Abstract

The infraorder Enicocephalomorpha represents the basalmost group of Heteroptera, the sister group of all remaining Heteroptera (= Euheteroptera) (ŠTYS 1989). The infraorder, whose unique phylogenetic position was recognized by most modern authors (ŠTYS & KERZHNER 1975), is currently divided into two families, Aenictopecheidae and Enicocephalidae.

Some new taxa are described (Results: **Parts A–H**) and special attention is paid to newly discovered or overlooked morphological characters of the group, some of them important for all the Heteroptera.

In Part A is described first member of worldwide distributed genus Systelloderes from the Oriental region, S. loebli Štys & Baňař, 2007 and the term **neopatella** is established for for sclerites within the femoro-tibial intersegmental membrane. Xenicocephalus josifovi Štys & Baňař, 2008 is described in Part B, representing first known complete adult of this peculiar genus. Unique type of raptorial foreleg among all Enicocephalomorpha is described and illustrated and its function by predation is assumed. In **Part C** is described new genus *Phaenicocleus* Štys & Baňař, 2009 from northern Borneo, based on males of three species. New diagnostic characters in Enicocephalomorpha are used. Phaenicocleus granulosus Baňař & Štys, 2011 is described in Part **D**, based on the first known female of the genus and autapomorphies of the are stressed and discussed. A new key to genera of Enicocephalidae with forewing basal cell absent and closed discal cell present is provided. In **Part E** is *Oncylocotis inexpectatus* Štys, Baňař & Drescher 2010 is described and his association with very aggressive invasive yellow crazy ant, Anoplolepis gracilipes (Smith, 1857) is studied and described. Myrmecophily of Enicocephalomorpha is reviewed, list of species found in inquilines of A. gracilipes in Sabah is included. Some plesiomorphic anatomical features of the O. inexpectatus are discussed and illustrated. Taxonomy and nomenclature of Enicocephalus flavicollis Westwood, 1837 is solved in Part F, status of type series of this crucial species is published and **lectotype** and **paralectotype** are signed and described. In Part G new genus of Aenictopecheidae is described, lack of cephalic neck is described and discussed, new term epimeroid is established for so called 'epimeral lobe'. Part H is unpublished revision of the genus Megenicocephalus Usinger, 1945, unique type of foreleg, as well as some apomorphies of the genus are described and group is newly upgraded to family status.