دستگاه تولید مثل ماهیان Fish Reproductive System

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وظايف

بخش های دستگاه تولید مثل

جنسيت

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دستگاه تولید مثل در کوسه ماهیان

Oviparous

Ovoviviparous

Viviparous

septum transversum ecsophagus head kidney vasa efferentia right testis - left testis epididymis genital part of kidney vas deferens utinary duck renal part of kidney epigonal organ--seminal vesicle rectal gland sperm sac opening of urinary duct opening of seminal vesicle opening of sperm sac urinogenital sinus pelvic fin abdominal pore urinogenital papilla cloaca clasper Fig. 4.44 Scoliodon. Male urinogenital system.

دستگاه تولید مثل در کوسه ماهیان زنده زا

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس نر

یک جفت بیضه یک جفت بیضه

یک جفت مجرای برند اسپرم Vasa efferent

یک جفت اپیدیدیم

یک جفت مجرای وابران Vas defferent

وزیکل سمینال Vesicle seminal

Sperm sac کیسه اسپرم بر

سيفون ادراري تناسلي Siphon

Clasper

septum transversum ostium tubac oviducal funnel livermullerian duct as oviduce . I trop to . . . - Ovary Al street ! epigonal organs = - shell gland - opisthonephric kidney 1 160 6 61 uterus. 1 .- 4 . : million archinephric duct rectal gland vagina rectum opening of uteri pelvic fin-- urinary papilla opening of rectum abdominal pore : cloaca

دستگاه تولید مثل در کوسه ماهیان زنده زا

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

یک جفت تخمدان

یک جفت مجرای تخمبر

Ustium البه مجرا

شيپور مجرا funnel

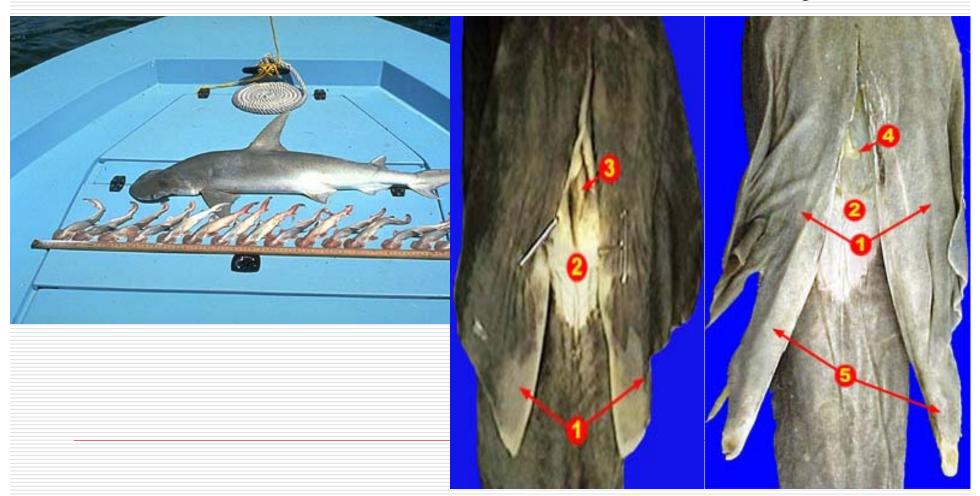
غده صدفی Shell gland

یک جفت رحم

Vagina پيل

Cloaca کلواک

19 Fig. 4.45 Scoliodon. Female urinogenital system.

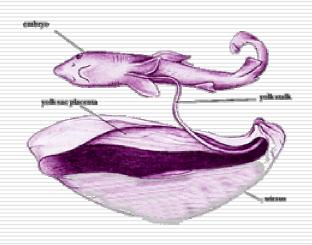
















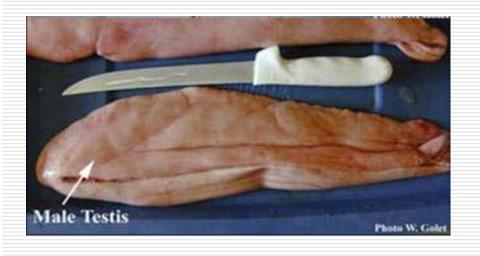






- Development of the gonads, reproductive tract and external phenotype
- a. Origin of gonads
- Fish are similar to mammals in that the male and female start with an undifferentiated gonad Mesonephros (Primative kidney)
- Ovary and testis arise from this undifferentiated gonad-PGC migrate from yolk sac to the genital ridge--Mechanism is unclear in fish

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس نر



بیضه ها تونیکا البوژینا Tunica albuginea تونیکا البوژینا vas deferens مجرای برنده اسپرم urogenital pore

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس نر

Testis size is highly variable amongst teleosts and varies from 0.2 to 10% of total body weight (Billard, 1969).

Testes arise as paired structures within the dorsal aspect of the body cavity.

In most teleosts, testes are longate, white/cream coloured lobulate organs attached to the dorsal wall of the body cavity.

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس نر

The testis contains two cell types:

germcells and distinct somatic Cells.

