



## Neogene Suidae of Thailand

Rattanaphorn Hanta<sup>1</sup>, Yutaka Kunimatsu<sup>2</sup>, Bejnavun Ratanasthien<sup>3</sup>, Pratueng Jintasakul<sup>1</sup>, & Chavalit Vidthayanon<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Institute of Petrified Wood and Mineral Resources, Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University, Nakhon

Ratchasima, 30000, Thailand

<sup>2</sup>Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University, Inuyama, Aichi, 484-8506, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Geological Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, 50200, Thailand

Suid fossils have been reported from Neogene basins, Ban San Klang (BSK) in Pong basin, Had Pu Dai (HPD) near Kho Kha, Na Sai basin, and Chiang Muan basin. At BSK, a partial mandible with P<sup>4</sup>-M<sup>3</sup> of tetracodontine was described as a holotype of *Conohyus thailandicus*. At HPD, suid is originally described as *Hyotherium*, but later changed to *C. thailandicus*. It suggests Middle Miocene in age, not late Early Miocene, to the areas. The suid discovered from Na Sai basin is *C. thailandicus*, then suggesting the similar age with BSK. In Chiang Muan, there are *C. sindiensis* and *Parachleuastochoerus sinensis* from lower coal seam, and *Hippopotamodon* cf. *hyotherioides* from upper coal seam. However, no additional specimen of *Conohyus* was found, except a single third lower molar which similar in size and morphology to *P. sinensis*. Therefore, the presence of *Conohyus sindiensis* is doubted. A hyotheriine was first recognized in the area and first known to SE Asia. From magnetostratigraphic study, Chiang Muan ranges between 13 to 9.8 Ma. Thus, the lower coal seam is Middle Miocene and upper coal is early Late Miocene. Two more localities, Wang Nua and Soem Ngam yielded suid fossils. In Wang Nua, the teeth of *Conohyus* were found and suggest upper most Middle Miocene to basal Late Miocene. In Soem Ngam, a slightly larger *H. cf. hyotherioides* than that of Chiang Muan was discovered suggesting an approximately same age with Chiang Muan. The occurrence of Thai suids suggests two periods of interchange. The presence of *Conohyus* indicated an interchanged with those in Myanmar and possibly extended to Indo-Pakistan region during middle Miocene. Later, in late Miocene it seemingly colonized with southern China as the presence of *P. sinensis* and *H. cf. hyotherioides*.

Moreover, in NE Thailand, at least three taxa of suid were found in Nakhon Ratchasima. There are one tetracodontine, *Tetraconodon*, one suine, *Hippopotamodon*, and indeterminate species. It is the first *Tetraconodon* known in Thailand seemingly a closely related to the Myanmar species. Unfortunately, the fossils from Tha Chang are from unknown stratigraphic horizon, therefore, made difficulty in correlation with other areas.