon* n. sp. aff. *amygdaloides* (Lecompte 1951) described by May (1999b: pl. 1 figs. 3+7) from the Upper Emsian of Southern Spain is relatively similar to *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp., but within *Schistodictyon* n. sp. aff. *amygdaloides* there are 9–13 pillars and 9–15 laminae on an extent of 2 mm.

Occurrence: *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. is known only from the Pragian of Bohemia.

Schistodictyon striatellum (d'Orbigny 1849)

- * 1849 *Stromatopora striatella* d'Orbigny: 51.
 1886–1892 *Clathrodiction striatellum* – Nicholson: 156–158, pl. 1 fig. 1, pl. 5 fig. 3, pl. 19 figs. 6–9. – Non: pl. 19 figs. 10–12.
 1894 *Clathrodiction socium* Počta: 154–155, pl. 19bis figs. 11–12.
 1894 *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta: 151–152, pl. 18 figs. 9–11.
 1933 *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks: 9–10, pl. 2 figs. 5–6.
 1956 *Clathrodiction striatellum* – Stearn: 51, pl. 2 fig. 3.
 1966 *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks – Stearn & Hubert: 35–36, figs. 3, 4, 7.
 1968 *Stromatopora striatella* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 406–409; cum syn.
 1970 *Clathrodiction striatellum* – Mori: 91–93, pl. 3 figs. 1–4; cum syn.
 1978 *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks – Mori: 127, fig. 6C–D.
 1985 *Clathrodiction striatellum* – Bol'šakova & Ulitina: 54–55, pl. 7 fig. 1; cum syn.
 [Further synonyms are given at the subspecies].

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Schistodictyon*. The pillars are 0.04–0.14 mm thick and the laminae are 0.02–0.1 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 5–13 pillars and 5–11 laminae. Within the tangential section the development of the pillars is relatively simple. Ring pillars are absent or very rare. [Diagnosis based on data of Mori (1970) and the revised stromatoporoids of Počta (1894).]

Remarks: The investigation of the original material of Počta (1894) shows that *Clathrodiction socium* Počta 1894 and *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta 1894 are *Schistodictyon* species, which are very similar to the *Schistodictyon* species described by Nicholson (1886–1892) and Mori (1970) under the name *Clathrodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849). Especially *Clathrodiction*

bohemicum Počta 1894 can not be distinguished in any way from *Schistodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849) – even not as a subspecies. *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta 1894 is surely a junior synonym of *Schistodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849)! *Clathrodiction socium* Počta 1894 and *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks 1933 are very similar to *Schistodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849), but they show slight differences concerning the number of pillars and laminae on an extent of 2 mm. Therefore it is justified to value *socium* Počta 1894 and *crickmayi* Parks 1933 as subspecies of *Schistodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849).

Concerning the relevant skeletal dimensions table 1 provides all data of Počta's species. Stearn & Hubert (1966: 35–36, figs. 3, 4, 7) redescribe *Clathrodiction crickmayi* Parks 1933 from the Wenlockian–Ludlovian of Canada: *crickmayi* shows 9–13 (–15) pillars and 8–10 laminae on an extent of 2 mm. *Schistodiction striatellum striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849) has 4–14 pillars (mean: 10–12 pillars) and 4–10 laminae (mean: 6–8 laminae) on an extent of 2 mm (Mori 1970: 92–93).

Occurrence: *Schistodiction striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849), which can be subdivided into three subspecies (*socium*, *striatellum* = *bohemicum*, *crickmayi*), is known from the Wenlockian to Ludlovian of Bohemia and Canada, the Wenlockian of England, Gotland, and Norway, and from the Upper Silurian of Mongolia.

"*Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta 1894"

- * 1894 *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta: 151–152, pl. 18 figs. 9–11.
 non 1958 *Clathrodiction bohemicum bohemicum* – Flügel: 144–145.
 1968 *Clathrodiction bohemicum* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 48–49; cum syn.

