



CERVIDAE FROM DHOK PATHAN AND HASNOT AREAS (DHOK PATHAN FORMATION, NORTHERN PAKISTAN) WITH COMMENTS ON THE AGE OF THESE SEDIMENTS

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ABSTRACT – Previously described fossil remains of the family Cervidae are considered for the age estimation of two well-known fossiliferous localities of Dhok Pathan Formation (*i.e.* Dhok Pathan Type section and Hasnot). It is now well established that different species of the tribe Cervini appeared in the Pliocene in the Siwalik continental deposits. This information is based on the fossil record of these species, and molecular phylogenetic studies regarding the separation of different genera of the tribe Cervini also agree with this age. In previous literature, the age of these fossil sites has been recognized as late Miocene mostly, while other authors mentioned the age of these sites as Pliocene, entirely based on the mammalian fossil assemblages. Recent field surveys conducted in these localities reveals that the fossils, mostly found in pockets and fossil sites within these localities, have a late Miocene–Pliocene age, based on the mammalian fauna.

Keywords: Cervidae, lithology, Late Miocene, Pliocene, Dhok Pathan Formation.

RESUMO – Restos fósseis anteriormente descritos da família Cervidae são considerados para duas localidades fossilíferas bem conhecidas da Formação Dhok Pathan (*i.e.* a seção Dhok Pathan Type e Hasnot). Está bem estabelecido que diferentes espécies da tribo Cervini apareceram no Plioceno nos depósitos continentais de Siwalik. Esta informação é baseada no registro fóssil dessas espécies, e estudos filogenéticos moleculares sobre a separação de diferentes gêneros da tribo Cervini também concordam com a idade. Em trabalhos prévios, a idade dos sítios fossilíferos estudados tem sido reconhecida principalmente como Neomioceno, enquanto outros autores mencionaram como do Plioceno, inteiramente baseados nas associações de mamíferos encontrados nessas localidades. Os recentes levantamentos de campo revelam que os fósseis, encontrados principalmente em bolsões dentro dessas localidades, têm uma idade do Neomioceno–Plioceno, baseada na fauna de mamíferos.

Palavras-chave: Cervidae, litologia, Neomioceno, Plioceno, Formação Dhok Pathan.

INTRODUCTION

The available fossil record of Cervidae in the Dhok Pathan Formation has been mainly collected in the Dhok Pathan type locality, and in the area around Hasnot village. The type locality of Dhok Pathan (Lat. 33°33'32.09"N, Long. 73°09'24.56"E) is situated 65 km NE from Chakwal City and is considered as extremely rich in fossils. The Hasnot village (Lat. 32°49'27.89N, Long. 73°07'52.68E) is situated about 54 km west of Jhelum City in the Potwar Plateau of northern

Pakistan. These two fossil sites represent lateral facies associations within the fine-grained fossil-bearing floodplain deposits that are characteristic of a fluvial depositional environment (Barry & Flynn, 1989; Behrensmeyer *et al.*, 1995; Wills & Behrensmeyer, 1995; Barry *et al.*, 2002).

The important paleontological work conducted by different pioneer authors (Falconer & Cautley, 1849; Lydekker, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1885, 1886; Pilgrim, 1910, 1913, 1932, 1937, 1939; Matthew, 1929; Colbert, 1935) does not address the stratigraphy of the area in detail. Similarly,

previous authors (Sarwar, 1977; Akhtar, 1992; Bhatti, 2004; Ghaffar, 2005; Farooq, 2006; Khan, 2007, 2009) worked on the taxonomic details of different mammalian groups without mentioning the stratigraphic aspects of these fossil sites. In the last decade, Barry and colleagues conducted research and reported biostratigraphic intervals (Barry *et al.*, 2002) from different fossil localities of the Siwaliks. This research is based on 40,000 fossils from 555 different localities, but this important work from Dhok Pathan Formation does not include the Cervidae fossil fauna, regarding that this group needs reevaluation. In addition, this report does not contain the excellent collection of fossils from these sites available at Abu-Bakr Fossil Display and Research Centre, Lahore. Similarly, Shah (2009) mentioned the age of Dhok Pathan type locality as Pliocene based on the mammalian fossil record recovered from Dhok Pathan Formation elsewhere in the Siwaliks. Therefore, the fossil sites yielding the Cervidae remains needs further study in a stratigraphic context, and the main purpose of this paper is to report the Pliocene sediments bearing the Cervidae fauna from the above mentioned fossiliferous localities (Figure 1).

