ABSTRACT

In the collection under study there are sixteen species belonging to six genera three sub-families and one order i.e. Artiodactyla. The collection described here is from “Dhok Pathan” and “Nagri” which comprises of middle Siwalik. The collection consists of isolated teeth and maxillary fragments.

Genus Tragocerus originated only from middle Siwalik regions. The genus Tragocerus browni is of mid Pliocene age and recorded in the middle Siwalik of Pakistan. Tragocerus browni species is characterized by hypsodont molars, thick and rugose enamel lining. The central cavities are crescentic and deep. Tragocerus islami is characterized by hypsodont teeth and thick and rugose enamel the central cavities are shallow and simple.

Genus Pachyportax is present in the Nagri and Dhok Pathan zones of the middle Siwaliks. Pachyportax latidens is recorded from Dhok Pathan zone of the middle Siwaliks. It is a large sized Bovid. The lower molars are hypsodont with distinct median basal pillar Enamel is thick and rugose. Median ribs and stylids are moderately developed.

Genus Selenoportax are moderate to large sized Bovids originated in the Siwalik. Selenoportax vexillarius has been regarded as the most primitive species of the genus, Enamel is thick shiny and fauna of Asia and the southern lydekkeri is characterized by The enamel lining is thick, strong: The central cavities are wrinkled, premolars are hypsodont. The species Selenoportax lydekkeri is characterized by the hypsodont molars with strong median basal pillars. The enamel lining is thick and rugose. Central cavities are crescentic and deep.

Genus Tragoportax Pilgrim is known from Dhok Pathan ages of the middle Siwaliks of Pakistan and Jammu Kashmir. It has also been reported from Europe and Africa. The Species Tragoportax islami is recorded from Dhok Pathan, district Thelum, Punjab, Pakistan. It is characterized by the upper molars hypsodont quadrate, with rugose enamel, very small median basal pillar, styles are strong and divergent and central cavities are wide atid deep.

Genus Gazella was lower Pliocene fauna of Asia and the southern parts of Europe. The species Gazella lydekkeri is characterized by hypsodont molars with basal pillars. The enamel lining is thick, crenulated. The Styles are narrow and strong: The central cavities are narrowing crescentic and deep.

Genus Antilope originated in the Siwalik region. The species Antilope intermidius is characterized by moderately hypsodont and narrow crowned lower molars with strong basal pillars. The central cavities are crescentic in shape and are shallow.