Lectotype: Flügel (1958: 144) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18 figs. 10–11. The largest part of the type material of *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32415 and consists of 2 thin sections and 3 remaining slabs. The thin sections No. L32415a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 18 figs. 9–10).

Paralectotype: The paralectotype is conspecific with the lectotype and came from the same locality, the "e2" of "Kozel". The paralectotype has the catalogue number L32414 and is a part of a coenosteum.

Type locality: According to Počta (1894: pl. 18) the holotype came from the limestones of stage "e2" of "Kozel". This locality is on the southern side of a hill, which is situated ca. 2.5 km ESE of Beroun on the left side of the river Berounka (geographical position: 49° 57' 30" N, 14° 06' 10" E) (Galle & Hladil 1991: 10). The exposed "Kozel Limestone" is uppermost Wenlockian in age (Galle & Hladil 1991: 10–11; Kříž 1992: 70). Kříž (1992: 64–72) and Galle & Hladil (1991: 10–13) provide further data concerning the locality.

Material: Only the lectotype and the paralectotype.

Remarks: The skeletal dimensions are given in table 1. *Clathrodiction bohemicum* Počta 1894 is a junior sy-

nonym of *Schistodictyon striatellum striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849)!

The specimen from the Devonian of Graz (Austria) determined by Flügel (1958: 144) as *Clathrodictyon bohemicum bohemicum* is insufficiently described. Flügel & Flügel-Kahler (1968: 48–49) exclude it from the species. Occurrence: Reliable occurrences of *Schistodictyon striatellum striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849) are known from the Wenlockian of England (Nicholson 1886–1892: 156–158, pl. 1 fig. 1, pl. 5 fig. 3, pl. 19 figs. 6–9), Gotland (Mori 1970: 91–93, pl. 3 figs. 1–4) and Canada (Stearn 1956: 51, pl. 2 fig. 3), and from the Upper Silurian of Mongolia (Bol'šakova & Ulitina 1985: 54–55, pl. 7 fig. 1). The revision of *Clathrodictyon bohemicum* Počta 1894 gives the first occurrence of *Schistodictyon striatellum striatellum* (d'Orbigny 1849) in the Wenlockian of Bohemia.

Schistodictyon striatellum socium (Počta 1894)

- * 1894 *Clathrodictyon socium* Počta: 154–155, pl. 19bis figs. 11–12.
1968 *Clathrodictyon socium* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 393–394; cum syn.

Lectotype: The whole type material of *Clathrodictyon socium* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. Herewith I elect this coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32413 and consists of 4 thin sections and 2 remaining slabs. The original of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis fig. 11) has not been found, but with certainty the thin section No. L32413c has been taken directly beneath the original thin section of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis fig. 11).

Type locality: According to Počta (1894) the material came from the limestones of stage "e2" of "Hinter-Kopanina". A first hint concerning the exact provenance gives the heliolitid, which is overgrown by the lectotype. Dr. A. Galle determines it as *Heliolites* cf. *spongodes* Lindström 1899. *Heliolites spongodes* Lindström 1899 occurs frequently in the Kopanina Formation, which is Ludlovian in age (Galle 1973: 31–33). Both geological maps and the field indicate, that the locus typicus is surely a place east of the village Zadní Kopanina, where on gently inclined slope of the valley just the Kopanina Formation crops out in scree and possibly in some artificial outcrops of former times.

Material: Only the lectotype.

Diagnosis: A subspecies of *Schistodictyon striatellum*. The pillars are 0.04–0.12 mm thick and the laminae are 0.02–0.09 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 8–13 pillars and 8–11 laminae. Within the tangential section the development of the pillars is relatively simple: Simple, isolated pillars predominate. First indications of subordinate meandering pillars occur close to the laminae. Ring pillars are absent or very rare.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Schistodictyon striatellum socium* (Počta 1894) is known only from the Ludlovian of Central Bohemia.

Ordo Stromatoporellida Stearn 1980

Familia Stromatoporellidae Lecompte 1951

Stictostroma Parks 1936

Type species: *Stictostroma gorriense* Stearn 1995.
Diagnosis see Stearn (1995: 25).

