

Abstract

The material under study is the collection of ten (10) specimens which belongs to the order Artiodactyla. The collection includes three genus of family suidae i.e. *Conohyus*, *Propotamochoerus* and *Hippopotamodon*, the genus *Conohyus* has one species i.e. *Conohyus sindiensis*, genus *Propotamochoerus* is with one species that is *Propotamochoerus hysudricus* and genus *Hippopotamodon* has the species *Hippopotamodon sivalense*. one genus of family Tragulidae i.e. *Dorcatherium* which has two species, one is *Dorcatherium minus* and other species is *Dorcatherium majus*. One genus of family bovidae is *Selenoportax* two species of which is *Selenoportax vexillarius* and *Selenoportax hydekeri*. Specimen are collected from the type locality of Dhok Pathan Formation. Collection consist of two mandibular fragments and eight isolated teeth.

- The genus *Conohyus* has one species i.e. *Conohyus sindiensis*. It shows some similarities with *Conohyus chinjiensis*. Molars of *Conohyus sindiensis* are short and show bunodont type of morphology having crenulated enamel lining. Median accessory comule 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 teeth of genus *Hippopotamodon* are larger than any other suid genus. It has simple teeth with multiruberculated cingulum. The teeth of *Hippopotamodon sivalense* is quadrilateral in shape having rounded cusps. Post talonid is present which is supported by cingular ridges.
- The *Dorcatherium* is known from a number of Early Late Miocene localities, mainly from the Africa, Europe and the Asia (Pakistan, India). Two species of genus *Dorcatherium* have been found from the type locality of Dhok Pathan i.e. *Dorcatherium minus* and *Dorcatherium majus*. Teeth of both species are different in size. 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 genus *Selenoportax* is one of the several new genera of Siwalik bovids. *Selenoportax vexillarius* is the most primitive species of the Siwaliks and not known from outside the Siwaliks. This species has moderate to large size bovids. The lower molars are high crown Selenodont teeth. The median rib and stylids are very prominent. *Selenoportax hydekeri* are moderate sized bovids. Teeth are broad, high crown with crescent cusps and strong median basal pillar. The lower molars are quadrangular Selenodont tooth with V shaped cusps.