Structures labeled in italics are suggested for advanced classes

Organs and structures primarily associated with reproduction
1. Testis (one of two in the body)
2. Epididymis (one of two in the body)
3. Ductus deferens (one of two in the body)
4. Ampulla of ductus deferens
5. Seminal vesicle (one of two in the body)
6. Ejaculatory duct
7. Prostate gland
8. Bulbourethral gland (one of two in the body)
9. Urethra
10. Penis
11. Corpus cavernosum of penis
12. Corpus spongiosum of urethra
13. Glans of penis
14. Fossa navicularis of urethra
15. Prepuce or foreskin of penis
16. Scrotum

The spermatozoon
17. Head of sperm
18. Nucleus
19. Vacuole
20. Anterior head cap
21. Posterior head cap
22. Surface membrane
23. Neck
24. Body or middle piece
25. Axial filament
26. Mitochondria
27. Tail

Other pelvic organs and structures
28. Urinary bladder
29. Colon (sigmoid)
30. Rectum
31. Anus
32. External iliac artery and vein
33. Hypogastric artery
34. Pubic symphysis
35. Linea alba (ligament/fascia between rectus abdominis muscle)
36. Sacrum (vertebral bones)
37. Coccyx bone
38. Cauda equina (sacral nerve bundle)
39. Peritoneal cavity
GLOSSARY

Ampulla of ductus deferens (4) A saclike dilation of the ductus deferens.
Anus (31) The exterior opening at the distal end of the colon.
Bulbourethral glands (8) A pair of glands located inferior to the prostrate gland on either side of the urethra that secretes an alkaline fluid into the urethra. (Also called Cowper's gland)
Cauda equina (38) A collection of nerve roots found at the sacrum.
Coecy (37) The fused bones at the end of the vertebral column.
Colon (29) The large intestine. It is composed of the ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid sections.
Corpus cavernosum of penis (11) One of three tissue masses making up the penis. These dorsolateral masses of tissue are composed of erectile tissue containing blood sinuses which, when filled with blood, result in an erection of the penis.
Corpus spongiosum of penis (12) One of three tissue masses making up the penis. This midventral mass of tissue is composed of erectile tissue containing blood sinuses which, when filled with blood, result in an erection of the penis.
Ductus deferens (3) The duct that conducts sperm from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct. (Also called the seminal duct)
Ejaculatory duct (6) The duct that conducts sperm from the ductus deferens to the prostatic urethra.
Epididymis (2) A comma-shaped organ containing the ductus epididymis. It lies within the testis and is where the spermatozoa undergo maturation.
Fossa naviculoris of urethra (14) A dilation of the corpus spongiosum within the glans penis.
Glands of penis (13) The slightly enlarged region at the end of the penis.
Linea alba (35) A layer of ligament / fascia between the rectus abdominis muscle.
Mitochondria (26) Site of respiration or energy production in the cell.
Neck (23) Any constricted part of an organ.
Nucleus (18) The control center of a cell.
Penis (10) The male copulatory organ used to introduce sperm into the female vagina.
Peritoneal cavity (39) The body cavity containing the viscera and lined by peritoneal tissue.
Prepuce or foreskin of penis (15) The loose skin covering the penis of the male and the clitoris of the female. (Also called the foreskin)
Prostate gland (7) A muscular gland behind the urinary bladder that secretes an alkaline fluid.
Pubic symphysis (34) The joint between the two coxal bones which form the arch at the front of the pelvis.
Rectum (30) The last 20 cm of the large intestine or colon between the sigmoid and anus.
Sacrum (36) Five fused vertebrae forming the posterior attachment of the pelvis with the vertebral column.
Scrotum (16) The skin-covered pouch that contains the testes and associated structures.
Seminal vesicle (5) Structures that lie near the urinary bladder that secrete a component of semen into the ejaculatory ducts.

Testis (1) Male gonad that produces sperm and testosterone.

Urethra (9) The duct from the urinary bladder to the exterior for the expulsion of urine.

Urinary bladder (28) A hollow structure situated behind the pubic symphysis which stores urine until it is expelled from the body.