Remarks: Up to now *Stictostroma* was known not before the Emsian (Webby & Stearn & Zhen 1993: 120–121, 145). *Stictostroma clarum* (Počta 1894) gives the first proof of this genus in the Pragian.

Stictostroma clarum (Počta 1894)

- * 1894 *Clathrodictyon clarum* Počta: 152–153, pl. 18 figs. 7–8.
1911 *Clathrodictyon clarum* – Počta: 1–7, pl. 1.
non 1958 *Clathrodictyon clarum clarum* – Flügel: 146–147, pl. 2 figs. 3–4.
1968 *Clathrodictyon clarum* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 69; cum syn.
non 1993 *Petridiostroma clarum* – Webby & Stearn & Zhen: 132–134, figs. 10A–F, 31A; cum syn.
cf. 1993 *Stictostroma* sp. – Webby & Stearn & Zhen: 145–146, figs. 10C–E, 31B.

Lectotype: Flügel (1958: 146) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18 figs. 7–8. The whole type material of *Clathrodictyon clarum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32418 and consists of 4 thin sections and 3 remaining slabs. The thin section No. L32418d is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 18 figs. 7–8).

Type locality: According to Počta (1894) the material came from the limestones of stage "f2" from "Hill near Plešivec". The locality "Hill near Plešivec" is ca. 800 m southeast of Koněprusy. The exact stratum is the Koněprusy Limestone of Pragian age.

Material: The lectotype and a newly collected coenosteum from the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age in the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" near Koněprusy (GPM No.: B2.B6/A56).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Stictostroma*. The pillars are 0.05–0.18 mm thick and the laminae there are 0.02–0.12 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm are 6–10 pillars and 6–11 laminae.

Remarks: Well preserved parts of the lectotype of *clarum* show the primary microstructure: The middle or upper part of the lamina contains a row of pores of 0.010–0.015 mm diameter, which looks like a string of pearls. Furthermore the pillars contain rarely similar pores. These microstructural features prove that *clarum* belongs to the genus *Stictostroma*.

The coenosteum of *Clathrodictyon clarum* from the Upper Emsian of Praha-Hlubočepy described by Počta (1911) has not been found. Following the description and figures given by Počta (1911), this coenosteum belongs with high probability to the species *Stictostroma clarum* (Počta 1894).

The material from the Devonian of Graz (Austria) determined by Flügel (1958) as *Clathrodictyon clarum clarum* is insufficiently described and figured. Flügel & Flügel-Kahler (1968: 69) exclude it from the species.

The material from the Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia) described by Webby, Stearn & Zhen (1993) under the name *Petridiostroma clarum* is not conspecific with *Stictostroma clarum* (Počta 1894), because it has another microstructure.

The *Stictostroma* sp. described by Webby, Stearn & Zhen (1993) from the Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia) is probably conspecific with *Stictostroma clarum* (Počta 1894) from the Koněprusy Limestone, but the material from Victoria has slightly thicker laminae and a slightly smaller number of laminae compared with *clarum*.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrences of *Stictostroma clarum* (Počta 1894) are known only from the Pragian and Upper Emsian of Central Bohemia, but a similar stromatoporoid occurs in the Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia).

Ordo Stromatoporida Stearn 1980

Familia Stromatoporidae Winchell 1867

Stromatopora Goldfuß 1826

Type species: *Stromatopora concentrica* Goldfuß 1826.

Diagnosis see Stearn (1993: 211).

Stromatopora rarissima Počta 1894

- * 1894 *Stromatopora rarissima* Počta: 161, pl. 19bis figs. 1–3.
- 1968 *Stromatopora rarissima* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 351.
- cf. 1983 *Ferestromatopora polaris* Stearn: 551–552, fig. 5A–D.
- cf. 1990 *Stromatopora polaris* (Stearn) – Stearn: 507, fig. 3.8; cum syn.
- ex gr. 1993 *Stromatopora* aff. *polaris* (Stearn) – Webby & Stearn & Zhen: 158–160, figs. 5, 23, 24.
- cf. 1996 *Stromatopora polaris* (Stearn) – Prosh & Stearn: 31, pl. 14 fig. 5; cum syn.
- ex gr. 1999b *Stromatopora* ex gr. *polaris* (Stearn) – May: pl. 1 fig. 8.

