

ABSTRACT

The collection under study consist of 21 specimens that constituting maxillary fragments, isolated premolars and molars. This fossil fauna belongs to orders Perissodactyla and Artiodactyls. The fossils described here are collected from Kund, Bhelomar, Burewala and Chinji Rest House.

Hipparrison antelopinum is characterized by intermediate size of premolars and molars. The enamel lining of the fossettes is comparatively complex as those of *Hipparrison theobaldi*. The protocone is oval in shape.

Hipparrison theobaldi has large-sized cheek teeth. The tooth is robust, broad crown and hypsodont. The enamel lining of prefossette and postfossette is quite simple.

Cormohipparrison theobaldi have complex dental pattern. The placations on the enamel lining of fossettes are complex as compared to *Hipparrison theobaldi*. The plicaballin in the upper cheek teeth is convoluted and complex.

Equus sivalensis is a large-sized *Hipparrison*. The cheek teeth are hypsodont with elongated protocone. The enamel lining is thick and rugosed.

Anthracotherium punjabensis is a small primitive animal having well-developed protoconule in the upper molars. Molars are brachydont having well developed protocoule.

Merycopotomus dissimilis is a large-sized Anthracothere. The molars are selenodont with well-developed four cusps and divided mesostyle.

Dorcabune anthracotherioides is a primitive trangulid. Molar is bunodont. The protocone has backwardly directed labial ridge. The enamel lining has well developed cingular ridges.

Potamochoerus palaeindicus have distinct suid grooves with additional accessory conules. It is supported by thick cingulum.

Hippopotamodon sivalensis is characterized by its gigantic size with simple teeth. Molars bear suid grooves with additional accessory conules.

Pachyportax latidens belonged to genus *Pachyportax*. The cheek teeth are hypsodont. It is squared in shape. The upper molars are distinguished by its transversely extended endostyle

Bison sivalensis has W shaped ectoloph. Molars are robust and strong having thick enamel lining. The median basal pillar is strong and transversely extended. *Cervus punjabensis* has smooth enamel surface with open crests and without accessory inner columns of the teeth. It is hypsodont and broad crowned.