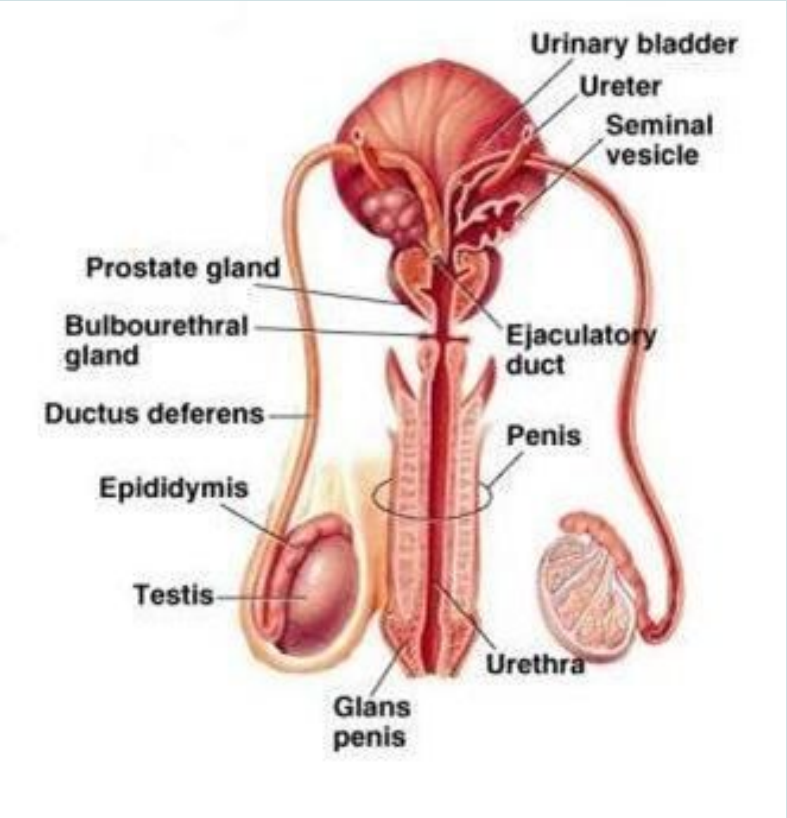
Upon completing this section, you will:

- draw the male reproductive system
- label the parts of the male reproductive system and state the function of each part



Ureter -- a tube that conducts urine from the kidney to the bladder

Urinary bladder - - a muscular, membranous sac in which the urine is maintained until it is discharged from the body

Vas deferens - - tube that conducts sperm toward the urethra

Testes - - the male gonads, or primary reproductive organs; male sex hormones and sperm are produced in the testes

Epididymis -- structure located along the posterior border of the testis, consisting of coiled tubules that store sperm cells

Seminal vesicle - - structure that contributes to the seminal fluid (semen), a secretion that contains fructose and prostoglandins **Ejaculatory duct -** - a canal through which semen is ejaculated. The semen passes from the seminal vesicle and vas deferens, conveying semen to the urethra.

Prostate gland - - structure that contributes to the seminal fluid (semen), a secretion containing buffers that protect sperm cells from the acidic environment of the vagina

Cowpers (bulbourethral) gland - - structure that contributes a mucus rich fluid to the seminal fluid (semen)
Urethra - - the tube that carries urine from the bladder to the exterior of the body. (Surrounded by erectile tissue)

Glans penis - - mass of erectile tissue that forms the head of the penis

Seminiferous tubule - - coiled ducts found within the testes, where immature sperm cells divide and differentiate.

Scrotum - sac like structure outside the male body that houses the testicles. The highly elastic skin and stretchy muscles can bring testicles up close to the body or let it hang down away from the body. This allows the temperature of the testes to be regulated because sperm develop best at 2 degrees below body temperature.