Holotype: Počta (1894: 161) wrote, that he had only one specimen of this species. Consequently, the specimen figured by Počta (1894: pl. 19bis figs. 1–3) is the holotype by monotypy. It has the catalogue number L32416 and consists of 3 thin sections and 1 remaining slab. The thin sections No. L32416a–c are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis figs. 1–3).

Type locality same as “*C. bohemicum*”: uppermost Wenlockian of “Kozel”.

Material: Only the holotype.

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Stromatopora*. Coenosteles and coenostroms are 0.08–0.28 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 4–6 coenosteles and 4–6 coenostroms.

Remarks: *Stromatopora polaris* (Stearn 1983) is very similar to *Stromatopora rarissima* Počta 1894 and is possibly conspecific (compare: Stearn 1983; Stearn 1990; Prosh & Stearn 1996). In the moment, I am not able

to see relevant distinctive marks between both species. But before both species are definitively synonymized further Silurian material of *Stromatopora rarissima* Počta 1894 should be found, because the holotype probably is a stunted coenosteum.

Occurrence: *Stromatopora rarissima* Počta 1894 has been found only in the Wenlockian of Central Bohemia. The close related species *Stromatopora polaris* (Stearn 1983) occurs in the Emsian of Canada (Stearn 1983; Stearn 1990; Prosh & Stearn 1996). Further similar material is known from the Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia) (Webby & Stearn & Zhen 1993) and from the Upper Emsian of Southern Spain (May 1999b).

Familia Syringostromellidae Stearn 1980

Syringostromella Nestor 1966

Type species: *Stromatopora borealis* Nicholson 1891.

Diagnosis see Stearn (1993: 218).

Syringostromella columnaris (Počta 1894)

- * 1894 *Stromatopora columnaris* Počta: 158, pl. 18bis figs. 8–11.
- ? 1956 *Stromatopora columnaris* – Flügel: 51–52, pl. 1 fig. 8; cum syn.
- 1968 *Stromatopora columnaris* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 78–79; cum syn.

Lectotype: Flügel (1956: 51) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 18bis figs. 10–11. This coenosteum has the catalogue number L32430 and consists of 6 thin sections and 4 remaining slabs. The thin sections No. L32430a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 18, figs. 8–11).

Paralectotypes: Without any doubt the two paralectotypes are conspecific with the lectotype. They came from the type locality. The first paralectotype has the catalogue number L32432 and consists of 9 thin-sections and 2 remaining slabs. The second paralectotype has the catalogue number L32433 and consists of 6 thin-sections and 8 remaining slabs.

Type locality same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: The lectotype, the paralectotypes, and following new collections in the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age from Koněprusy: 7 coenosteas from the quarry “Čertovy schody-západ” (GPM No.: B2.B6/A20, A24, A25, A28, A42, A81, A94) and 1 coenosteum from the quarry “Čertovy schody-východ” (GPM No.: B2.B6/H6).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Syringostromella*. The coenosteles are 0.12–0.4 (–0.6) mm thick and the coenostroms are 0.05–0.12 (–0.3) mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 4–6 coenosteles. Latilaminae are well developed and 0.8–7 mm thick. The coenostroms are persisting over a longer distance only at the base (and on the top) of the latilaminae.

Remarks: It is possible, that the material from the Middle Devonian of the Carnic Alps (Italy), which is insufficiently described by Flügel (1956) under the name *Stromatopora columnaris*, belongs to *Syringostromella columnaris* (Počta 1894). But it is not recognizable, if the material of Flügel (1956) had a thin layered encrusting

growth form. Furthermore Flügel (1956: 52) wrote that the coenostroms are ca. 0.5 mm thick and that on an extent of 1 mm there are ca. 3 coenosteles.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Syringostromella columnaris* (Počta 1894) is known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia.

