Given a lack of relevant evidence, discussion of sharks and their interaction with ancient cultures of the Mediterranean is not common within the fields of archaeology and Classics. This paper explores why sharks rarely are included in the art of ancient Mediterranean cultures. One artistic example that may depict a shark comes from a Late Geometric krater discovered at the site of Pithekoussai. Scholars refer to a large and dangerous fish on the krater, but rarely propose that it represents a shark. I suggest that the krater’s largest fish, which is depicted as attacking a survivor of the shipwreck, is not only a shark, but possibly is an early representation of a *Carcharodon carcharias* (commonly referred to as the Great White Shark).