The Solenogastres are one of the classes of Molluscs about which our knowledge is most incomplete. This is basically due to the difficulty and complexity involved in their collection, since many species are easily overlooked because of their small size, and due to the speed with which the material is sorted during oceanographic expeditions.

The 44% of Solenogastres species described come from Antarctic waters, since on a number of oceanographic expeditions carried out in Antarctic waters during XX century. During the Spanish BENTART’S Projects, for the study of the Antarctic benthos off the Antarctic Peninsula, 18 specimens of Solenogastres Molluscs were collected. Research had previously been conducted in this area to gain knowledge of the benthonic fauna (U.S. Antarctic Research Program, 1961-1972), resulting in the description of 23 species of Solenogastres.

The BENTART Collection of Solenogastres, have 9 species, with 5 new species:
- *Dorymenia troncosoi* García-Álvarez, Urgorri & Salvini-Plawen, 1998, 5 specimens: 4 collected south of Livingston Island on muddy bottoms at a depth of 65-66 m, and 1 specimen collected north of the same Island on a muddy bottom at a depth of 240 m.
- *Dorymenia hesperidesi* García-Álvarez, Urgorri & Salvini-Plawen, 2000, 1 specimen collected on a muddy bottom at a depth of 235 m south of Livingston Island.
- *Dorymenia menchuescribanae* García-Álvarez, Urgorri & Salvini-Plawen, 2000, 6 specimens: 5 collected south of Livingston Island on *Ophidiogorgia paradoxa* Bayar, 1980, at a depth of 50 m, and 1 specimen collected south of the same Island on a muddy bottom at a depth of 66 m.
- *Dorymenia parvidentata* García-Álvarez & Urgorri, 2003, 1 specimen, collected on a muddy bottom at a depth of 80 m off Livingston Island
- *Ocheyoherpia bursata* García-Álvarez & Urgorri, 2003, 1 specimen collected off Deception Island on a gravel bottom at a depth of 248 m.
- One specimen belonging to the genus *Neomenia* presented features, which well distinguish it from known species, although it is not described as a new species since the anatomic organisation of the posterior part of the animal is unknown, this specimen was collected from a fine muddy and sandy bottom, at a depth of 80 m off Livingston Island.
- *Neomenia* sp. 1 specimen collected on a muddy bottom at a depth of 1056 m off Palmer Archipelago.
- Two specimens were identified as belonging to two species previously known in the study area: *Rhopalomenia carinata* Salvini-Plawen, 1978 collected on a muddy and gravely bottom at a depth of 710 m off Livingston Island and *Rhopalomenia*...
*rhynchopharyngeata* Salvini-Plawen, 1978 from a muddy bottom at a depth of 235 m off Livingston Island.