Cervavitus shaanxius Zdansky, 1925 from the upper Miocene of China (Azaña *et al.*, 2013; Wang & Zhang, 2014), is the first representative of crown cervids with monopodial antler construction. Hitherto, no fossil record of pliocervines is reported from the Sub-continent India (Ghaffar *et al.*, 2015). Di Stefano & Petronio (2002) regarded *C. magnus* Zdansky, 1925 as the most ancient representative of *Cervus* during the Pliocene in Asia. *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cervavitus warthae* Czyzewska, 1968 and *Cervavitus perrieri* Croizet & Jobert, 1828 are phyletically linked with *Cervavitus magnus*, but *C. elaphus* is the best representative of genus *Cervus* in Asia. According to Pitra *et al.* (2004), the splitting between *Axis* and *Rucervus* is situated at the base, and further separation into *Cervus*, *Rusa* and *Dama* is evident in the Cervidae phylogeny based on the molecular phylogenetics. According to Croitor (2017), Cervinae members spread in Eurasia during the Pliocene, and also crossed the Himalayan Mountain and became part of faunal elements in the tropical areas of sub-continent India. Three species (*Cervavitus sivalensis*, *Cervavitus colberti* and *Rusa simplicidens*) apparently represent local evolution of *Rucervus* in the Siwaliks. According to Croitor (2014), *Rucervus* shares the antler-plan with *Arvernoceros* from the Plio-Pleistocene of western Eurasia. The known history of family Cervidae (*Cervus*) goes back to the first description of Lydekker (1876), when he established three species: *Cervavitus simplicidens*, *Cervavitus triplidens*, and *Cervavitus latidens*. Later, Lydekker (1885) transferred *C. latidens* from *Cervus* (Cervidae) to *Oreas* (Bovidae), and added a new species (*C. sivalensis*) to the faunal list. Similarly, Brown (1926) described *C. punjabiensis* Brown, 1926, and later Arif *et al.* (1991), described *C. rewati* from the Upper Siwaliks. Lydekker, (1876, 1880, 1884) mentioned the beds with these species as Upper Siwaliks, while Pilgrim (1910, 1913) mentioned them Middle-Upper Siwaliks. In this description, Cervidae will be used to discriminate the Pliocene

sediments from those of the upper Miocene, as no fossil record of the tribe Cervini is recorded before the early Pliocene (Ghaffar, 2005; Ghaffar *et al.*, 2004, 2010, 2011, 2015). To support the early Pliocene fossil record, the lithological characteristics of these fossil sites, along with the age of these sites already mentioned in literature (Pilgrim, 1913; Colbert, 1935; Barry *et al.*, 2002; Shah, 2009), are coupled with recent field observations to highlight the Pliocene exposures. The goal of this paper is to indicate the Pliocene sediments within the Dhok Pathan Formation at Dhok Pathan type locality and Hasnot area based on the literature review, Cervidae fossils, as well as the field observations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied specimens were collected from the sediments of the Dhok Pathan and the Hasnot (Dhok Pathan Formation), Punjab, Pakistan. The authors carried out the collections during different field trips. In addition, some of the specimens used in this study belonged earlier to the collections of the Abu-Bakr Fossil Display and Research Centre, and had been collected in the past from the above-mentioned localities (Dhok Pathan and Hasnot). According to the detailed sketch of Colbert (1935) for Dhok Pathan and Hasnot (Figures 1A-C); the localities # 38, 43, 44, 104, 105, 138 at Dhok Pathan, and localities # 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 140, 157, and 162 at Hasnot yielded the Cervidae fossils that represent the Pliocene sediments along with the upper Miocene ones. For this purpose, we investigated the fossil localities situated on the southern bank of Soan River in Dhok Pathan area (Figure 1B) and on the western bank of Bunnah River in Hasnot area (Figure 1C). The selection of these localities is entirely based on the Cervidae fossils in addition to other mammalian fossils stored at Abu-Bakr Fossil Display and Research Centre. Measurements of the specimens are given in millimeters (**mm**). The catalogue numbers of the specimens consist of series *i.e.* numerator (yearly catalogue number) and denominator (serial number of that year), *i.e.* 83/104 (1983/104) and 02/35 (2002/35).

Abbreviations: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History; PUPC, Punjab University Paleontological Collection; **Ma**, million years ago; **M2**, upper second molar; **M3**, upper third molar; **p2**, lower second premolar; **p3**, lower third premolar; **p4**, lower fourth premolar; **m1**, lower first molar; **m2**, lower second molar; **m3**, lower third molar; **A**, *Axis*; **C**, *Cervus*; **R**, *Rucervus*.

RESULTS

Up until now, five species of the family Cervidae have been reported from the Siwalik continental deposits: *Axis punjabiensis* (Brown, 1926), *Cervus sivalensis* (Lydekker, 1880), *Cervus triplidens* (Lydekker, 1876), *Cervus rewati* (Arif *et al.*, 1991), and *Rucervus simplicidens* (Lydekker, 1876) In addition, more species (*i.e.* *Cervus colberti*, *Rucervus* sp. I, and *Rucervus* sp. II) were identified and described by Azzaroli

