

designs. The necklaces are mostly prepared with mollusc shells like cowrie bivalves and nautilus and sometimes of leaf tussock. While stringing together shells or cowries for a necklace the utmost care is taken to maintain uniformity in size and type of shells. Recently, necklaces of red thread have also become common, which they get from outsiders in the form of strips of red cloth. But during this contact expedition, for the first time the use of a marine green alga *Caulerpa verticillata* (Turner) Lamouroux was observed as an article for the preparation of necklaces, worn by the Jarawa women (Fig. 1). The alga is a macroscopic one belonging to Class Chlorophyceae and family Caulerpaceae. These algae are found mostly in the inter-tidal zone on rocky coasts and are sometimes cast on shore by the sea currents. Probably the species is selectively chosen by them as it possesses a characteristic ornamental look.

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Figure 1: A Jarawa women wearing a seaweed necklace.