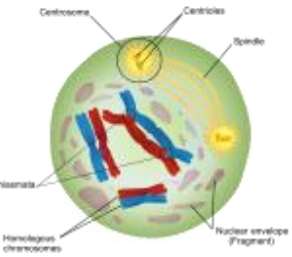
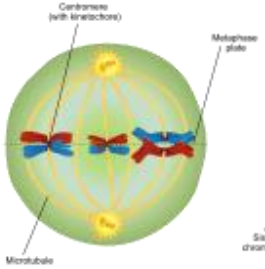
Prophase I



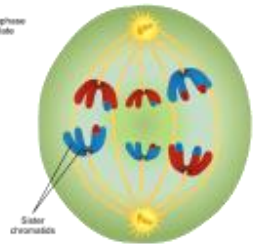
The chromosomes condense, and the nuclear envelope breaks down. Crossing-over occurs.

Metaphase I



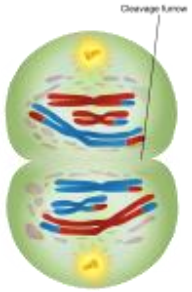
Pairs of homologous chromosomes move to the equator of the cell.

Anaphase I



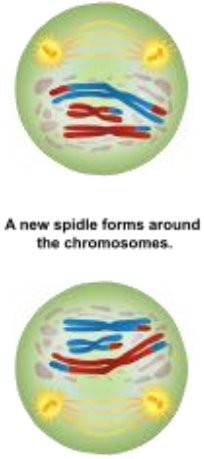
Homologous chromosomes move to the opposite poles of the cell.

Telophase I & cytokinesis



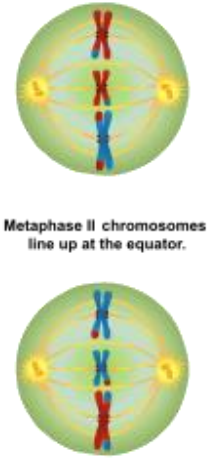
Chromosomes gather at the poles of the cells. The cytoplasm divides.

Prophase II



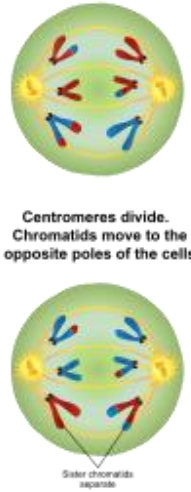
A new spidle forms around the chromosomes.

Metaphase II



Metaphase II chromosomes line up at the equator.

