Athena petreus (Cramer) has become established in southern Florida and is now a frequently encountered insect in the "hammocks" around Miami. So far as I know no description of the early stages of any species of Athena has been published and it was with some excitement that I watched oviposition by a female of petreus on a small fig tree. The fig species, determined by Dr. Phillips of the University of Miami, was Ficus brevifolia. Two eggs were obtained but the attempt to rear the larvae was unsuccessful. Five days later, on May 30, a full grown larva was found, again on F. brevifolia. This larva, when brought into the laboratory, immediately prepared for pupation and the chrysalis was revealed on June 1. The period of pupation was surprisingly short; a male butterfly emerged on June 5. The drawings accompanying this article were made from notes and from photographs which were not clear in some details such as segmentation. The figures, while diagrammatic to some extent, will enable recognition of the stages should they be encountered.

Larva.—General color brick red; head lighter in color and bearing a pair of flexible, white-tipped filaments. The dorsal surface of the body bears four high spines; these red with black tips. The caudal spine is edged with white. Three pink, saddle-like areas lie between the spines. On each side of every segment is a shining black, elongate
mark; these edged with white except on the first three segments. There are also irregular, opaque black marks lateral to and below the spines. Length of larva, 37 mm.

**Chrysalis.**—Light green in color with the dorsum near middle armed with a high forked spine (black). A series of black spines of various heights succeeds this posteriorly with several very short spines scattered on the sides. The dorsum of the thorax bears a shining black boss. On the humeral angle there is a long, black and green spine curved forward and downward. Length of pupa, 17 mm.

![Fig. 2. (Left) Chrysalis of *A. petreus*.](image)
![Fig. 3. (Right) Humeral spine of chrysalis.](image)

A number of hesperiid larvae were found on small specimens of red mangrove, *Rhizophora mangle*, which were in heavy shade cast by higher growth. Only one of these was reared and yielded a specimen of *Phocides batabano* (Lucas). All the remaining larvae, eighteen in number, were parasitized and eventually died. The early instars of the larva of *batabano* are purplish-brown with a saffron yellow ring encircling each segment and a similarly colored spot on the head at the base of each mandible. In the last instar the larva becomes covered with a powdery, white exudate which masks the markings. Its features are typically hesperiid though the body is stouter than in most N. A. species of this family. The pupa is without conspicuous markings or structures which would permit identification. No doubt close comparisons with other hesperiid pupae would reveal differential characters.