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A 2400-year-old terracotta Javelin sand boa *Eryx jaculus* (Linnaeus, 1758): herpetological approach to an ancient Greek clay artifact from Late Classical Euboea with ethnozoological insights

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Some of the lettering has been reversed in Figure 5 of the article. The figure is reproduced on the following page, correctly composed.

Des lettrages ont été intervertis dans la Figure 5 de l'article. La Figure est reproduite page suivante, correctement composée.



FIG. 5. — Representative serpent depictions from the Classical and Hellenistic period: **A**, Oikouros ophis (guardian serpent) as bearded-snake from statue of Varvakeion Athena, roman-era copy of the Classical chryselephantine statue of Athena Parthenos (National Archaeological Museum, Greece); **B**, statue of Asclepius, with his divine snake “drakon” wrapped around his rod, roman-era copy of Classical god’s statue from Epidaurus (National Archaeological Museum, Greece); **C**, statue of Asclepius, with his divine snake (Aesculapian snake, *Zamenis longissimus* (Laurenti, 1768)) wrapped around his rod, roman-era copy of Hellenistic god’s statue (Palazzo Altemps, Italy); **D**, gold bracelets with snakes, popular motif during Hellenistic Period (Benaki Museum, Greece). Photos credits: A, B, D, Taxiarchis Danelis; C, Carole Raddato, CC BY-SA 2.0: “Statue of Asclepius, Roman copy from the 2nd century AD of an original Greek statue from the Hellenistic period, from the Ludovisi Collection, Palazzo Altemps, Rome”. <https://flickr.com/photos/41523983@N08/31963763014>, last consultation on 18 June 2026.