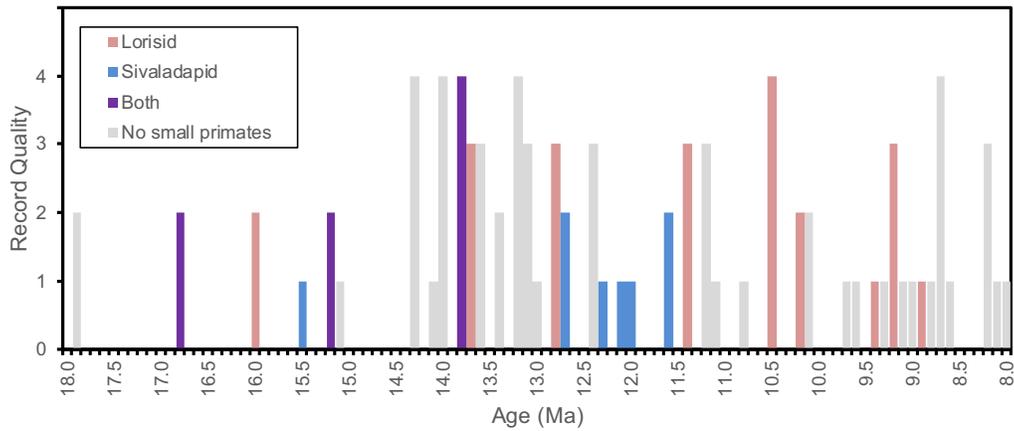
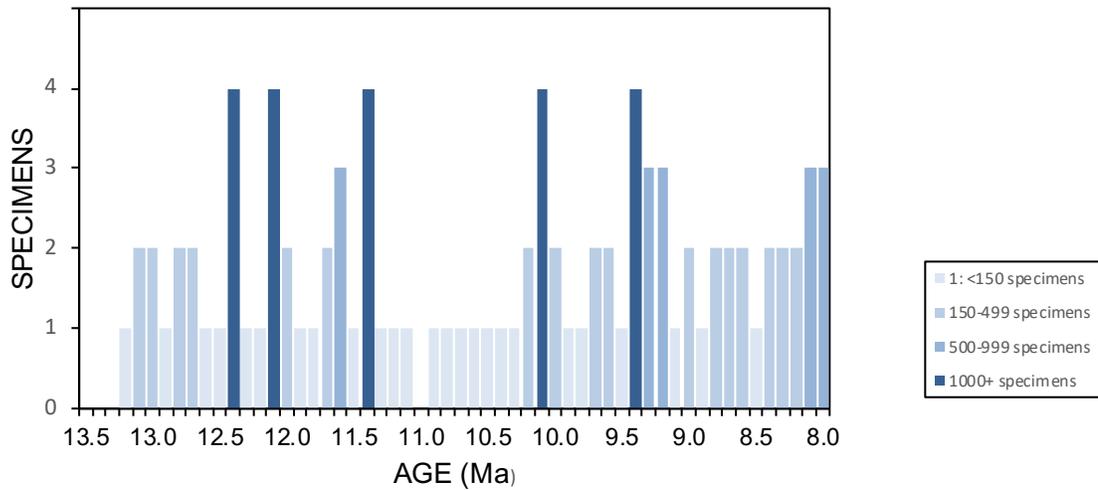


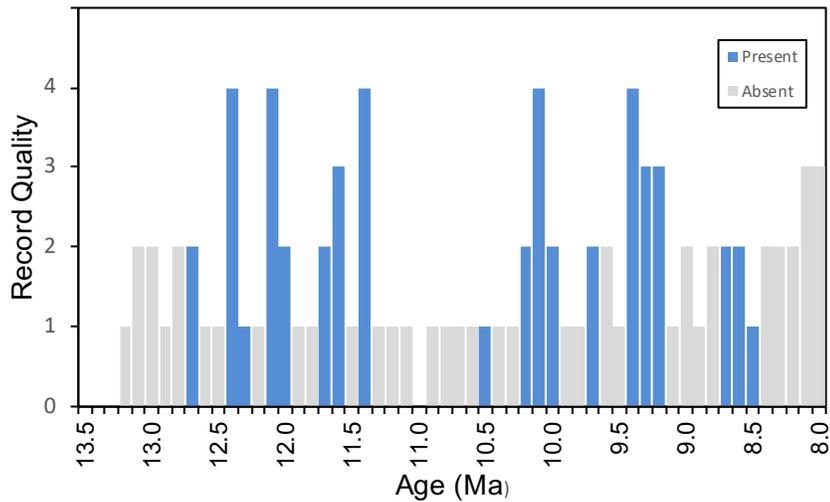
**Fig. 12\_S1.** Record quality for Potwar Plateau small mammals (<1 kg) in one-hundred-thousand-year (100 kyr) intervals. (Record quality based on data in Figs. 4.1 and 25.1.)



