

ABSTRACT

The collection under study has fourteen (14) specimens which belong to order Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla. The collection includes one genus of family Equidae i.e. *Hipparion* which further has two species, one is *Hipparion antilopinum* and other species is *Hipparion theobaldi*. One family of Tragulidea, and the genus *Dorcatherium* with two species, *Dorcatherium majus* and *Dorcatherium minus*, one family of Giraffidae, the species *Giraffokeryx punjabiensis*, and one family of Bovidae, the genus *Pachyportax* which has one species *Pachyportax latidens*. Another genus of this family is *Selenoportax*, which further has two species i.e. *Selenoportax vexillarius* and *Selenoportax lydekkeri* has been discussed. The specimens have been collected from Bun Amir Khatoon. It consists of a fragment of mandible and mostly isolated teeth.

- In Pliocene epoch, the genus *Hipparion* became extinct and it is characterized by large size of molars. Molar in the species *Hipparion theobaldi* are high crown, oblong, less square in shape. While the molars of species of *Hipparion antilopinum* are smaller and mostly square in shape. Protocone is compressed laterally, oval shaped, in the form of an isolated pillar like structure. Enamel broader and fossittes (such as pre-fossitte and post-fossitte) are relatively simple in species *Hipparion theobaldi* while enamel is complex and highly convoluted in *Hipparion antilopinum*. The *Hipparion* first appeared in North America, migrated to Asia in the lower and middle Siwaliks during Nagri Formation.
- The *Dorcatherium* is a primitive Tragulid with Selenodont dentition. The two species of *Dorcatherium* have been found in the Siwaliks that are *Dorcatherium majus* and *Dorcatherium minus*. Teeth belonging to these species differ in size, cusps are crescentic and inverted V shaped, upper molars in *D. majus* have a strong Mesostyle, while lower molars have cingulum and well developed accessory pillars. Teeth are relatively more hypsodont than the molars of *D. minus*.
- The *Giraffokeryx punjabiensis* is a large sized giraffids found in Siwaliks of Pakistan. The cheek teeth are Brachyodont to sub-Hypsodont having Selenodont type of dentition. The cusps are elevated and the crown is surrounded by rugose enamel layer.

- In the middle Siwaliks, the genus *Pachyportax latidens* was found in Nagri and Dhok Pathan Formation. These large sized Bovids has strongly hypsodont teeth with rugose enamel all around the crown. Upper molars are quadrangular while the lower molars are compressed. Styles are well-developed and a distinct median basal pillar is present in between the major cusps/cuspids.
- The species *Selenoportax vexillarius* is considered the most primitive species of the genus, which was originated in Siwaliks. This species has moderate to large size Bovids. *Selenoportax lydekkeri* are moderate sized Bovids. The teeth belonging to this genus has crescentic cusps, rugose and shiny enamel, broad and high crown with strong median basal pillars. The molars are hypsodont and quadrangular in shape while the lower molars are compressed. The teeth of this genus have Selenodont dentition and cusps are crescentic in shape.