

Abstract

The collection of specimens under study includes seven species which belong to six genera, four subfamilies and a single order Artiodactyla. It consists of isolated upper and lower teeth and a maxillary fragment bearing molars.

- i. A species *Hyotherium chisholmi* of the Siwalik is derived from *Hyotherium* stock of Europe and most probably it entered South Asia at the time of early Chinji formation. It has similarity with *Conohyus sindiensis* and *Hyotherium sommeringi*. The molars of the species are very simple and transversely broad. Median accessory conule is rounded, transversely expanded not blocking the transverse valley.
- ii. A species *Conohyus sindiensis* is similar to *Conohyus chinjiensis*. The molars of *Conohyus sindiensis* are short having cingular post talon. Main cusps are simple and median accessory conule is large and in some cases it is flattened. Another species *Conohyus indicus* has simple molars and the median accessory conule has cingular ridges.
- iii. *Listriodon* has been evolved from *Bunolistriodon* and was found for the first time in the subcontinent as *Listriodon pentapotamiae* that spreads in upper Kamlial strata based on the morphology of premolar and molar. In the molars of the species, the anterior protoloph and the posterior metaloph make transverse crests. The presence of species *Listriodon pentapotamiae* can be observed from lower Siwalik to the middle Siwalik.
- iv. The genus *Propotamochoerus* has four species in the Siwaliks. *Propotamochoerus hysudricus* is a gigantic suid species having complex molars provided with vertical ridges and grooves. Another species *Propotamochoerus salinus* is a small suid having molars with rugose enamel.
- v. Two species of genus *Potamochoerus* are present in the Siwaliks which are *Potamochoerus palaeindicus* and *Potamochoerus theobaldi*. *Potamochoerus palaeindicus* is larger than the species *Potamochoerus theobaldi*. In these species,

the molars are triangular. Post talon of the third molar is large, complex and rounded.

- vi. Genus *Hippopotamodon* is large Siwalik suid. They have larger cheek teeth than all the other suid species. The teeth are simple, premolars are non-inflated, post-talon is multituberculated with a thick cingulum. Third upper molar is quadrangular, low crowned with thick cingulum. *Hippopotamodon sivalense* spreads from Nagri to Hasnot through Dhokpathan.