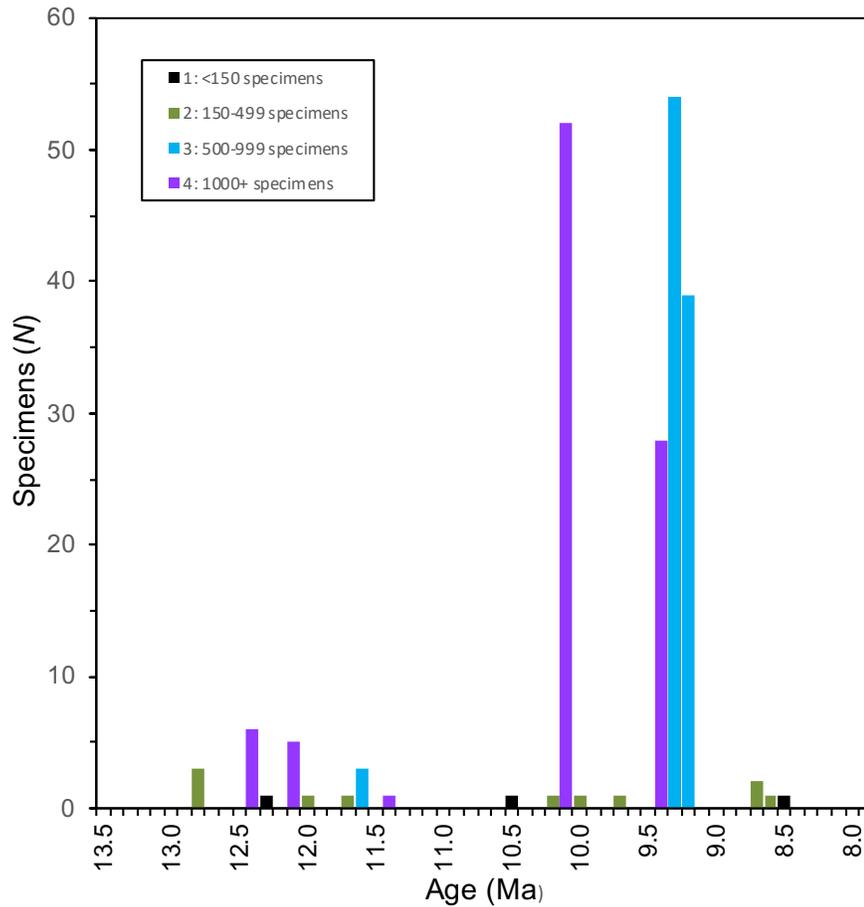
**Fig. 12\_S2.** Presence and absence of lorisid and sivaladapid primates in relation to small mammal record quality in the Potwar Plateau. Although body mass of most sivaladapids slightly exceeds 2 kg, it was considered more appropriate to evaluate their presence, absence and abundance in relation to small mammals, both to facilitate comparison with lorisids and because the large mammal category includes species with body mass as great as 800 kg. Note that record quality is poor prior to 17 Ma and that the actual first occurrence (FOD) for both groups is therefore uncertain. Record quality after 14.3 Ma is much higher and last occurrence (LOD) records are consequently much more reliable. Categories of record quality as in Fig. 12\_S1.



