

What is the "army gear" on the sperm?

- glycoproteins

Match the following term with the definition:

- A** Bulbocavernosus/Bulbospongiosus **C** Ischiocavernosus **B** Retractor penis muscle

- a. A single muscle that functions to empty the extra-pelvic part of the urethra
- b. Paired muscles that maintains the sigmoid flexure
- c. Paired muscles that compresses the crura and stops return of the blood through veins

Types of prostates:

- Body of a prostate: not hidden underneath pelvic urethra muscle.
- Dissectate prostate: hidden underneath pelvic urethra muscle.

What holds the sigmoid flexure in fibroelastic penises?

- Retractor penis muscle

Is the retractor penis muscle relaxed or flexed when the sigmoid flexure is present?

- flexed

What are the 3 parts of the penis?

- Base: root: attachment part
- Shaft: main portion
- Glans Penis: tip: homologous to the clitoris in females. LOTS of nerves.

What animal does not have an ampulla?

- Boar

How does the ram/buck ejaculate in the female?

They spray semen into the fornix vagina with their filiform appendage (hair-like extension)

What types of penile tissue are there? Give examples of animals that have that penis

- Fibroelastic: sigmoid flexure "S shape"; retractor penis muscles that house the penis inside the body.
ex: { • Bull: rotate ~300° counterclockwise at ejaculation
• Boar: 6 turns when erect, 1 turn when flaccid
• Ram/Buck: spray in fornix vagina.

- Musculo vascular: little connective tissue, lots of erectile tissue, will engorge upon erection. ex: Stallion, dog, humans

Describe the 3 portions of the epididymis and their functions:

- Caput: cap on a head; still has a proximal cytoplasmic droplet. sperm are NOT fertile or motile.
• Fertilization factors are added.

- Corpus: Middle: decapitation factors are added. cytoplasmic droplet moves v. (army gear) • some motility & fertility

- Cauda: bottom: "caudal end" • fertile • forward moving motility factors are added
• Sperm are stored here • "swimming" factors • can bind to oocyte
• low pH (acidic)
• low O₂
• high CO₂

Functions of seminal plasma:

- Transport media
- Stimulates sperm motility
- Retards sperm capacitation
- Culture media
- Stimulates sperm transport in females

Sources of seminal plasma (minor contributions):

Testis Epididymis
~~Epidy~~ vas deferens
Ampulla

Sources of seminal plasma (major contributions): Accessory sex glands

Cowper's (bulbourethral)
Prostate
Seminal vesicles

List the scrotal properties that contribute to thermoregulation:

- Sweat glands - be your evaporative cooling
- Nerves - thermoreceptors control the response
- Location of testes - outside / away from the body
- Low insulation - thick skin, not much subq fat,
low amounts of hair

* Draw out the reproductive tract of the male
& label all the components to help
orient everything & where glands/muscles/structures
are. ;)*