

## ABSTRACT

The collection under study consists of six species belonging to four genera, four subfamilies and one order i.e. Artiodactyla. It consists of mandibular ramus, maxillary fragments, isolated upper and lower teeth.

Siwalik species that is *Hyotherium chisholmi* basically derived from the *Hyotherium* stock of Europe that may be migrated to the South Asia in period of early Miocene formation. It is similar to *Conohyus sindiensis* and *Hyotherium soemmerringi*. *Hyotherium chisholmi* is species with not very complicated and transversely expanded molars. This species have a small median accessory conule, broad and with opened median transverse valley.

*Conohyus sindiensis* and *Conohyus chinjiensis* are the species which are approximately similar to each other. *Conohyus sindiensis* species is with a small lower third molar with cingular posttalonid. It has very simple principal cusps and median accessory conule.

Morphology of Listriodonts' premolars and molars shows that Listriodont of the Europe and Africa are derived from the Siwalik Listriodont. The anterior protolophid and posterior metalophid of the fourth deciduous lower molar (DM4) makes a transverse crest. The Listriodonts are recorded for the first time from the upper Miocene strata of the subcontinent as a Listriodont pentapotamiaie.

The genus *Propotamochoerus* is represented by a group of four species in the Siwaliks. Among suinae, the genus *Propotamochoerus* is the first one which appeared in the Siwalik. A species *Propotamochoerus hydricus* is a large suid with complex molar. Vertical ridges and grooves are present. A species *Propotamochoerus salinus* is a small suid with rugose enamel on the molars.

In the Siwaliks, there are present two species of the genus *Potamochoerus*. These are *Potamochoerus palaeindicus* and *Potamochoerus theobaldi*. The species *Potamochoerus palaeindicus* is larger than the species *Potamochoerus theobaldi*. In these suids the third molar has a large, complex and rounded talon.

The genus *Hippopotemodon* is one of the largest form in the Siwaliks. These gigantic size suids are provided by large cheek teeth, multituberculated talon with thick cingulum. A species *Hippopotemodon sivalense* ranges from Nagri to Hasnot through Dhokpathan.