Ordo Syringostromatida Bogoyavlenskaya 1969
Familia Syringostromatidae Lecompte 1951

Atopostroma Yang & Dong 1979

Type species: *Atopostroma tuntouense* Yang & Dong 1979.
Diagnosis see Stearn (1993: 220).

Atopostroma contextum (Počta 1894)

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| * | 1894 | <i>Actinostroma contextum</i> Počta: 144–145, pl. 19bis figs. 8–10. |
| non | 1934 | <i>Actinostroma contextum</i> – Le Maître: 179–180, pl. 11 figs. 1–2. |
| ?? | 1958 | <i>Clathrodictyon</i> sp. (n.sp.?, Form a) – Flügel: 155, pl. 4 fig. 4; cum syn. |
| | 1959 | <i>Actinostroma (Actinostroma) contextum</i> – Flügel: 135–137; cum syn. |
| | 1968 | <i>Actinostroma contextum</i> – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 100–101; cum syn. |
| ? | – | – “ <i>Stromatopora compta</i> ” – see below! |

Lectotype: Flügel (1959: 135) designated for lectotype the specimen figured by Počta (1894) on plate 19bis figs. 8–10. The whole type material of *Actinostroma contextum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. This coenosteum, the lectotype, has the catalogue number L32422 and consists of 4 thin sections and 1 remaining slab. The thin sections No. L32422c–d are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 19bis figs. 9–10).

Type locality same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: The lectotype, an *Actinostroma* sp. labelled coenosteum from Koněprusy (Inv.-Nr. L32427) in the Barrande-Collection, and 8 new collected coenosteas from the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age in the quarry “Čertovy schody-západ” near Koněprusy (GPM No.: B2.B6/A35, A60, A82, A86, A93, A95, A96, A99).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Atopostroma*. The pillars are 0.07–0.27 mm thick and the laminae are 0.005–0.3 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 5–8 pillars and 13–22 laminae.

Remarks: Probably *Stromatopora compta* Počta 1894 is a junior synonym of *Atopostroma contextum* (Počta 1894).

The Lower to Middle Devonian material from France described by Le Maître (1934) is not conspecific with *Atopostroma contextum* (Počta 1894), because the number of pillars and laminae differs too much.

Flügel (1959: 137) wrote, that the material from the Middle Devonian of Graz (Austria) described by Flügel (1958) under the name *Clathrodictyon* sp. (n. sp.?, Form a) belongs to *Actinostroma contextum*. According to the insufficient descriptions of Flügel (1958) and Flügel (1959) it is improbable that this material is conspecific with *Atopostroma contextum* (Počta 1894).

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Atopostroma contextum* (Počta 1894) is known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia.

“*Stromatopora compta* Počta 1894”

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| * | 1894 | <i>Stromatopora compta</i> Počta: 158–159, pl. 19 figs. 8–11. |
| | 1968 | <i>Stromatopora compta</i> – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 82–83; cum syn. |

Lectotype: The whole type material of *Stromatopora compta* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. Herewith I elect this coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32421 and consists of 7 thin sections and 2 remaining slabs. The thin sections No. L32421a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 19 figs. 8–9).

Type locality same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: Only the lectotype.

Remarks: The relevant skeletal dimensions are given in table 1. The coenosteum is very badly preserved. The skeletal elements and their microstructure are so much altered by diagenetic processes that it is impossible to recognize the genus. Probably it belongs to *Atopostroma contextum* (Počta 1894) or a related stromatoporoid. It must be avoided, that this badly preserved *Stromatopora compta* may become a senior synonym to another stromatoporoid species described by Počta (1894), because the type material of every other species is better preserved. Therefore, I decide in my function as the first revising author that any other stromatoporoid species described by Počta (1894) has priority over *Stromatopora compta* Počta 1894.

