

## MALE AND FEMALE

Although the animals are as yet unborn, differences between the sexes are readily seen. The older the specimen the more pronounced these external differences will be.

### Female: (Symbol ♀ )

The female is identified by the *urogenital papilla*. This is a small fleshy conical prejection ventral to the anus. (The anus is ventral to the tail and is clearly seen in both males and females, when the tail is lifted.) Locate the female's *external genital opening* at the base of the urogenital papilla. As the term urogenital indicates, this is the external opening for both urinary wastes and the reproductive or genital system.

### Male: (Symbol ♂ )

The male's *testes* (testis singular) lie in the *scrotum*, a double pouch structure ventral to the tail. In older specimens this area is enlarged and readily visible. In younger animals it may be necessary to touch the area to detect the testes.

The *urogenital opening* in males is located on the mid-ventral surface, posterior to (below) the umbilical cord. It is the opening of the *penis*.

The *penis* is internal, but may be detected under the skin by pressing with your finger tip (palpating) along the mid-ventral surface, between the urogenital opening and the scrotum.

### Males and Females:

Both males and females possess *mammary papillae*. In mature females these become the nipples by which the young receive the milk from the *mammary glands*. In males and in these fetal animals, the glandular milk producing structures are not developed. However, the mammary papillae are present in all specimens.

How many pairs of mammary papillae do you count in your specimen? Do all specimens in the class possess the same number?

Examine the fetal pigs of other students to determine the sex of the specimens.