45. Sartorius muscle
46. Adductor magnus muscle
47. Gracilis major muscle
48. Gracilis minor muscle
49. Ostium (opening of oviduct)
50. Oviduct (egg tube)
51. "Uterus"
52. Ovary (female sex gland)
53. Egg mass (can fill abdominal cavity)
54. Fat bodies
55. Cloaca (disclosed by dorsal dissection)
56. Dorsal wall of cloaca (reflected back on dorsal frog)
57. Opening of bladder into cloaca (on dorsal frog)
58. Testis (male sex gland)
58a. Vas deferens (Wolfian duct)
59. External nares (nostrils)
60. Eyeball
61. Muscles for eye movement
62. Temporalis muscle
63. Depressor mandibularis muscle
64. Dorsalis scapulae muscle
65. Latissimus dorsi muscle
66. Longissimus dorsi muscle
67. Iliolumbaris muscle
68. Coccygeoliliacus muscle
69. External oblique muscle
70. Gluteus muscle
71. Rectus anticus femoris muscle
72. Renal portal vein
73. Triceps femoris muscles (cut)
74. Semimembranosus muscle
75. Intercostal muscles
76. Suprascapula (mostly cartilage)
77. Fused ribs
78. Sacral rib
79. Ilium (hip bone)
80. Urostyle
81. Femur (upper leg bone)
82. Hip joint
83. Femoral vein (from upper hind limb)
84. Sciatic nerve
85. Sciatic artery
86. Anus
87. Dorsal leg skin (reflected back to show the abundant vascularization characteristic of amphibian skin)
88. Tympanum (eardrum)
89. Tympanum removed exposing middle ear
Glossary

Adrenal gland (40) An endocrine gland attached to the anterior part of each kidney. It makes several hormones including adrenaline, which stimulates the frog in emergencies.

Anus (86) The opening at the frog's posterior through which urine, indigestible food wastes and reproductive cells exit the body.

Aorta (29) The large artery exiting the heart.

Aortic arches (16) The two main forks of the aorta, one to the right and one to the left.

Bile a liquid made by the liver, stored in the gall bladder and released into the small intestine to help emulsify fats.

Buccal cavity (5) The mouth.

Carotid artery (22) The main artery taking blood to the head.

Cerebellum (metencephalon) (97) That part of the brain which coordinates muscular activity.

Cerebral lobes (93) That part of the brain which in higher animals is the center for memory and learning. It is relatively small in the frog.

Cloaca (55) The posterior most part of the large intestine. It acts as a channel for reproductive cells, urine, and indigestible food wastes, conveying them out of the body through the anus.

Columella (90) The bone of the middle ear which transmits vibrations from the tympanum to the inner ear.

Conus arteriosus (17) That part of the heart which receives blood from the ventricles and distributes it to the arterial system.

Enzyme A protein produced by the frog which acts as a catalyst to facilitate a particular chemical reaction. For example, pepsin is a stomach enzyme that helps break down protein.

Epiphysis (pineal body) (95) A tiny projection on the brain which is associated with triggering of reproductive behavior when stimulated by seasonal photo period.

Esophagus That part of the digestive tube which takes food from the mouth to the stomach.

Eustachian tube (8) A tiny tube leading from the inner ear to the buccal cavity and through which pressure on the eardrum can be adjusted by air flow in and out.

External nares (59) The external nostril openings on the frog's head.

Fat bodies (54) Yellow finger-like structures attached to the anterior of each kidney which store reserves of fat.

Gall bladder (36) A sac enfolded by the liver which accumulates and stores bile.

Glottis (9) A slit-like opening at the back of the frog's buccal cavity through which air passes into and out of the lungs.

Heart (18) The muscular pump which forces blood through the circulatory system.

Internal nares (10) The openings of the nostrils into the roof of the frog's mouth.

Large intestine (35) The final portion of the digestive tube which receives indigestible material and stores it until it can be voided.

Left auricle (21) The upper left chamber of the frog's heart which receives oxygenated blood back from the lungs and skin and pumps it into the ventricle.
Kidney (39) The primary blood filter which removes excess water, salts and metabolic wastes (chiefly urea), in the form of urine.

Liver (32) A three-lobed organ that removes toxins from the blood and stores sugars for emergencies. Additionally, it secretes bile.

Lungs (31) The internal organs of respiration.

Maxillary teeth (2) Tiny serrations on the edge of the frog’s upper jaw.

Medulla oblongata (myelencephalon) (98) The posterior most part of the brain. It regulates basic body processes such as breathing.

Olfactory lobes (92) That part of the brain associated with smell.

Olfactory nerves (91) Nerves which bring sensory information from the nose to the brain.

Optic lobes (94) That part of the brain associated with vision.

Optic nerve (96) Nerve connecting eye to brain.

Ostium (49) Opening of oviduct.

Ovary (52) Female sex gland.

Oviduct (50) Tube which carries eggs from ovary to uterus.

Pancreas (38) A gland which has both endocrine and ducted functions. It produces several enzymes which are delivered by duct to the small intestine to digest foods. It also produces hormones involved in metabolizing foods.

Posterior vena cava (Postcava) (28) The main vein bringing blood to the heart from the posterior parts of the body.

Pulmocutaneous artery (24) The artery that sends blood to the skin and lungs for oxygenation.

Renal portal vein (72) The vein which brings blood from the kidney region to the liver.

Right auricle (20) The top right chamber of the heart which receives deoxygenated blood from all over the body and pumps it to the ventricle.

Sciatic artery (85) Main artery supplying the hind leg.

Sciatic nerve (84) Main nerve to the hind leg.

Sciatic plexus (100) A network of spinal nerves in the posterior of the frog.

Small intestine (34) The longest and perhaps most important part of the digestive tube. It completes digestion begun in the stomach and absorbs the digested food into the blood and lymph systems.

Spinal cord (99) The neural extension of the brain posterior to the tail and enclosed by the vertebrae of the spinal column.

Spleen (37) An organ that serves as a reservoir for blood for emergency situations. It also produces blood cells and destroys worn-out blood cells.

Stomach (33) A large, elastic, muscular part of the digestive tube that receives prey animals swallowed whole by the frog, via the esophagus. It also begins digestion by churning the food and mixing it with digestive enzymes.

Suprascapula (76) The shoulder bone of the frog.

Testis (58) Male sex gland; it produces sperms.

Tongue (7) A highly elastic organ in the frog used to snap up prey animals and flip them into its buccal cavity.
Tympanum (88) The ear drum.
Ureter (41) A tube carrying urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder.
Urinary bladder (42) A thin membranous sac which collects urine from the kidneys via the ureters.
Uterus (51) The posterior most portion of the oviduct.
Vas deferens (Wolfian duct) (58a) The tube which carries sperms from the testis to the cloaca.
Ventral abdominal vein (25) A major vein which returns blood from the posterior part of the frog to its liver.
Ventricle (19) The posterior most, powerful chamber of the heart which pumps blood into the arteries.
Vocal sac opening (11) The opening from the buccal cavity into the inflatable vocal sac of the male Bullfrog.
Vomerine teeth (4) Two rough bumps on the roof of the frog's mouth. They help secure its prey until it can be swallowed.