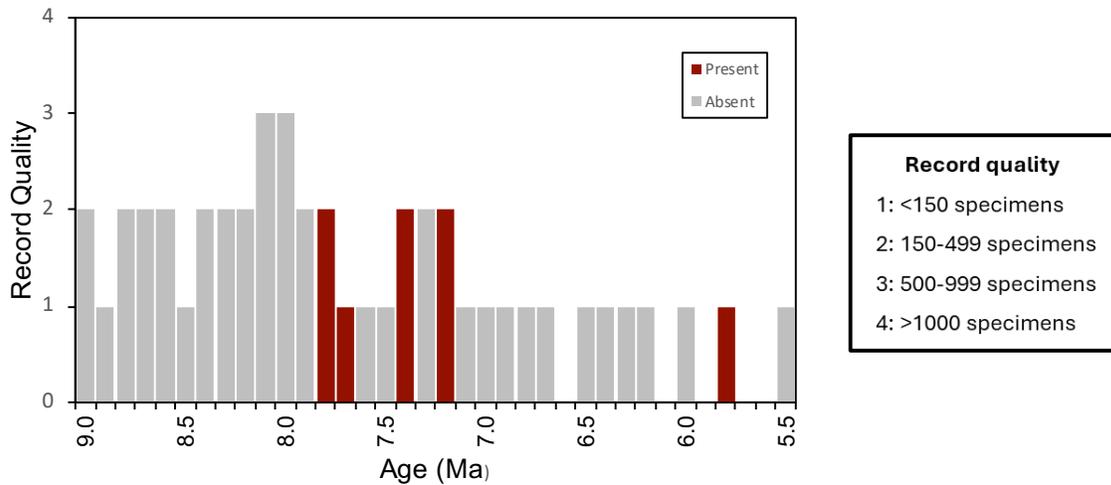
**Fig. 12\_S3.** Record quality for Potwar Plateau large mammals (>1 kg to <800 kg) in 100 kyr intervals, restricted to the time span over which *Sivapithecus* has been recorded, plus several 100 kyr intervals prior to and following the recorded first and last occurrences of the genus.



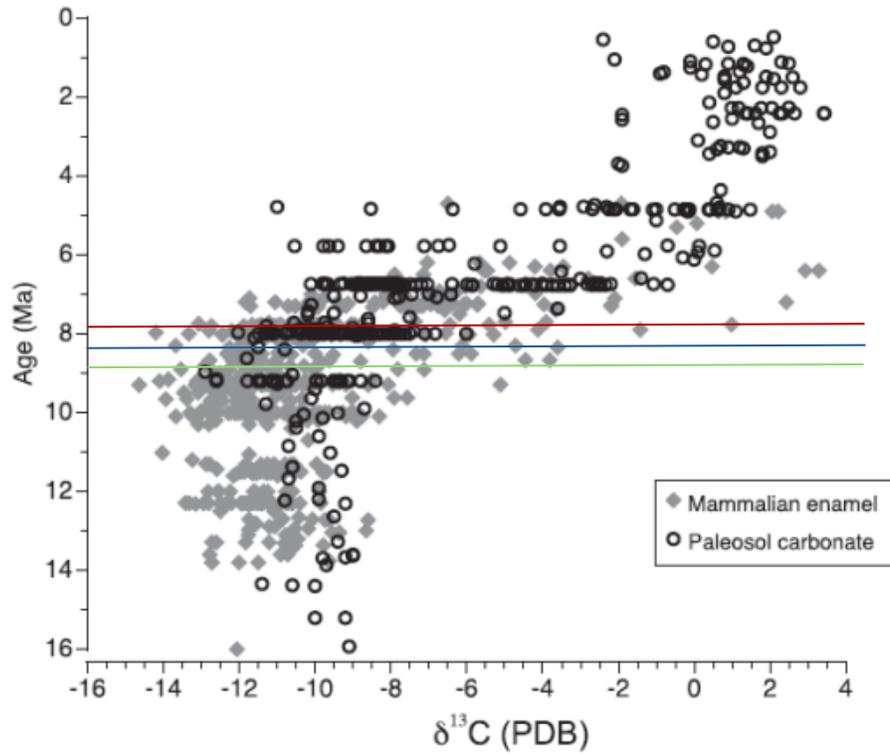
**Fig. 12\_S4.** Presence and absence of *Sivapithecus* in relation to large mammal record quality in the Potwar Plateau. *Sivapithecus* is almost always recorded between its FOD and LOD when record quality is good (2) to very high (4). There are also several 100 kyr intervals of good or very good (3) record quality prior to and following, respectively, the FOD and LOD of *Sivapithecus*, so its presence either before or after these intervals is highly unlikely. Note the consistently poor record quality from 11.3 to 10.3 Ma, coinciding with much of the Nagri Formation and spanning the period with the inferred LOD of *S. indicus* and possibly the FOD of *S. sivalensis* (see Chapter 12 for details). Categories of record quality as in Fig. 12\_S3.