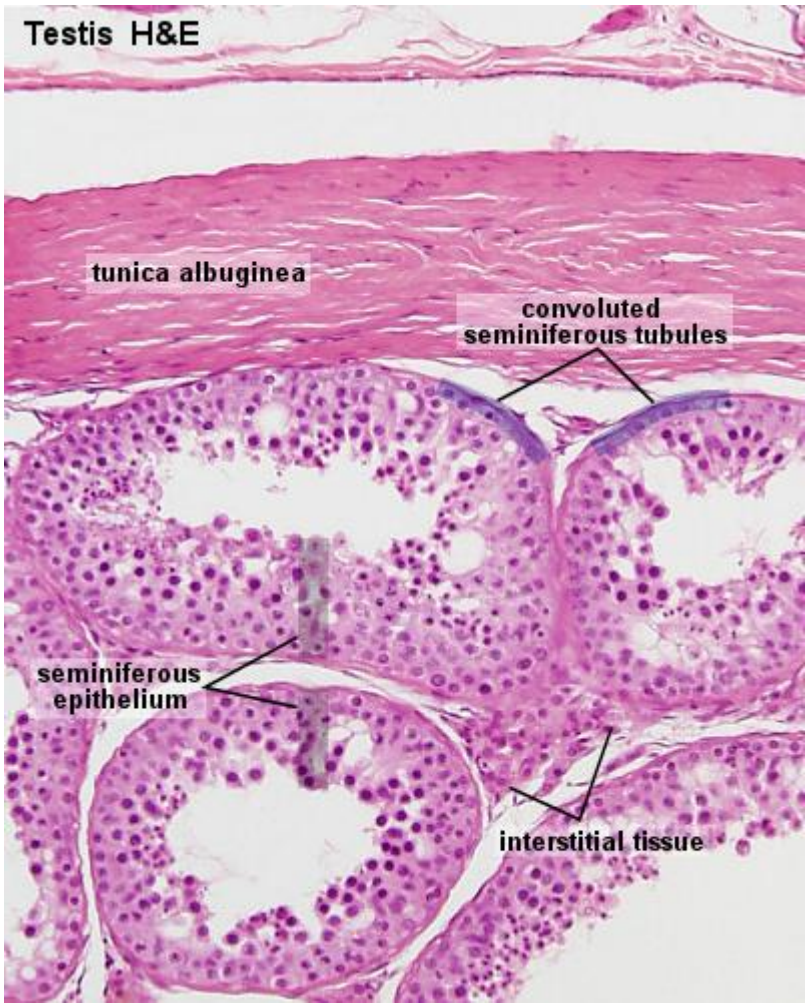
Anaphase II

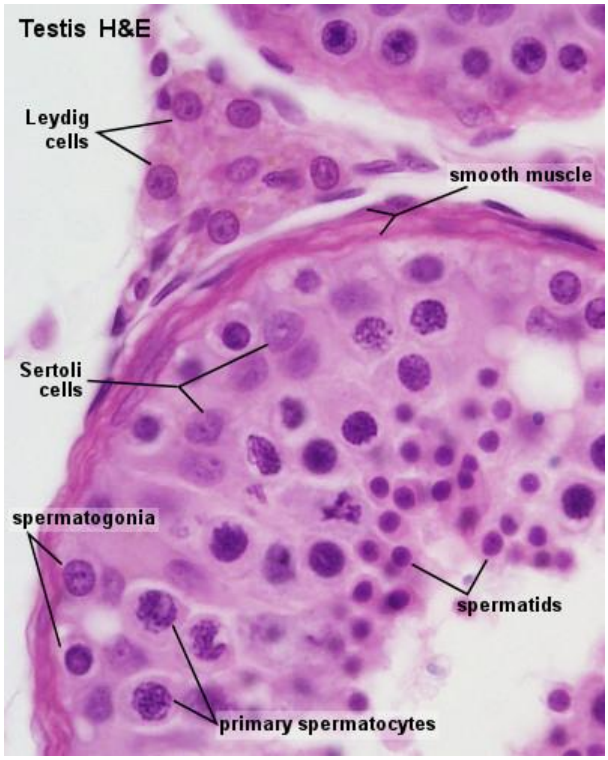


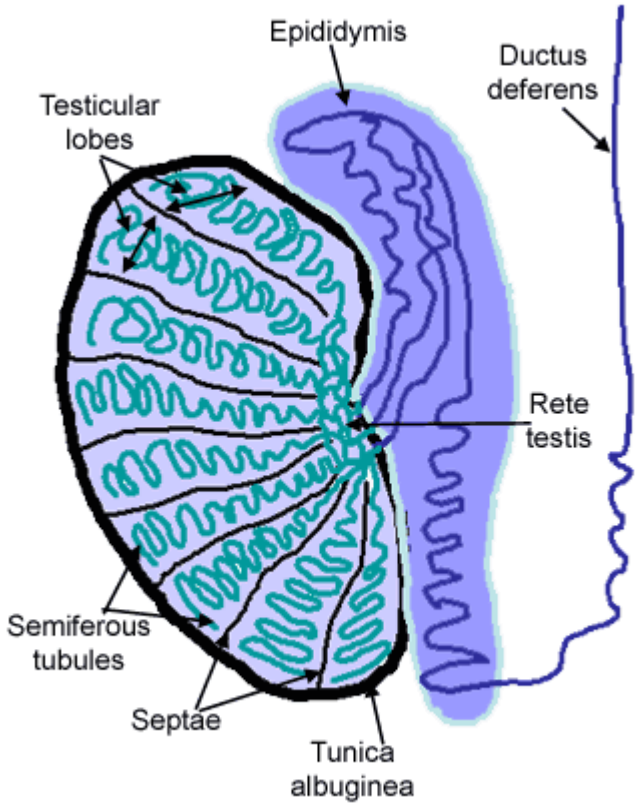
Centromeres divide. Chromatids move to the opposite poles of the cells.

