

SUMMARY

A systematics of mammalian fossil fauna including three genera and four species i.e., *Sivalhippus cf. theobaldi*, *Hipparion sp.*, *Chilotherium intermedium* and *Propotamochoerus hysudricus* has been worked out from the Dhok Pathan of middle Siwaliks. All the described specimens belong to upper and lower isolated cheek teeth and are in well preserved form.

The morphometric analysis and distributional status of the studied specimens ensure the following changes:

The large collection of Hipparionine including two species *Sivalhippus cf. theobaldi* and *Hipparion sp.* has been confirmed their abundance in the middle Siwaliks. Due to overlapping of some morphometric features i.e., enamel pattern, molar shape, number of plicaballins and fossettes etc. The *Hipparion nagriensis* and *Hipparion antilopinum* has been suggested to merge into *Hipparion sp.*

Sivalhippus cf. theobaldi is a larged size species and has enamel plication thick and less complicated as compared to *Hipparion sp.*, in which enamel plication is thin and more complicated. Round oval shaped protocone is observed in *Hipparion sp.*, while it is compressed, flattened lingually and rounded labially.

The collection of two specimens each of *Chilotherium intermedium* and *Propotamochoerus hysudricus* has confirmed their range of distribution from lowers to middle Siwaliks of Pakistan.

Chilotherium intermedium characterized by constricted protocone, angular V-shaped trigonid, elongated ectoloph and reclined backward hypolophid.

Propotamochoerus hysudricus characterized as lower premolar compressed while third molar is complex and long. It has long talonid and wide anterior lobes. The enamel is wrinkled and thick.