**Fig. 12\_S5.** Specimen numbers of *Sivapithecus* in relation to large mammal record quality. *Sivapithecus* specimen numbers on the Y-axis and large mammal record quality in terms of specimen numbers in the inset box. Note the large number of 100 kyr intervals of good to very high record quality in which there are very few *Sivapithecus* specimens. This reveals that the few intervals of very high relative abundance of *Sivapithecus*, *S. parvada* at 10.1 Ma and *S. sivalensis* at 9.4-9.2 Ma, reflect real peaks of abundance rather than artifacts of sampling.



**Fig. 12\_S6.** Presence and absence of *Mesopithecus* in relation to large mammal record quality. The large number of 100 kyr intervals with good to very good record quality prior to the FOD of *Mesopithecus* demonstrate that its presence prior to this time interval is unlikely. Poor record quality after 7.2 Ma and the long time-span between occurrences of *Mesopithecus* after this date make the LOD of the genus in the Potwar Plateau uncertain. Note that the LOD of 5.8 Ma shown in this figure is younger than that reported in chapter 12 of the volume and represents a more recent correlation of the locality in question (Y863) to the appropriate paleomagnetic section (study area highlighted in Figure 2.3 of the volume).



**Fig. 12\_S7.** The stable carbon isotope record for the Potwar Plateau from mammalian tooth enamel and paleosol carbonates. Green line: LOD of lorisids; blue line: LOD of *Sivapithecus*; red line: FOD of *Mesopithecus*. All three events occur during the earliest phase of the acceleration in the carbon isotope transition from mostly  $\text{C}_3$  vegetation to mostly  $\text{C}_4$  vegetation.

Taxon	Family/Superfamily	Potwar Plateau	Indian Siwaliks
<i>Nycticeboides simpsoni</i>	Lorisidae	X	
<i>Nycticeboides</i> sp.	Lorisidae	X	
<i>Microloris pilbeami</i>	Lorisidae	X	
Lorisidae gen. & sp. indet. (small)	Lorisidae	X	
Lorisidae gen. & sp. indet. (large)	Lorisidae	X	
<i>Sivaladapis palaeindicus</i>	Sivaladapidae	X	X
<i>Sivaladapis nagrii</i>	Sivaladapidae		X
<i>Indraloris kamliensis</i>	Sivaladapidae	X	
<i>Indraloris himalayensis</i>	Sivaladapidae		X
<i>Indraloris</i> sp. indet.	Sivaladapidae	X	
<i>Ramadapis sahnii</i>	Sivaladapidae		X
cf. <i>Dionysopithecus</i> sp.	Indet.	X	
Catarrhini gen. & sp. indet.	Indet.	X	
<i>Krishnapithecus krishnaii</i>	Pliopithecoidea		X
<i>Kapi ramnagarensis</i>	Hylobatidae		X
<i>Sivapithecus indicus</i>	Hominidae	X	X
<i>Sivapithecus sivalensis</i>	Hominidae	X	Large variant?
<i>Sivapithecus parvada</i>	Hominidae	X	
<i>Indopithecus giganteus</i>	Hominidae	X	X
<i>Mesopithecus sivalensis</i>	Cercopithecidae	X	?

**Fig. 12\_S8.** Comparison of primate taxa in the Potwar Plateau and the Siwalik sediments of India, the latter mostly reflecting collections from Ramnagar and the vicinity of Haritalyangar. Differences are likely due to various factors. The absence of lorids from the Indian record probably reflects limited screenwashing of sediments until recently. Given the intensity of collecting and the quality of the mammalian record from the Potwar Plateau, the absence of pliopithecoids and hylobatids there would appear to reflect genuine absences and an important difference with the Indian Siwaliks. The absence of *Sivapithecus parvada* from the Indian record is likely due to the absence of appropriately aged sediments, with the species restricted to a single 100 kyr interval (10.1 Ma) in the Potwar Plateau.