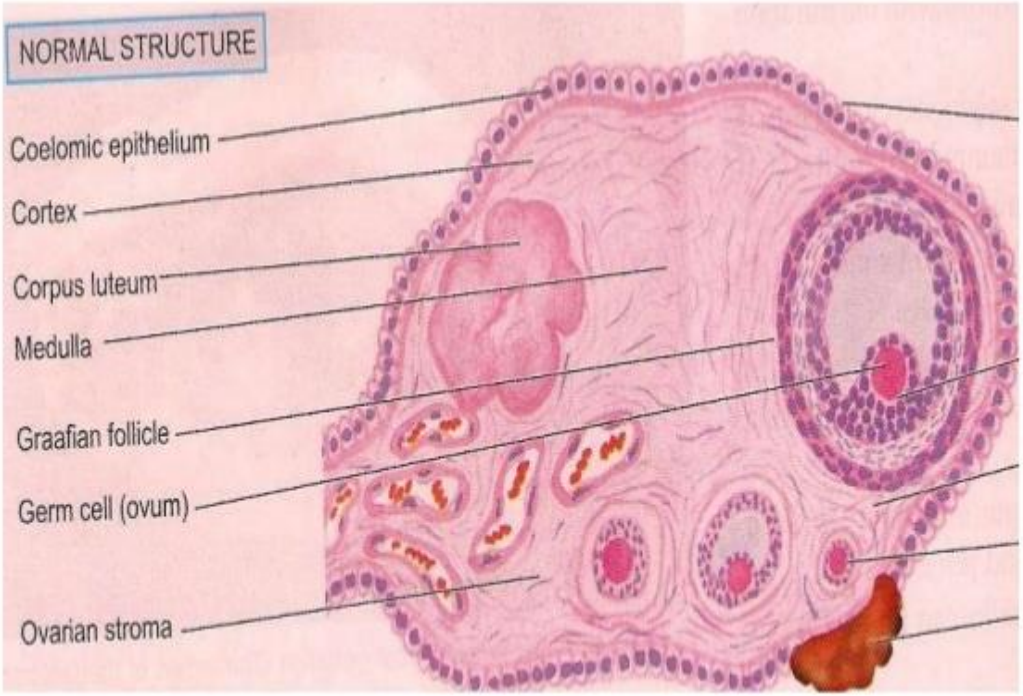
Telophas & cytokin

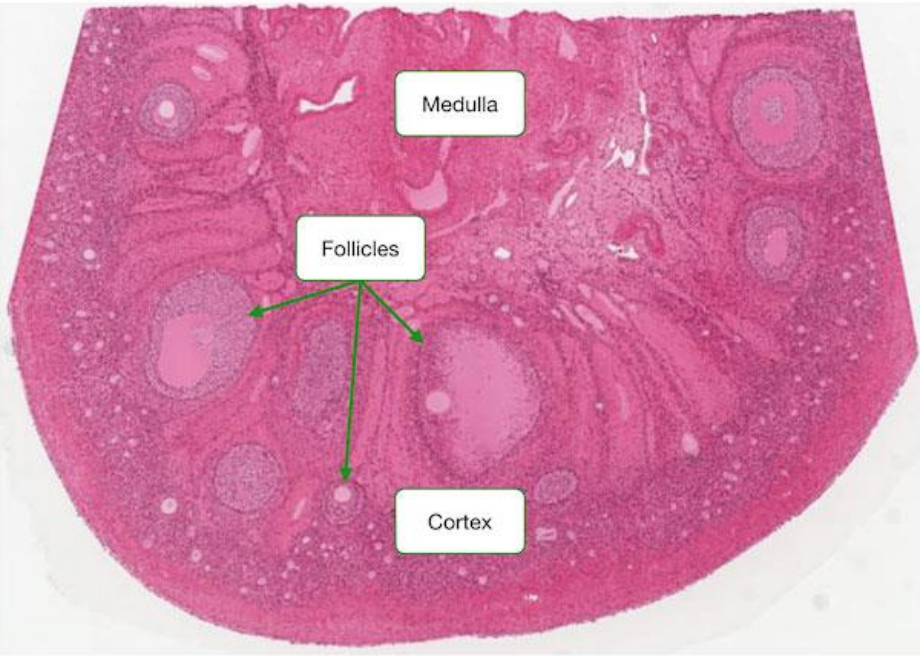
A nuclear envelope around each set of chro mes. The cytoplasm fes.