(1954), but *C. colberti* and *Rucervus* sp. I were synonymized with *Rucervus simplicidens* and *Rucervus* sp. II to *Cervus elaphus* by Croitor (2017). *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus, 1758 was considered as generic type for *Cervus sivalensis* by Lydekker (1880) at the time of original description of this species from the Siwaliks. The following specimens available at Abu-Bakr Fossil Display and Research Centre have been examined to justify the Pliocene age based on the Cervidae fossils: PUPC 83/104 (right mandibular fragment with m1–2, Figure 2A), PUPC 84/115 (left maxillary fragment with M2–3, Figure 2B), PUPC 87/276 (right mandibular fragment with broken

p2 and well preserved p3–m1, Figure 2C), PUPC 69/146 (left mandibular fragment with broken m1–3, Figure 2D), PUPC 98/77 (left and right maxillary fragments with M2–3, Figures 2E–F) and, left and right mandibular fragment with m1–3, Figure 2G); PUPC 83/119 (right mandibular fragment with m1–2 (Figure 3A), PUPC 87/279 left mandibular fragment with m2–3, Figure 3B), PUPC 02/35 right mandibular fragment with m1–3 (Figure 3C), PUPC 05/12 (left mandibular fragment with p2–m1, Figure 3D); PUPC 83/105 (right dentary fragment with m2 and roots of m3, Figure 4A), PUPC 85/96 (right dentary fragment with

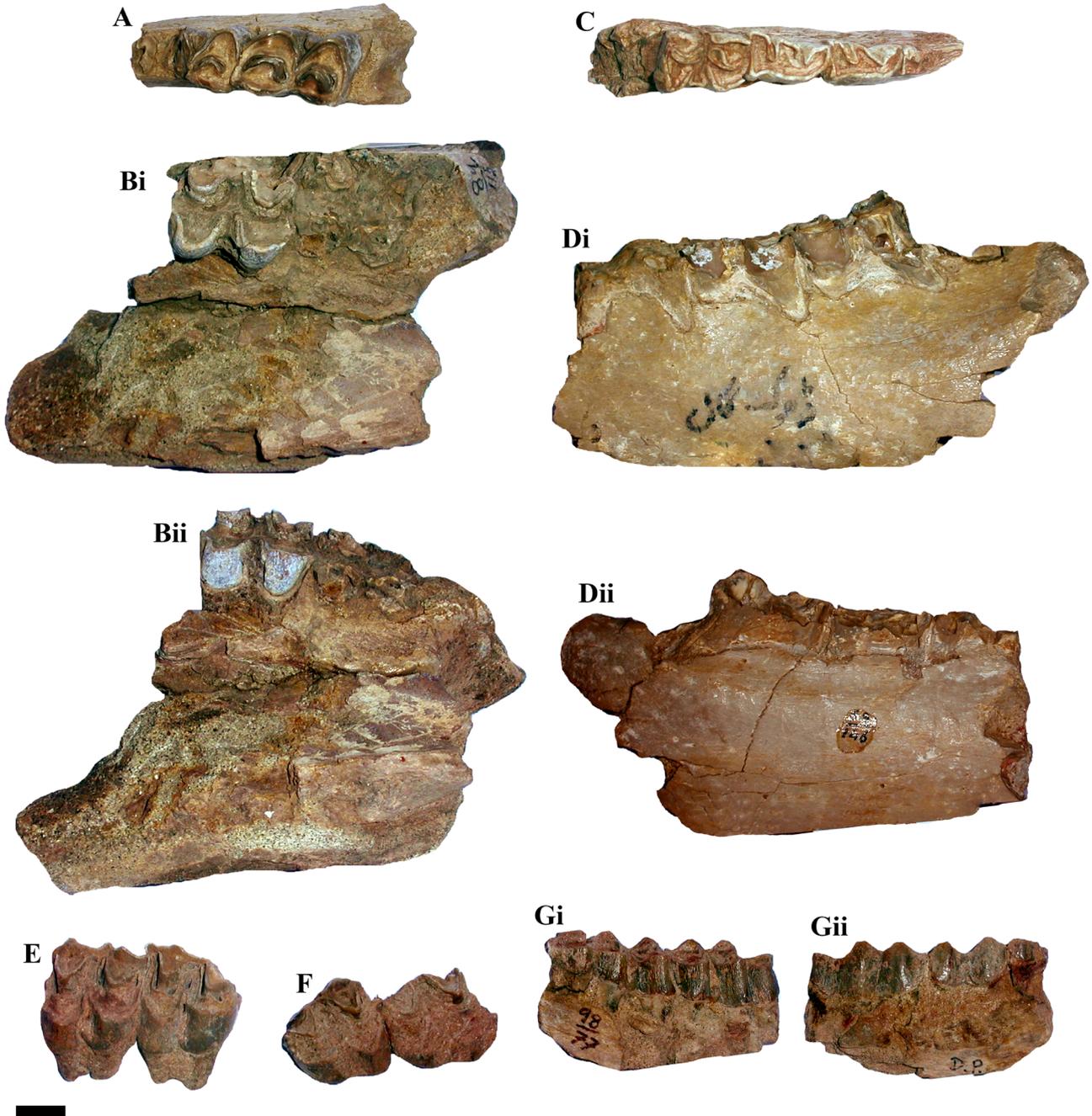


Figure 2. *Rucervus simplicidens*: PUPC 83/104, right mandibular fragment with m1–2; **A**, occlusal view. PUPC 84/115, left maxillary fragment with M2–3; **Bi**, occlusal view; **Bii**, lingual view. PUPC 87/276, right mandibular fragment with broken p2 and well-preserved p3–m1; **C**, occlusal view. *Cervus triplidens*: PUPC 69/146, left mandibular fragment with broken m1–3; **Di**, buccal view; **Dii**, lingual view. PUPC 98/77, left and right maxillary fragments with M2–3 and, left and right mandibular fragment with m1–3; **E–F**, occlusal view, **Gi–Gii**, lingual views. Scale bar = 10 mm.