Atopostroma frustulum (Počta 1894)

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| * | 1894 | <i>Actinostroma frustulum</i> Počta: 145–146, pl. 18bis figs. 1–4. |
| | 1937 | <i>Actinostroma stellulatum</i> var. <i>distans</i> Ripper: 12, pl. 2 figs. 1–2. |
| non | 1960 | <i>Actinostroma frustulum</i> – St. Jean: 243, fig. 1. |
| | 1968 | <i>Actinostroma frustulum</i> – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 168–169; cum syn. |
| | 1970 | <i>Trupetostroma</i> cf. <i>T. ideale</i> Birkhead 1967 – Stearn & Mehrotra: 16–17, pl. 5 figs. 1–2. |
| | 1983 | <i>Atopostroma tuntouense</i> Yang & Dong 1979 – Stearn: 548–549, fig. 4E–H. |
| | 1993 | <i>Atopostroma distans</i> (Ripper) – Webby & Zhen: 346–348, figs. 11A–D, 12E; cum syn. |
| | 1993 | <i>Atopostroma distans</i> – Webby & Stearn & Zhen: 171–173, figs. 27F, 28A–D; cum syn. |
| | 1996 | <i>Atopostroma distans</i> – Prosh & Stearn: 36, pl. 18 fig. 5; cum syn. |

Lectotype: The whole type material of *Actinostroma frustulum* Počta 1894 belongs to one coenosteum. Herewith I elect this coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32423 and consists of 10 thin sections and 1 remaining slab. The thin sections No. L32423a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 18bis figs. 1–4).

Type locality same as *S. clarum*: Pragian of “Hill near Plešivec”.

Material: The lectotype and following new collections in the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age from Koněprusy.

sy: 11 coenostea from the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" (GPM No.: B2.B6/A6, A12, A33, A84, A90, A91, A94, A101, A106, A112, H12) and 1 coenosteum from the quarry "Čertovy schody-východ" (GPM No.: B2.B6/H6).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Atopostroma*. The pillars are 0.05–0.18 mm thick and the laminae are 0.01–0.18 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 7–11 pillars and 8–13 laminae.

Remarks: The type material of *Actinostroma stellulatum* var. *distans* Ripper 1937 from the Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia) redescribed as *Atopostroma distans* (Ripper) by Webby & Stearn & Zhen (1993) is so similar to the lectotype and the new collections of *Atopostroma frustulum* (Počta 1894), that without any doubt *Actinostroma stellulatum* var. *distans* Ripper 1937 is a junior synonym of *Actinostroma frustulum* Počta 1894.

The stromatoporoid figured under the name *Actinostroma frustulum* by St. Jean (1960: 243, fig. 1) has no relations to this species.

Occurrence: Hitherto reliable occurrence of *Atopostroma frustulum* (Počta 1894) has been known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia. The fact, that *Atopostroma distans* (Ripper 1937) is a junior synonym of *Atopostroma frustulum* (Počta 1894), adds the following occurrences: Lower Emsian of Victoria (Australia) (Webby & Stearn & Zhen 1993), Emsian of New South Wales (Australia) (Webby & Zhen 1993), and Lower and Upper Emsian of Canada (Stearn & Mehrotra 1970; Stearn 1983; Prosh & Stearn 1996).

Parallelopora Bargatzky 1881

Type species: *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881.

Diagnosis see Stearn (1993: 224).

Remarks: Hitherto *Parallelopora* Bargatzky 1881 was not known before the Emsian (Webby & Stearn & Zhen 1993: 164). Therefore it is very remarkably, that *Parallelopora florida* (Počta 1894) from the Pragian of Koněprusy is very similar to the type species *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881 from the Givetian.

Parallelopora florida (Počta 1894)

- * 1894 *Stromatopora florida* Počta: 159–160, pl. 19, figs. 1–5.
1968 *Stromatopora florida* – Flügel & Flügel-Kahler: 164; cum syn.

