tectonic interpretation can merely be a preliminary one reflecting the present state of knowledge.

The Šariš Unit is only represented by fragments of its succession, e.g. by the Middle Jurassic “Black Flysch” and radiolarites (Szlachtowa, Opaleniec, Sokolica and Czajakowa fms) and variegated shales and sandstones of the Upper Cretaceous Malinowa Fm. Some
characteristic members, like the calcareous flysch of the Jarmuta-Proč Fm., have not been recognized. Due to close lithological and spatial relationships to the Middle Jurassic formations, we associate the Lower Jurassic quartzitic sandstones occurring on the Jedľovinka Hill with the Šariš Unit, too.

The Czorsztyn Succession, as a typical representative of the Subpieniny Unit, crops out in patches along the northern PKB margin. Czorsztyn-type blocky klippen are mostly formed by Middle-Upper Jurassic sandy-crinoidal and red nodular limestones surrounded by Aalenian black shales and Upper Cretaceous variegated marlstones of the Púchov facies (e.g. Kopčeky near Lutiše, Holešova skala, Janíkov vrch, Erdúdsky kostol – see Jamrichová et al., 2012). The “transitional” Czertezik Succession is represented by one small klippe near Zázrivá village (Haško, 1976).

The Pieniny Unit is composed of the deep-water Kysuca Succession – its prolongation from the westerly located “Kysuca Gate” type area (Rochovica and Brodno klippen – see e.g. Michalík et al., 2009 and references therein). In the investigated area, the incomplete and dismembered succession lacks Jurassic members and consists of Lower Cretaceous bedded cherty limestones (Pieniny Fm.) and spotted marly limestones of the Fleckenmergel facies (Kapušnica and/or Tissalo Fm.), followed by the Cenomanian–Santonian, upward coarsening-and-thickening synorogenic sequence of dark-grey marly shales, siliciclastic turbidites and bodies of conglomerates and pebbly mudstones containing also the “exotic” material (Snežnica and Sromowce fms, respectively).

The Orava Unit (Haško, 1978) is also a deep-marine succession, but with some special members (e.g., the Adnet Fm.) and with flysch sedimentation starting already during the Albian. According to Mahel’ (1990), it likely represents a frontal element of the Križna nappe system incorporated in the PKB. It builds two large klippen in the easternmost part of the area (Kozinec and Havranský vrch hills), separated by a distinct WNW-ESE trending dextral fault, named here as the Ráztoky Fault.

The Klape Unit consists mostly of thick prisms of mid-Cretaceous terrigenous flysch deposits that overlie the Kysuca Succession in the western part of the area. It is not to be excluded that a long stripe of klippen with Lower Cretaceous cherty limestones north of Lysica village, having been interpreted as a window of the Kysuca Unit, also belongs to the Klape Unit.

The up to thousand metres thick Pupov Formation occupies the central position in the PKB synclinorium and consists of several members. The lower part is composed of Coniacian–Santonian calcareous turbiditic sandstones with marly intercalations, followed by Campanian grey and variegated marlstones. The uppermost part is composed of probably Maastrichtian shallow-water gritty sandstones used as a sharpening stone. Although not definitely clear, we consider the Pupov Fm. as an element of the post-thrusting, wedge-top basins associated with the Gosau Group (cf. Plašienka & Soták, 2015 and references therein).