p4–m3 and roots of p2–3 (Figure 4B), PUPC 01/34 (right dentary fragment with m2–3 (Figure 4C), PUPC 02/1 (right dentary fragment with m2–3 (Figure 4D); PUPC 67/109 (left mandibular fragment with m2–m3, Figure 5A), PUPC 83/65 (left mandibular fragment with p3–p4 and m2–m3, Figure 5B), PUPC 83/643 (left mandibular fragment with p4–m1, Figure 5C), PUPC 85/97 (left mandibular fragment with m2–m3, Figure 5D), PUPC 10/30 (right mandibular fragment with m1–m3, Figure 5E).

Specimens PUPC 83/104, 84/115, 87/276, 67/109, 83/65, 83/643, 85/97 and 10/3 are referred to *Rucervus simplicidens* because the teeth are brachydont, molar crowns are square, slightly rugose enamel, median valley deep with less developed ectostylid and basal cingulum weak in these specimens when compared to *Cervus triplidens* and *C. sivalensis*. The specimens PUPC 69/146 and 98/77 are referred to *C. triplidens* as the teeth are hypsodont, the basal cingulum is slightly developed, median valley is deep, with fairly developed ectostylid and less rugose enamel, as compared to *C. sivalensis*. The specimens PUPC 84/119, 87/279 and 66/9 are referred to *C. sivalensis* because the hypsodont teeth, basal cingulum well developed, very rugose enamel and median valley deep with strong ectostylid

when compared to *C. triplidens*. The specimens PUPC 02/35, 05/12, 83/105, 85/95, 01/34 and 02/1 are referred to *C. rewati* due to their smaller size and brachydont teeth as compared to *C. sivalensis*. The strongly developed ectostylid slightly developed basal cingulum and the median valley is deep when compared to *R. simplicidens*. In *Axis punjabiensis*, the median valley is less deep when compared to *R. simplicidens*, and the ectostylid is absent. The comparison of these teeth with the holotype materials, the smaller size of teeth when compared to Giraffidae, and less rugose enamel and more prominent folding on the molars when compared to Bovidae, permit to associate these fossils with Cervidae. Moreover, the morphometric analyses, preservation of studied specimens, stage of wear, development of cones/conoids and styles/stylids have already been described in detail in Ghaffar *et al.* (2004, 2010, 2011, 2015).

DISCUSSION

The paleontological work conducted in the Siwalik continental deposits particularly in the Dhok Pathan Formation (Middle Siwaliks) had many confusions and even doubts regarding the stratigraphic range of different