Lectotype: The type material of *Stromatopora florida* Počta 1894 in the Barrande-Collection of the National Museum belongs to five unequivocally conspecific coenostea, which are all from the Pragian of Koněprusy. Up to now no lectotype has been chosen. Herewith I elect the best preserved coenosteum to be lectotype. The lectotype has the catalogue number L32431 and consists of 5 thin sections and 8 remaining slabs. The thin sections No. L32431a–b are the originals of Počta (1894: pl. 19 figs. 2 + 5).

Paralectotypes: The first paralectotype has the catalogue number L32434 and consists of 4 thin sections and 1 remain-

ing slab. The second paralectotype has the catalogue number L32435 and consists of 3 thin sections and 3 remaining slabs. The third paralectotype has the catalogue number L32436 and consists of 4 thin sections and 1 remaining slab. The thin section No. L32436a is the original of Počta (1894: pl. 19 fig. 3). The fourth paralectotype has the catalogue number L32426 and consists of 2 thin sections and 6 remaining slabs.

Type locality same as *P. latens*: Pragian of Koněprusy.

Material: The lectotype, the paralectotypes, and 28 new collected coenostea from the Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age in the quarry "Čertovy schody-západ" near Koněprusy (GPM No.: B2.B6/A4, A7, A11, A39, A40, A41, A44, A45, A48 to A52, A55, A60, A62, A66 to A71, A85, A92, A100, A107, A109, A111).

Diagnosis: A species of the genus *Parallelopora*. The coenosteles are 0.06–0.25 mm thick and the coenostroms are 0.01–0.20 mm thick. On an extent of 2 mm there are 7–12 coenosteles and 7–12 coenostroms.

Remarks: *Parallelopora florida* (Počta 1894) is very similar to *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881. The type material of *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881 from the Givetian of the Bergisches Land (Rhenish Massif, Germany) is redescribed by Lecompte (1952: 292–293, pl. 51 fig. 3). *Parallelopora florida* (Počta 1894) and *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881 have identical microstructure and identical principal macrostructure of the skeleton, and the differences concerning the skeletal dimensions are small: *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881 has slightly thinner coenosteles (thickness of coenosteles: 0.07–0.15 mm), which are a little bit more close together – on an extent of 5 mm there are 24–26 coenosteles. Furthermore *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881 has better developed and much more astrorhizae and the coenosteles are not so clearly developed and not so long. In my opinion, these differences justify an independent species *Parallelopora florida* (Počta 1894) beneath *Parallelopora ostiolata* Bargatzky 1881.

Occurrence: Reliable occurrence of *Parallelopora florida* (Počta 1894) is known only from the Pragian of Central Bohemia.

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Revize českých silurských a devonských stromatoporoideí popsaných Počtou (1894)

Je revidována stromatoporoideová fauna popsaná Počtou (1894) ze středních Čech. Dva druhy, z nichž jeden je zastoupen dvěma subspeciemi, pocházejí ze siluru, dalších devět platných druhů (a dva druhy synonymní) jsou z vrstev spodnodevonského stáří. U každého druhu je uvedeno dnešní označení, synonymika, údaje o typovém materiálu, přesná lokalita a diagnóza. U šesti druhů jsou stanoveny lektotypy, druh *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp. ze středního pragu od Koněprus je popsán jako nový.