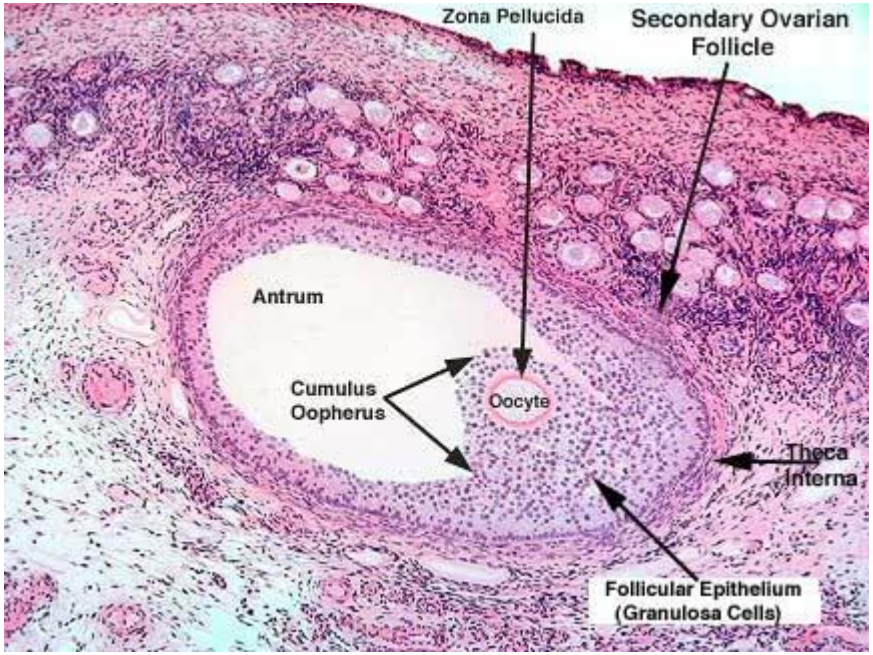

Testis H&E
tunica albuginea
convoluted seminiferous tubules
seminiferous epithelium
interstitial tissue

