Male Anatomy of the Reproductive System.

* Bucks possess a structure called a filiform appendage which is an extension of the urethra beyond the end of the penis.
* The urethra is the duct which carries urine or sperm out of the buck’s body.
* The penis is the organ of copulation which allows the buck to deposit seems into the vagina of the doe.
* It is covered by the prepuce, a fold of skin that protects the penis.
* The accessory sex glands, including the ampullae, seminal vesicles, prostrate and bulbo urethral glands, secrete fluids into the urethra during ejaculation.
* These fluids contain sugars to nourish the sperm, buffers to prevent rapid changes in pH and other chemicals that serve to protect and propel the sperm out of the urethra and into the vagina.
* The ampullae are found at the terminus of the vas deferens. The vas deferens is the duct that leads from the testis to the urethra.
* The vas deferens is connected to the tail of the epididymis.
* The epididymis is a large, winding tubule that can be felt on the side of the testis.
* Sperm cells that have been produced in the testis undergo a series of maturational steps as they pass from the head of the epididymis and through the body of the epididymis to the tail of the epididymis where they are stored.
* The testis is the site where sperm are manufactured and male steroids, especially testosterone are produced.
* The scrotum is the pouch of skin that houses and protects the testes. The scrotum helps regulate the temperature of the testes by raising them closer to the body or lowering them away from the body.
* Sperm production cannot occur in the goat at or above normal internal body temperature.

