Figure Labels

FIG. 50.1
1. Ductus deferens (vas deferens) 7. Scrotum
2. Urethra 8. Seminal vesicle
3. Penis 9. Prostate gland
5. Prepuce 11. Epididymis
6. Testis

FIG. 50.2
6
1
4
3
7
5
2

Laboratory Report Answers

PART A
1. Spermatic cord 8. Epididymis
2. Inguinal canal 9. Fructose
3. Lobules 10. Alkaline
4. Epididymis 11. Bulbourethral
5. Spermatogenic 12. Glans penis
7. 23 14. Ejaculation

PART B
1. (sketch)
2. (sketch)
3. (sketch)
4. a. The scrotum provides a lower body temperature for spermatogenesis in the seminiferous tubules of the testes and storage of sperm cells in the epididymis.
b. Spermatogenic cells give rise to sperm cells by meiosis (spermatogenesis).
c. Interstitial cells produce and secrete male sex hormones.
d. The epididymis stores sperm cells while they mature and propels them into the ductus deferens.
e. The corpora cavernosa and corpus spongiosum form three columns of erectile tissue that contain vascular spaces (sinuses) that become engorged with blood during an erection. They also form most of the body of the penis.
Figure Labels

FIG. 51.1
1. Suspensory ligament of ovary
2. Uterine tube
3. Ovarian ligament
4. Round ligament of uterus
5. Fimbriae of uterine tube
6. Broad ligament
7. Left ovary
8. Uterus

FIG. 51.2
1. Uterine tube
2. Ovary
3. Uterus
4. Clitoris
5. Labium minus
6. Labium majus
7. Vaginal orifice
8. Fimbriae
9. Cervix
10. Vagina

FIG. 51.3
1. Clitoris
2. External urethral orifice (meatus)
3. Vaginal orifice/vestibule
4. Mons pubis
5. Labium majus
6. Labium minus
7. Perineum
8. Anus
9. Mons pubis
10. Labium minus

FIG. 51.4
5
10
9
4
3

FIG. 51.5
1. Areola
2. Nipple
3. Lacriferous duct
4. Alveolar glands
5. Adipose tissue

Laboratory Report Answers

PART A
1. Pelvic
2. Broad
3. Ovarian follicles
4. Oogenesis
5. Follicular
6. First polar body
7. FSH
8. Ovulation
9. Fallopian tubes or oviducts
10. Infundibulum
11. Cervix
12. Endometrium
13. Smooth muscle
14. Hymen
15. Vulva
16. Mons pubis
17. Clitoris
18. Vestibular glands

PART B
1. (sketch)
2. (sketch)
3. (sketch)
4. (sketch)
5. a. A mature follicle swells and ruptures under the influence of certain hormones. As this happens, the secondary oocyte (egg cell) and follicular fluid escape from the ovary.
   b. The cilia that line the uterine tube beat toward the uterus and help draw the secondary oocyte into the infundibulum of the tube and continue to move it toward the uterus.
   c. The uterine lining thickens and then it becomes glandular and vascular. If fertilization does not occur, the lining disintegrates and sloughs away, creating the menstrual flow.
Laboratory Report Answers

PART A
1. The cat uterine tubes are small, coiled tubes near the ovaries that travel relatively short distances to join the uterine horns. The human uterine tubes are much larger and longer, traveling from the region of the ovaries to the uterine body.
2. The human uterus contains a single chamber in which the offspring develop. The cat uterus is Y-shaped with branches, forming right and left uterine horns.
3. The uterine horns of the cat provide room for many offspring to develop at one time.
4. In the cat, the vagina and urethra open into a common urogenital sinus; in the human each of these organs has a separate opening to the outside.

PART B
1. The glans penis of the cat has small spines on its surface, whereas that of the human does not.
2. In the cat, the prostate gland is relatively small and is located some distance from the urinary bladder (it does not surround the urethra). In the human, the prostate gland is relatively larger and surrounds the urethra near the base of the bladder.
3. The seminal vesicles are lacking in the cat.
4. The prepuce of the cat encloses the entire penis for protection. In the human, the prepuce or foreskin is vestigial and only covers the glans penis. A circumcision is commonly performed on humans to remove the prepuce for sanitation and other reasons.