

ABSTRACT

In the collection under study there are eight species belonging to six genera, four subfamilies and one order i.e., Artiodactyla. It consists of isolated upper and lower teeth, and mandibular ramus. A species *Hyotherium chisholmi* of the Siwalik is a derivative of European *Hyotherium* stock and probably enter South Asia during early Chinji. It is similar to *Conohyus sindiensis* and *H. sommeringi*. Molars are simple, transversely broad. Median accessory conule is small, transversely expanded not blocking the median transverse valley. A species *Conohyus sindiensis* resemble with *Conohyus chinjiensis*. Lower third molar is short with cingular post-talonid, main cusps and median accessory conule is simple. A species *Conohyus indicus* have simple molars, median accessory conule is provided with cingular ridges. *Listriodon* evolved from *Bunolistriodon* and their first record in the sub-continent is as *Listriodon pentapotamiae* from upper Kamrial strata base upon the morphology of premolar and molar. In DM_4 the anterior protolephid and posterior metalephid form transverse crests. The species *L. pentapotamiae* ranges from Lower Siwalik to the Middle Siwalik. The genus *Propotamochoerus* is represented by four species in Siwaliks. A species *P. hysudricus* is a large suid with complex molar. Vertical ridges and grooves are present. A species *P. satinus* is small suid with rugose enamel on the molar. In the Siwaliks, there are present two species of genus *Potamochoerus*. *P. palaeindicus* is larger than the species *P. theobaldi*. Talon in third molar is large, complex and rounded. Genus *Hippopotamodon* is large Siwalik suid, have a gigantic type of teeth. Simple cheek teeth with non-inflated premolar, talon is multituberculated, having a thick cingulum. *Hippopotamodon sivalense* ranges from Nagri through Dhokpathan to Hasnot.