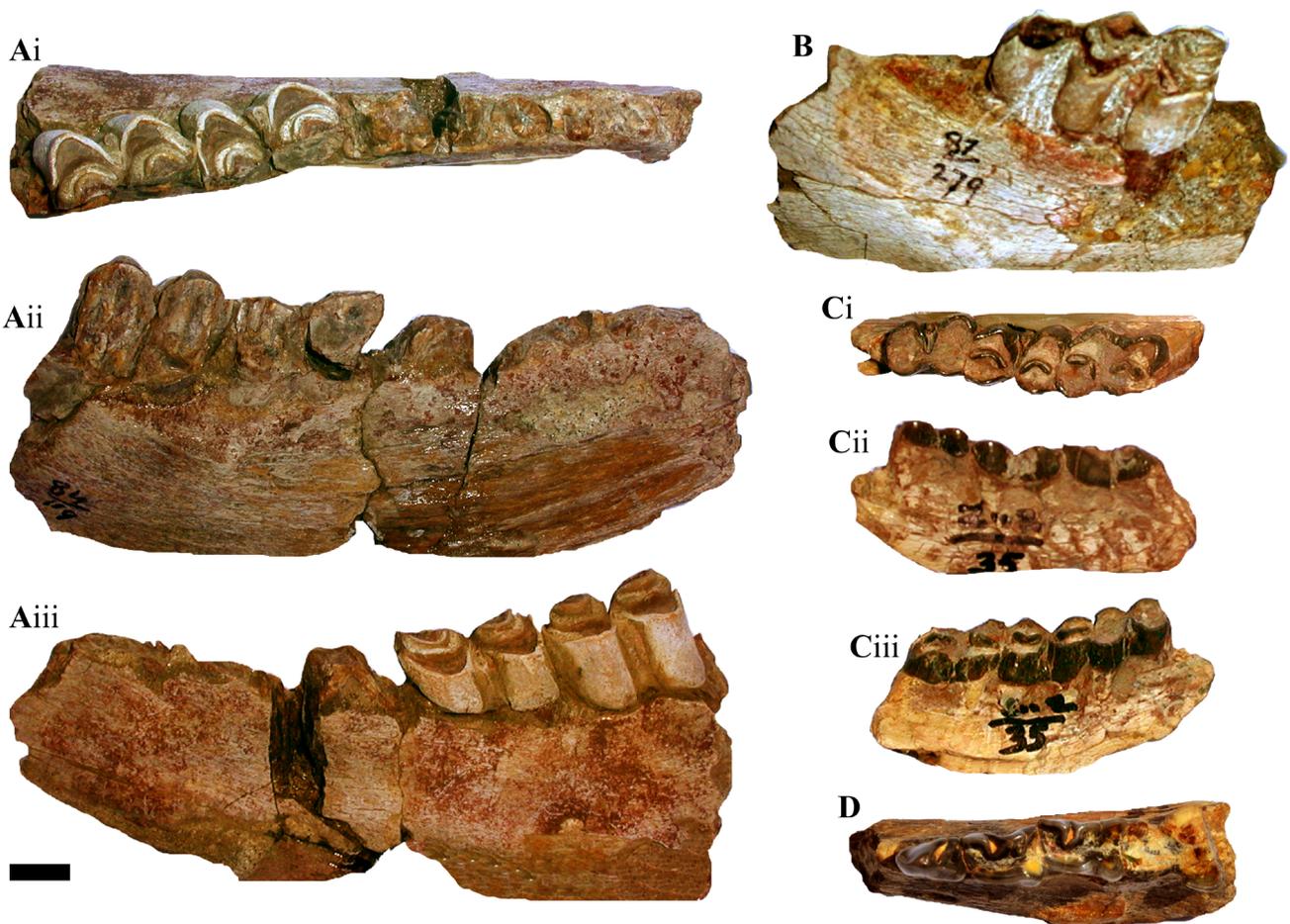


Figure 3. *Cervus sivalensis*: PUPC 84/119, left mandibular fragment with m2–3; **Ai**, occlusal view; **Aii**, lingual view; **Aiii**, buccal view. PUPC 87/279, right mandibular fragment with m3; **B**, buccal view. *Cervus rewati*: PUPC 02/35, right mandibular fragment with m1–3; **Ci**, occlusal view; **Cii**, lingual view; **Ciii**, buccal view. PUPC 05/12, left mandibular fragment with p2–m1; **D**, occlusal view. Scale bar = 10 mm.

