

SUMMARY

The present collection of specimens have been described from the Nagri Formation of Middle Siwaliks (i.e., from the area of Dhokferoz, District Chakwal, Punjab, Pakistan). The material comprises isolated lower and upper teeth, mandibular ramuses and maxillary fragments. It pertains to one Order, four families, eighteen genera and twenty species.

Hyotherium chisholmi is a small species of the genus *Hyotherium* with simple molars. *Conohyus sindiensis* resembles with *Conohyus chinjiensis*. It has short lower third molar with cingular post-talonid. The main cusps and the median accessory conule are quite simple. *Listriodonts* evolved from Bunolistriodonts and their first record in the subcontinent is as *Listriodon pentapotamiae* from Upper Kamlial strata. Genus *Proptomachoerus* is represented by four species in the Siwaliks. A species *P. hysudricus* is a large said with complex molars. Vertical ridges and grooves are present. *Hippopotamodon sivalense* is known by its gigantic check teeth. The species ranges from Nagri to Hasnot through Dhokpathan.

Dorcatherium majus is large species of *Dorcatherium*, with strong mesostyle and cingula in the upper molars and well developed accessory pillars in lower molars. Upper molars are almost quadrangular in shape and are less hypsodont than molars of *D. minus*. *Dorcatherium minus* is a small species of the genus with hypsodont molars.

Giraffa pujabiensis is a large species but smaller than modern giraffa and differing from it by certain details of the check teeth. The species *Hydasphitherium megacephalum* is smaller as compared to the *H. grande* and *H. magnum*. In *Bramatherium perimense* teeth are large and heavy with rugose enamel.

Tragocerus punjabicus is slightly smaller than *T. browni*; with relatively short upper premolar series. In *Selenoportax Vaxillarius* check teeth are large and strongly hypsodont. Enamel very rugose, upper molars quadrate with strong and divergent styles, median basal pillars strongly developed. In the species *Helecoportax praecox* tooth are hypsodont, quadrate, enamel somewhat rugose, styles strong and divergent, ribs moderately developed, median basal pillars very small. In *Tragoportax islami* the upper molars are hypsodont, quadrate, with rugose enamel, very small median basal pillars, styles strong and divergent, the anterior rib is very strong. In *Proamphibos dhokawanensis* lower molars are extremely hypsodont and narrow crowned enamel moderately thick and rugose. The upper molars of *Sivadenota sepulta* are extremely hypsodont, without median basal pillars, enamel moderately thick and slightly rugose, control cavities wide and deep, styles and ribs very strong. In *Antilope Subtorta* the lower molars are broader and less hypsodont and have median basal pillars. In *Gazella lydekkeri* upper and lower molars are extremely hypsodont with small basal pillars, stylids and ribs moderately developed. In *Gazella padriensis* upper molars are hypsodont; with small median basal pillars only in M^1 and M^2 ; styles and median ribs much weaker, than *Gazella lydekkeri*, premolares relatively long and narrow.