

## First Record of *Eotragus noyei* from the Middle Siwalik Dhok Pathan Formation of Pakistan

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**Abstract :** The fossil remains described in this study have been recovered during fieldwork by the authors from the Dhok Pathan Formation of Middle Siwaliks Pakistan in December, 2015. The sample comprises maxillary and mandibular fragments along with isolated upper and lower teeth. The morphometric analysis of the specimens led us to recognize the sample as belonging to *Eotragus noyei*, which has been considered as the smallest and the oldest bovid in the Siwaliks. *Eotragus noyei* is characterized by brachydont teeth, finely rugose enamel, more inclined buccal walls of the molars and small lingual cingula. The inclination of the metaconal area has caused rotation of the metastyle in relation to the antero-posterior tooth axis and thus situated more lingually. The protocone in second upper premolar is well developed and situated posteriorly and also has an anterior lingual constriction. The metaconule in the third upper molar is smaller than the protocone. The dentition in *Eotragus noyei* is smaller in size as compared to *Eotragus sansaniensis* and *Eotragus lampangensis*. In *Eotragus noyei* the buccal walls in molars are more inclined while in *Eotragus sansaniensis* they are less inclined. The genus *Eotragus* has been reported previously in the Lower and Middle Siwaliks of Pakistan; however, the recognition of the present sample as *Eotragus noyei* has extended the range of this species from Lower to the Middle Siwaliks of Pakistan.

**Keywords :** Boselaphini, Chakwal, Dhok Pathan, late miocene

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