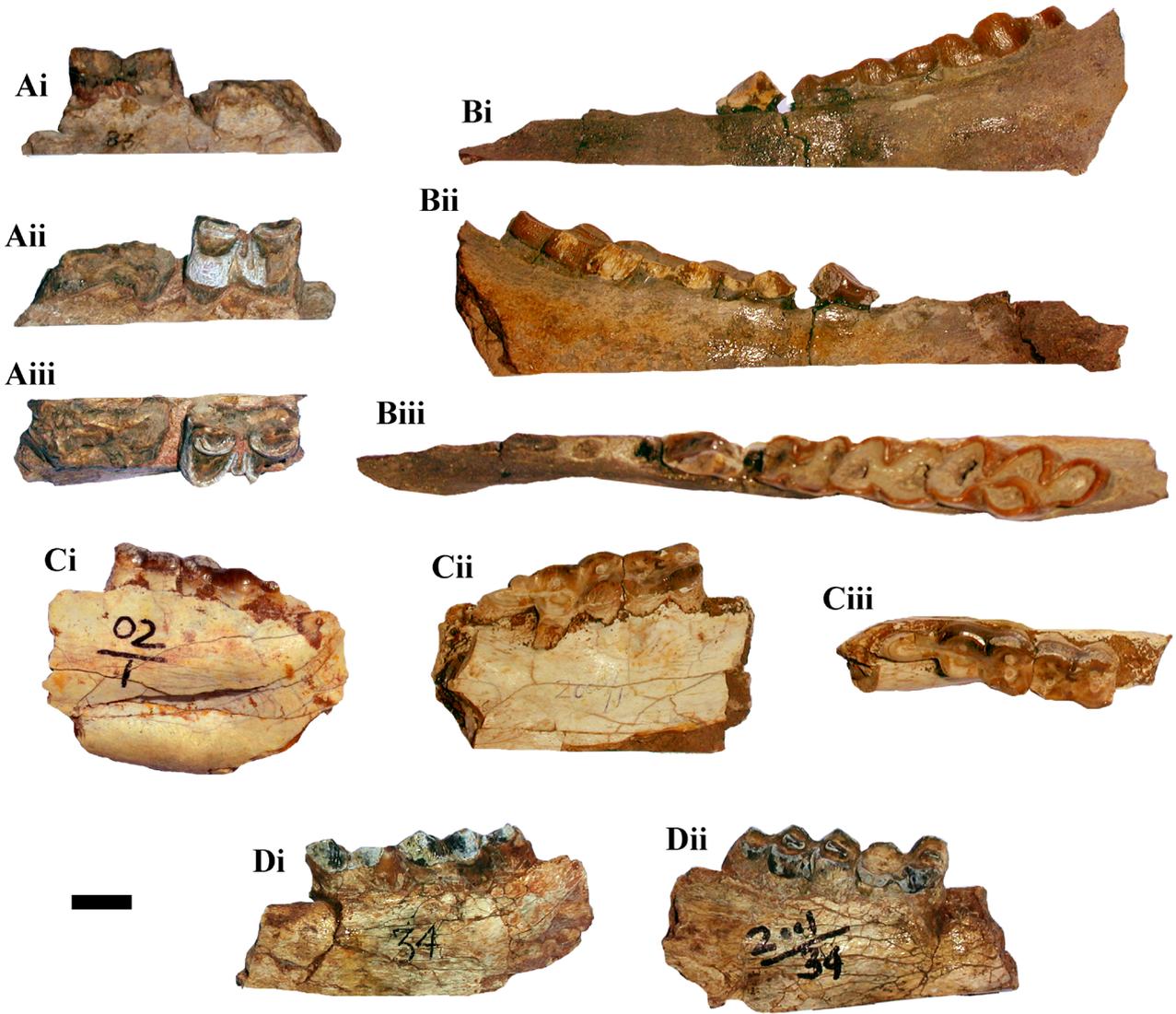


Figure 4. *Cervus rewati*: PUPC 83/105, **Ai**, lingual view; **Aii**, buccal view; **Aiii**, occlusal view. PUPC 85/96, **Bi**, lingual view; **Bii**, buccal view; **Biii**, occlusal view. PUPC 2001/34, **Ci**, lingual view; **Cii**, buccal view; **Ciii**, occlusal view. PUPC 2002/1, **Di**, occlusal view; **Dii**, buccal view. Scale bar = 10mm.

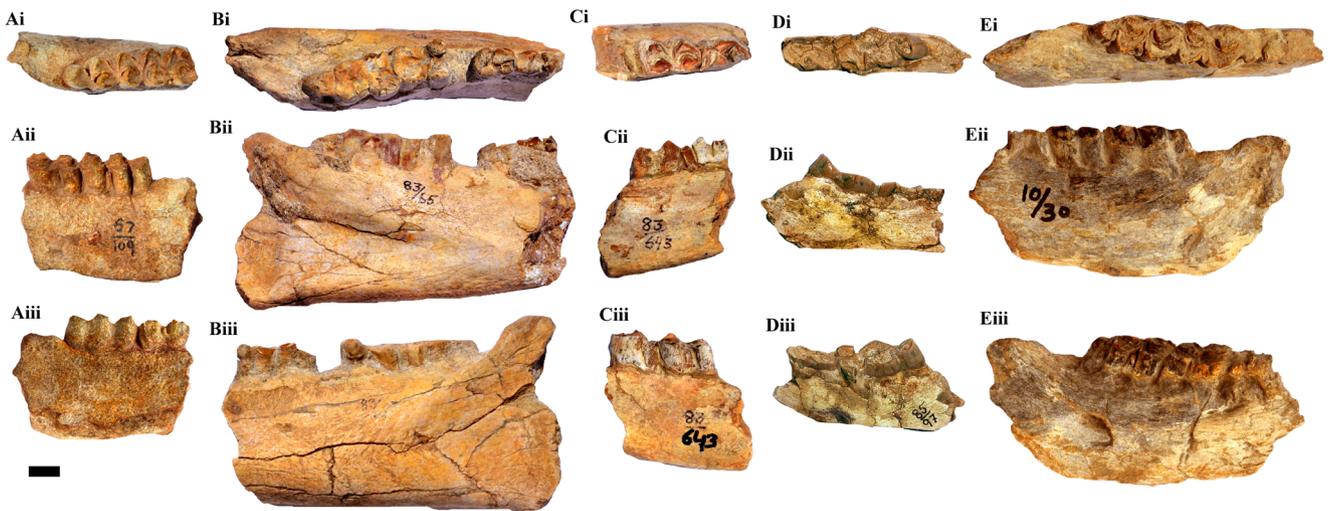


Figure 5. *Rucervus simplicidens*: PUPC 67/109, left mandibular fragment with m2–m3; **Ai**, occlusal view; **Aii**, buccal view; **Aiii**, lingual view. PUPC 83/65, left mandibular fragment with p3–p4 and m2–m3; **Bi**, occlusal view; **Bii**, buccal view; **Biii**, lingual view. PUPC 83/643, left mandibular fragment with p4–m1; **Ci**, occlusal view; **Cii**, buccal view; **Ciii**, lingual view. PUPC 85/97, left mandibular fragment with m2–m3; **Di**, occlusal view; **Dii**, buccal view; **Diii**, lingual view. PUPC 10/30, right mandibular fragment with m1–m3; **Ei**, occlusal view; **Eii**, buccal view; **Eiii**, lingual view. Scale bar = 10 mm.

