

## ABSTRACT

The collection of twenty three specimens was studied belonging to 9 Genera, 10 Species and one order i.e Artiodactyla. The Middle Siwalik Formations District Chakwal which comprises of Dhok Pathan and Nagri Zone. The collection consists of isolated teeth and madibular fragments.

The Listriodon have evolved from Bunolistriodon and their first record in the subcontinent is as Listriodon pentapotamiae from the upper Kamlial strata on the basis of morphology of Premolars and Molars from anteriorely Protolophid/Protoloph posteriorely metalophid/metaloph which form a transverse crest. The species L.pentapotamiae ranges from lower Siwalik to Middle Siwalik .It is concluded that the European and African Listriodon are descendants from the Siwalik Listriodon.

The tooth of Genus Hzipphoyus is provided with tuberc which have numerous folds of enamel. In the Hzipphoyus lydekkeri the teeth are sub-hypsodont and inultituberculated. The enamel lining of teeth is shiny, thick and corrugated.

The Genus Selenoportax include species Selenoportax vexilarius and selenoportax lydekkert In Selenoportax vexilarius teeth are hypsodont and narrow crowned .The enamel lining is shiny and wrinkled. The Selenoportax lydekkeri is characterized by the sub-hypsodont teeth. Upper molars which are square in shape and having strong median basal pillars. Central cavities are spindle shaped.

Strepsoportax gluten is characterized by molars are hypsodont. The enamel lining is shiny and rugose. The median basal pillar is large.

The Genus Tragoportax include Tragoportax islami. The upper molars are hypsodont, quadrate and with rugose enamel. The median basal pillars are low in vertical height. The styles are strong and somewhat divergent.

Sivaceros gradiens generally characterized by lower premolars and molars are narrow crown and Brachyodont. The median ribs on the lingual side is quite thin as compared to labial side of crown. Fourth Premolar of mandibles are extremely simple with one anterior and two posterior wings.

Antelope Genus is represented by brachyodont tooth. Molars are quadrate and enamel is shiny, thick and rugose. Proamphibos kashmiricus is characterized by narrow molars having prominent basal pillars. The enamel lining is thick, rugose with shiny crown surface. Premolars are extremely hypsodont and narrow crown.

The species Gczzella lydekkeri consist of hypsodont molars with thick basal pillars. The enamel lining is smooth and crenulated . The styles are narrow and strong .The central cavities are constricted and crescentic in shape.