

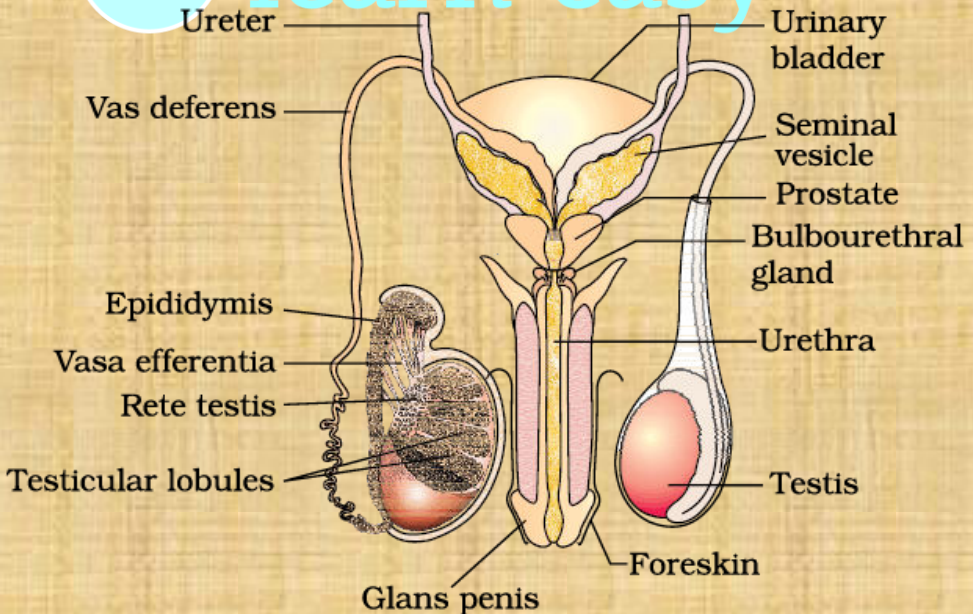
Chapter 8

HOW TO DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE

Male Reproductive System:

Male reproductive system contains:

- 1 A pair of testes
- 2 Vas efferentia
- 3 Epididymis
- 4 Vas deferens
- 5 Ejaculatory duct
- 6 Urethra
- 7 Associated glands



Testes:

Testes are primary sex organs in males. They are present outside the abdominal cavity in a sac like structure called "Scrotum". It provides less temperature than body temperature, necessary for sperm production. Inside testes there are many lobes, each lobe contain 1 to 3 seminiferous tubules.

Seminiferous tubules contains germ cells and sertoli cells. Germ cells produce sperm by the process called "Spermatogenesis". Sertoli cells provide nutrition to the growing sperm.

Leydig cells produce male sex hormone testosterone, which is important for production of sperms and also development of secondary sexual character

Vasa Efferentia:

These are small tubular structure collect the sperm from the testes and transfer into epididymis.

Epididymis:

It is the coil structure contain head body tail temporary stores sperm maturation of sperm occurs in this part.

Vas Deferens:

They arise from epididymis and enters into abdominal cavity and loop over urinary bladder and joins with seminal vesicles to form ejaculatory duct.

Ejaculatory Duct:

Ejaculatory duct leads into urethra.

Urethra: Common passage for sperm and urine.

Associative Glands:

- Seminal Vesicles, prostate gland and bulbourethral gland are the “Associative glands”. That secrete semen.