species described so far. Barry *et al.* (2002) described the Siwalik fauna from the different fossil sites of Late Miocene (Dhok Pathan, Hasnot, Chinji and Khaur areas) in a very comprehensive way. For Dhok Pathan type section, Barry *et al.* (2002) argued that magnetozones are very short and their inconsistent rates give unrealistic estimates. Moreover, in this paper the Hasnot mammalian fauna is included without any detailed biostratigraphic context. Shah (2009, p. 296–297) mentioned the age of the Dhok Patan Formation as early to middle Pliocene, and the Nagri Formation as early Pliocene, based on the mammalian fossil fauna listed. Shah (2009) included very few genera and species to his faunal list as compared to recent data published. The available fossil record from the Dhok Pathan Formation is much diversified than the mammalian fauna listed by Shah (2009). The fossil record available at Abu-Bakr Fossil Display and Research Centre (Khan *et al.*, 2009, Ghaffar *et al.*, 2010, 2011, 2015 and “unpublished data of Ghaffar and Khan”) contain the fossil collections from Dhok Pathan and Hasnot, including the fossils of family Cervidae. The description of different species of the tribe Cervini (*i.e.* *C. sivalensis*, *C. triplidens*, *C. rewati* and *R. simplicidens*) are reported from the lower Pliocene and the molecular phylogenetic studies for the origin of these also agrees with this age (Ludt *et al.*, 2004; Pitra *et al.*, 2004; Ghaffar, 2005; Croitor & Stefaniak, 2009; Ghaffar *et al.*, 2010, 2011; Bibi & Métais, 2016; Croitor, 2017). Although this description is based on the already described fossil record (Ghaffar *et al.*, 2010, 2011, 2015), the generic attribution of some species is in progress with the discovery of new fossil materials, and assignment of these species to different genera (*Axis*, *Cervus*, and *Rucervus*) is still an open question. *C. triplidensis* is recognized by its medium size, high crowned cheek teeth with strong entostyle. Similarly, *A. punjabiensis* is also of medium size with rather high crowned cheek teeth and simple 3-point antlers. According to Croitor (2017), due to similar body size and hypsodont dentition, there is a possibility of synonymy between these two species. Moreover, high crowned cheek teeth and long posterior antler tine of distal bifurcation in *A. punjabiensis* represents a continuation of antler beam, unlike in modern *Rusa unicolor*. It does not allow assuming their direct ancestral relationship with sambar deer as described earlier (Azzaroli, 1954; Ghaffar *et al.*, 2015). *C. sivalensis* is also a medium sized deer with a small lingual cingulum in molar teeth. According to Lydekker (1885), this species shows a close relationship with modern *R. duvaucelii*, and mentioned a cranium and antler fragments (AMNH 19829 and AMNH 19807) that show a certain resemblance to modern *Rucervus*. The antler is heavily built and its crown is formed by 3-crown tines inserted on the posterior side of the distal part of the beam as in modern *R. duvaucelii*. *C. colberti* Azzaroli (1954) is also similar to *R. sivalensis* in presence of weak cingulum in the upper molars. Azzaroli (1954) distinguished *C. colberti* from *C. sivalensis* by its more rounded protocone and hypocone (inner crests) and weaker cingulum. But according to Croitor (2017) the lingual outlines of inner cones depend of the stage of molar

wear which appears very advanced in the type specimen (AMNH 19829), and therefore *C. colberti* is an advanced form closely related to *C. sivalensis*. *Rucervus simplicidens* differs from *C. triplidens*, *C. sivalensis*, *C. colberti* and *A. punjabiensis* by the absence of a cingulum in molars and more hypsodont teeth. *Rucervus* sp. I is characterized by a comparatively low position of the first tine, a very obtuse angle of the first ramification and a strong backward bending of the beam at the level of the first ramification, the occasional presence of accessory prongs above the first ramification and a small distal bifurcation (Azzaroli, 1954). Pitra *et al.* (2004) argued that the above-mentioned characteristics noticed by Azzaroli (1954) in this species correspond to modern *Panolia eldi*, which is a part of the *C. elaphus* evolutionary stock. According to Croitor (2017), characteristics noted by Azzaroli (1954) for *Rucervus* sp. II as a long cylindrical pedicle, high insertion of the first tine, and gentle curvature of the beam above the first bifurcation, most probably belong to *R. simplicidens*. *C. rewati* is the smallest cervid species equal in size to chital and fallow deer. According to Arif *et al.* (1991), the molar measurements of this species are close to those of modern chital *A. axis*, but Ghaffar *et al.* (2015) and Croitor (2017) mentioned that *C. rewati* differs from *A. axis* in having ectostylids and anterior enamel folds in the lower molars of this species. A more detailed description, taxonomy, stratigraphic related aspects, teeth dimensions, and comparison with holotypes of the above mentioned specimens can be found in Ghaffar (2005) and Ghaffar *et al.* (2010, 2011, 2015).