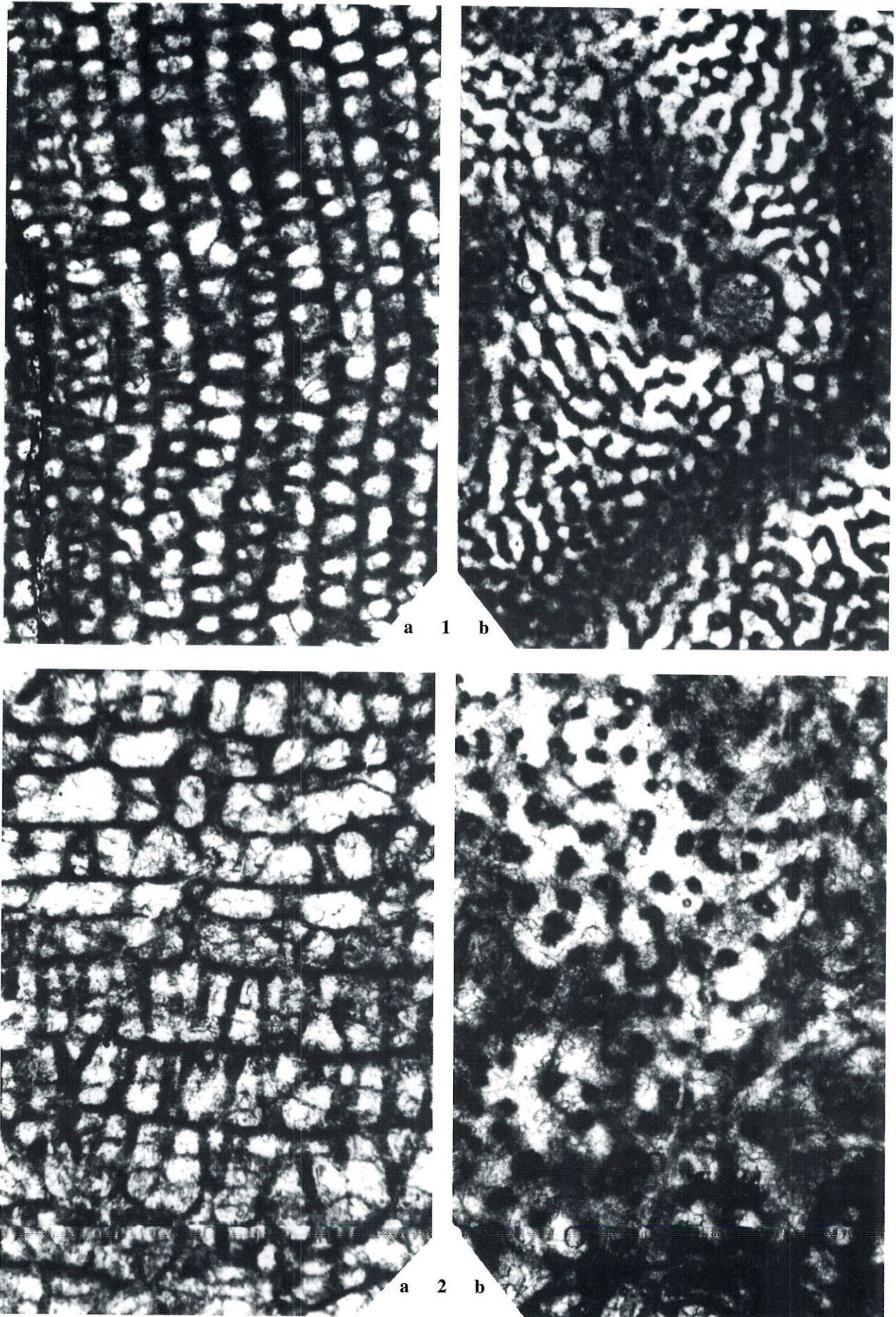
Explanation of Plate I

Schistodictyon from the Pragian of Koněprusy.

1. *Schistodictyon neglectum* (Počta 1894), lectotype; Koněprusy, Koněprusy Limestone of Pragian age; a) vertical section [turned 90°], x20, catalogue number: L32417a [Original of Počta (1894: pl. 18bis fig. 5)]; b) tangential section, x20, catalogue number: L32417d.
2. *Schistodictyon koneprusiense* n. sp., holotype; reef core in the eastern part of the quarry “Čertovy schody-západ” near Koněprusy, Koněprusy Limestone of Middle Pragian age; catalogue number: GPM No.: B2.B6/A75; a) vertical section, x26; b) tangential section, x26.

Photograph of fig. 1 by J. Brožek (Prague)

A. May: Revision of the Silurian and Devonian stromatoporoids of Bohemia described by Počta (1894) (Pl. I)



For explanation see p. 179