

**ABSTRACT**

The collection under study has thirteen (13) 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*. In family Suidae two genus *Conohyus* and *Propotamochoerus*, the genus *Conohyus* has one species i.e., *Conohyus sindiensis*, genus *Propotamochoerus* is with one species that is *Propotamochoerus hysudricus*. One genus of family Tragulidae i.e., *Dorcatherium* which has two species, one is *Dorcatherium minus* and other species is *Dorcatherium majus*. One family of Giraffidae, which includes the species *Girrafokeryx punjabiensis*. One genus of family Bovidae is *Selenoportax*, which further has two species i.e., *Selenoportax vexillarius* and *Selenoportax lydekkeri* has been discussed. Collection 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) 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 genus *Conohynus* has one species i.e., *Conohynus sindiensis*. It shows some similarities with *Conohynus chinjiensis*. Molars of *Conohynus sindiensis* are short and show bunodont type of morphology having crenulated enamel lining. Median accessory conule is large and in some cases it is flattened.
- One species of the genus *Propotamochoerus* is *Propotamochoerus hysudricus* which is gigantic suid species having complex molars which are quadrangular in shape with a thick cingulum layer around the base of the crown. The tooth morphology show that animal have the Bunodont, Brachyodont type of dentition.

- The *Dorcatherium* is known from a number of Early Late Miocene localities, mainly from the Africa, Europe and the Asia (Pakistan, India). From the type locality of Dhok Pathan, two species of genus *Dorcatherium* have been found i.e., *Dorcatherium majus* and *Dorcatherium minus*. Teeth size in both species is different. Cusps are crescent and V shaped. Upper molars of *Dorcatherium majus* is characterized by strong mesostyle while *Dorcatherium minus* small in size have thick cingulum layer around the crown base.
- The *Girrafokeryx punjabiensis* is one of the largest giraffids found in Siwaliks of Pakistan. The cheek teeth are Brachydont to Sub-Hypsodont having Selenodont type of dentition. The cusps are elevated, and the crown is surrounded by corrugated enamel layer.
- 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.