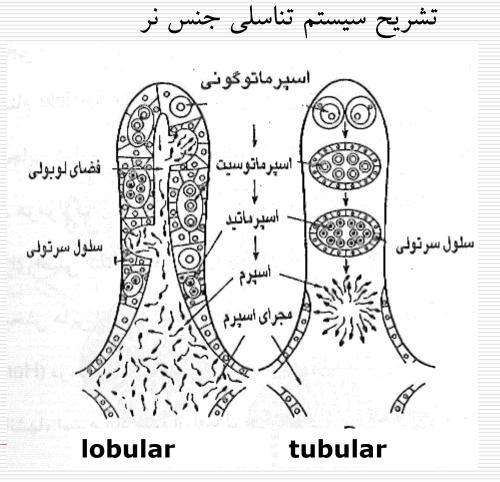
lobule boundary cells , the somatic cells were considered homolous to mammalian Leydig cells

In some species, the lobule boundary cells are considered more likely to be homologous to **Sertoli cells**

In males, arrangement of the germinal epithelium into compartments varies among osteichthyans: two distinct types are: **lobular** and **tubular**.

Lobular testis are far more common amongst teleosts and consist of numerous lobules separated from each other by thin layers of connective tissue extending from the testicular capsule. Fundulus, mult, sparidae, ceranidae.

basal taxa have an anastomosing **tubular** testis, trout, carp, esox, cat fish



Ovaries are paired structures although in some species one of the ovaries is reduced in size and remains non-functional. As in other vertebrates, the teleost ovary develops as an attachment to the dorso-lateral lining of the peritoneal cavity.

تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

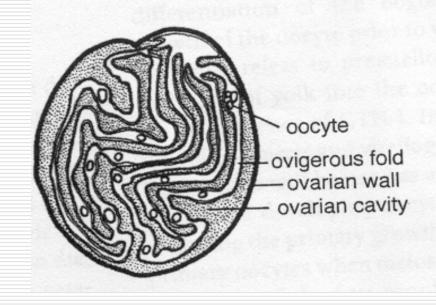


Ovary Oviduct

یک جفت تخمدان مجاری تناسلی

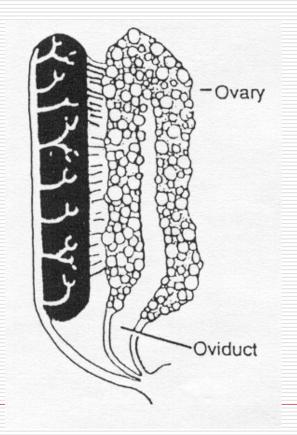
تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

Developing ovaries are paired, elongate hollow organs positioned immediately ventral to the swim bladder and consist of numerous partial **transverse septa** projecting into the ovarian lumen (van den Hurk and Peute, 1979). It is upon these septa that developing oocytes grow. Two forms of ovarian structure have been recognized: **cystovarian (closed)** and **gymnovarian (naked)** (Hoar, 1969).



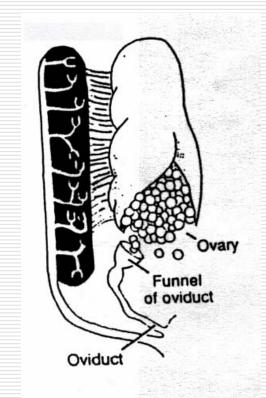
تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

The **cystovarian** ovary (e.g. the tilapia ovary) remains fully enclosed by the peritoneum (mesovarium) and following maturation, oocytes are released into a central ovarian lumen leading to the posterior oviduct (Mullerian duct).



تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

The **gymnovarian** ovary, however, is only partially covered by the peritoneum and releases mature oocytes directly into the body cavity (e.g. salmon, trout). Oocytes are subsequently released into the external environment via the oviduct, a posterior continuation of the peritoneum opening into a urogenital sinus (van den Hurk and Peute, 1979).



تشریح سیستم تناسلی جنس ماده

Oviducts are formed from posterior outgrowths of the tissues that encircle the ovary (the ovarian tunic).

As a result, in many teleosts, oocytes pass straight from the ovary to the oviduct without entering the body cavity.

In some teleosts (e.g. salmonids, anguillids, cyprinids), partial or total degeneration of the oviducts occur such that oocytes are released from the ovary into the body cavity, before being released into the external environment.

A major structural difference between mammalian oocytes and teleost oocytes is the presence of the micropyle at the animal pole of the teleost oocyte.

Teleost spermatozoa do not possess an acrosome and therefore penetrate the oocyte via a small opening in the oocyte membrane, the micropyle (for review, see Riehl and Götting, 1974).

However, acrosomes are found in agnathans (hagfish and lampreys), paddlefish and sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) (Ciereszko et al., 2000). Within the teleosts, temporary acrosomelike structures have been reported, for example, in Lepadogaster lepadogaster (Bonnaterre) (Mattei and Mattei, 1978), brown trout (Billard, 1983) and several others (Jamieson, 1991).

گامت ها