

MAMMALIA.—Primates.—*Palæopithecus*, 1 sp.; *Macacus*, 2; *Cynocephalus*, 2.

Carnivora.—*Mustela*, 1; *Mellivora*, 2; *Mellivorodon*, 1; *Lutra*, 3; *Hyænodon*, 1; *Ursus*, 1; *Hyænarcos*, 3; *Canis*, 1; *Amphicyon*, 1; *Viverra*, 2; *Hyæna*, 5; *Lepthyæna*, 1; *Æluropsis*, 1; *Ælurogale*, 1; *Felis*, 5; *Machairodus*, 2.

Proboscidea.—*Elephas*, 6 (*Euelephas*, 1; *Loxodon*, 1; *Stegodon*, 4); *Mastodon*, 7.

Ungulata.—*Chalicotherium*, 1; *Rhinoceros*, 3; *Equus*, 2; *Hipparium*, 2; *Hippopotamus*, 2; *Tetraconodon*, 1; *Sus*, 7; *Hippodus*, 2; *Sanitherium*, 1; *Merycopotamus*, 3; *Cervus*, 4; *Dorcatherium*, 2; *Tragulus*, 1; *Palæomeryx*, 1; *Bramatherium*, 1; *Helladotherium* (?), 1; *Hydaspitherium*, 2; *Sivatherium*, 1; *Vishnutherium*, 1; *Giraffa*, 1; *Alcelaphus*, 1; *Gazella*, 1; *Oreas* (?), 1; *Palæoryx* (?), 1; *Leptobos*, 2; *Bubalus*, 4; *Bison*, 1; *Bos*, 3; *Bucapra*, 1; *Capra*, 2; *Camelus*, 2; *Boselaphus*; *Hippotragus*; *Cobus*.

Rodentia.—*Rhyzomys*, 1; *Hystrix*, 1; *Lepus*, 1.

AVES.—*Phalaenocorax*, 1; *Leptoptilus*, 1; *Pelecanus*, 2; *Mergus*, 1; *Struthio*, 1.

REPTILIA.—*Crocodilia*.—*Crocodilus*, 2; *Garialis*, 5; *Rhamphosuchus*, 1.

Lacertilia.—*Varanus*, 1.

Chelonia.—*Colossochelys*, 1; *Testudo*, 2; *Bellia*, 2; *Damonia*, 1; *Batagur*, 1; *Pangshura*, 1; *Emyda*, 4; *Trionyx*, 1; *Clemmys*, 7; *Chitra*, 1.

PISCES.—*Bagarius*, 1; *Arius*, 2; *Rita*, 1; *Chrysichthys*, 1; *Clarias* (?), 1; *Carcharodon*, *Carcharias*.

In this list there is considerable resemblance to the grouping of mammalia in the Pikermi deposits just referred to, particularly in the preponderance of large animals, the absence or rarity of the smaller forms (rodents, bats, insectivores), and the marked Miocene aspect of certain parts of the fauna. Mr. Blanford and his colleagues of the Geological Survey of India have, however, shown that, though usually classed as Miocene, the Siwalik fauna has such relations to Pliocene and recent forms as are found in no true Miocene fauna. The large proportion of existing genera is the most striking feature of the assemblage. Twelve of the