Based on the available Cervidae fossil record from the study areas (Dhok Pathan and Hasnot), as well as on the basis of the literature review, it is observed that at the transition of Mio–Pliocene or most probably during the early Pliocene, giraffes were substituted by cervids and this substitution is very evident as an indicator of Pliocene age (Ghaffar *et al.*, 2015). Another, important issue is that in these localities the fossil fauna is mostly found in pockets, and these pockets sometime yield the fauna of Chinji, Nagri and Dhok Pathan formations simultaneously. This phenomenon is more evident in the Hasnot area because in the Dhok Pathan type section, upper Miocene–Pliocene sediments are only exposed. During the terminal Miocene, open wooded grassland habitats replaced the earlier less seasonal woodland and forest habitats, and the environmental proxy data attest that such type of vegetation dominated in these localities (*i.e.* Dhok Pathan and Hasnot). From the late Miocene–early Pliocene, a gradual change occurred from a humid and warm climate to the drier and cooler conditions of the Pliocene. In the Siwaliks, this change led to a gradual replacement of evergreen tropical rainforest by deciduous forests and a vegetation mosaic. During the early Pliocene (*i.e.* 5 Ma) grasses dominated the vegetation with C_3 trees and shrubs, and such condition would have favored the initial evolution of different cervid species since Indochina was mostly covered by rainforests and possibly by patches of deciduous forests (Shah, 1977; Quade *et al.*, 1989; Heintz *et al.*, 1990; Petronio *et al.*, 2007, Badgley *et al.*, 2008; Ghaffar *et al.*, 2015; Croitor, 2017). In the Siwalik

continental deposits, coarse-grained multistory thick sandstones bodies showing a scoured base, separated by a thin layer of mudstone is a characteristic of Pliocene sediments, and such features can be observed in the study areas (Dhok Pathan and Hasnot). Fossil remains of Pliocene artiodactyls are relatively abundant and attest the Pliocene age of these fossil localities. The prominent faunal elements of the studied fossil sites at Dhok Pathan and Hasnot area are *Gazella*, *Pachyportax*, *Selenoportax*, *Tragoportax*, *Sivalhippus*, *Hydaspitherium*, *Giraffa*, *Dorcatherium*, *Propotamochoerus*, *Rhinoceros*, *Stegolohodon* and *Crocota*, in addition to different cervid species (Colbert, 1935; Ghaffar, 2005; Khan, 2007, 2009; Shah, 2009; Ghaffar *et al.*, 2015; Bibi & Métais, 2016). Therefore, the fossils of family Cervidae attest that there is a Pliocene exposure in these areas along with upper Miocene exposures. Earlier workers (Lydekker, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886; Pilgrim, 1910, 1913, 1932, 1939; Matthew, 1929; Colbert, 1935) did not mention exact stratigraphic ranges, but later Barry *et al.* (2002) worked on the stratigraphic interval of 10.7–5.7 Ma in these areas. Pilgrim (1910, 1913) mentioned the age of Chinji and Nagri as Miocene, and Dhok Pathan as Pliocene. Colbert (1935) mentioned the age of Chinji, Nagri and Dhok Pathan as Pliocene. According to Barry *et al.* (2002), the age of Dhok Pathan and Hasnot area is late Miocene, while Shah (2009) mentioned the age of Chinji as late Miocene, Nagri as early Pliocene, and Dhok Pathan as early to middle Pliocene. According to the lithological characteristics and faunal assemblages, we think that to assign a Pliocene age to Chinji and Nagri is an exaggeration. On the other hand, to consider the Pliocene age to those fossil sites from where the Cervidae fossil remains have been recovered (Figure 1) is justified.

Dhok Pathan Formation has the transitional contact with the underlying Nagri Formation, while the upper contact of Dhok Pathan Formation is disconformable in the Potwar Province. Conglomerates in the form of lenses and a sandstone layer with a rich vertebrate fauna as compared to Lower Siwaliks and Upper Siwaliks is an essential characteristics of the upper Dhok Pathan Formation (Pliocene). At this stage, with very limited data of Cervidae remains, we can only argue that the previously described fossil localities of late Miocene age have also the Pliocene exposures along with the late Miocene exposures. In short, due to very high seismic activity and severe weathering effect, the role of ancient channels (Soan and Bunnah rivers) is very much different and even complicated to determine. Therefore, it is apparent that we must focus on the fossil finds along with lithological characteristics that show a diachronous nature of these sediments, and the fossil localities mentioned in this paper confirm this aspect.

CONCLUSION

From the Siwalik continental deposits, most of the exposures in Dhok Pathan and Hasnot areas had been recognized as upper Miocene. But the present study based on the Cervidae fossils, indicate that the fossil localities bearing these fossils are Pliocene and most of the sediments in the study area are diachronous.

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