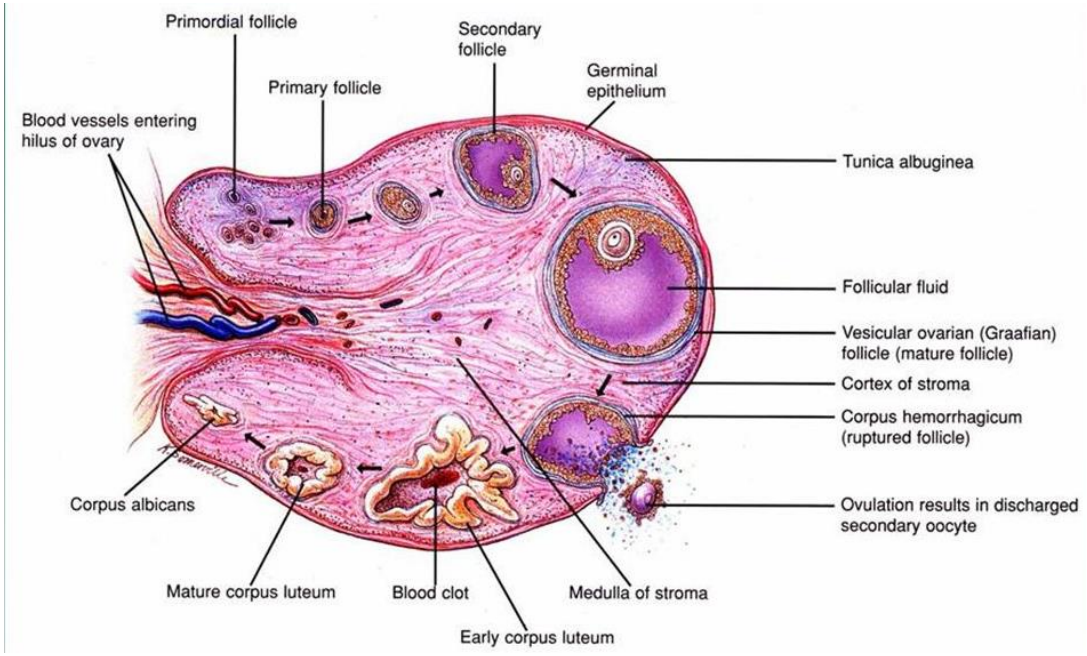

Testis H&E
Leydig cells
smooth muscle
Sertoli cells
spermatogonia
spermatids
primary spermatocytes

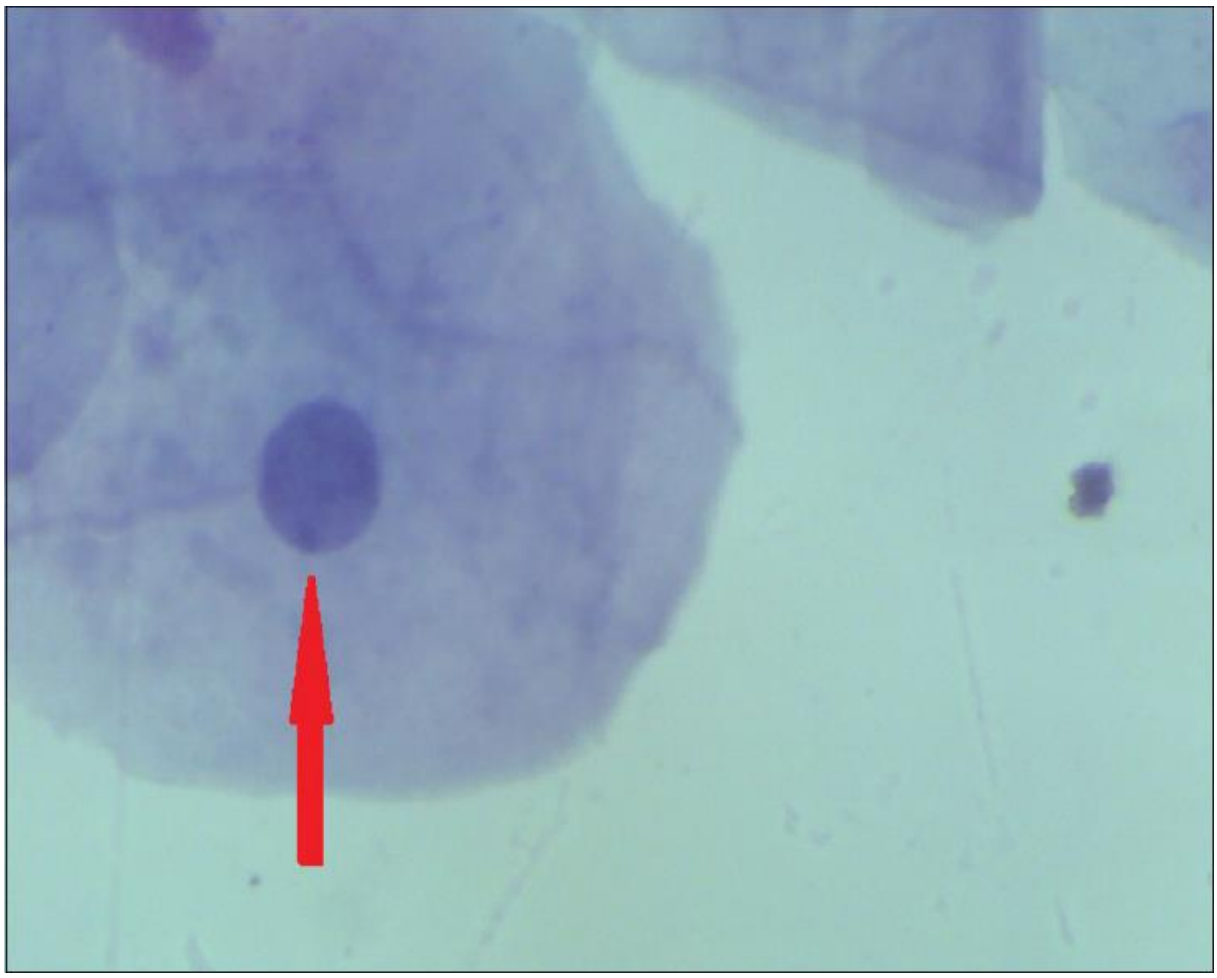

Epididymis
Ductus deferens
Testicular lobes
Rete testis
Semiferous tubules
Septae
Tunica albuginea

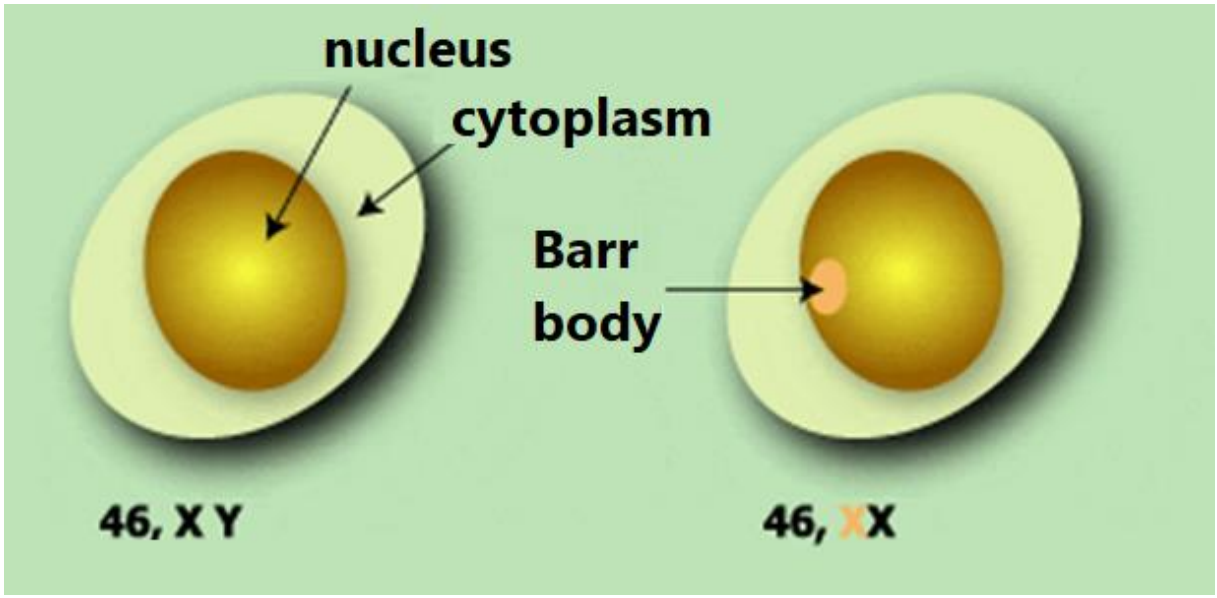

NORMAL STRUCTURE
Coelomic epithelium
Cortex
Corpus luteum
Medulla
Graafian follicle
Germ cell (ovum)
Ovarian stroma


Medulla
Follicles
Cortex


Zona Pellucida
Secondary Ovarian Follicle
Antrum
Cumulus Oopherus
Oocyte
Theca Interna
Follicular Epithelium (Granulosa Cells)


Primordial follicle
Secondary follicle
Primary follicle
Germinal epithelium
Blood vessels entering hilus of ovary
Tunica albuginea
Follicular fluid
Vesicular ovarian (Graafian) follicle (mature follicle)
Cortex of stroma
Corpus hemorrhagicum (ruptured follicle)
Corpus albicans
Ovulation results in discharged secondary oocyte
Mature corpus luteum
Blood clot
Medulla of stroma
Early corpus luteum




nucleus
cytoplasm
Barr
body
46, X Y
46, XX