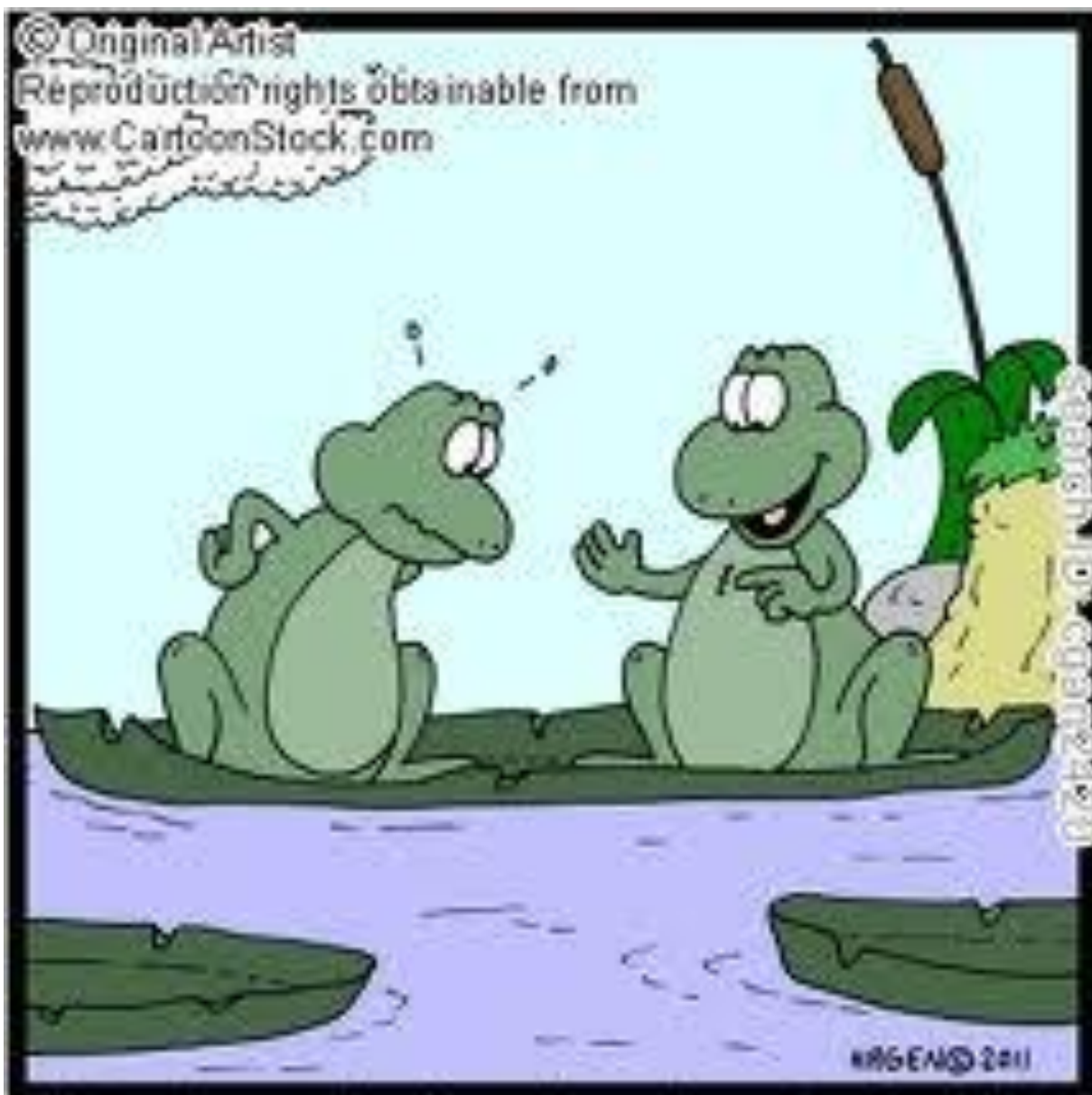


Frog Internal and External Anatomy





The biology student fainted at the sight of my blood:
I made use of the commotion to escape...

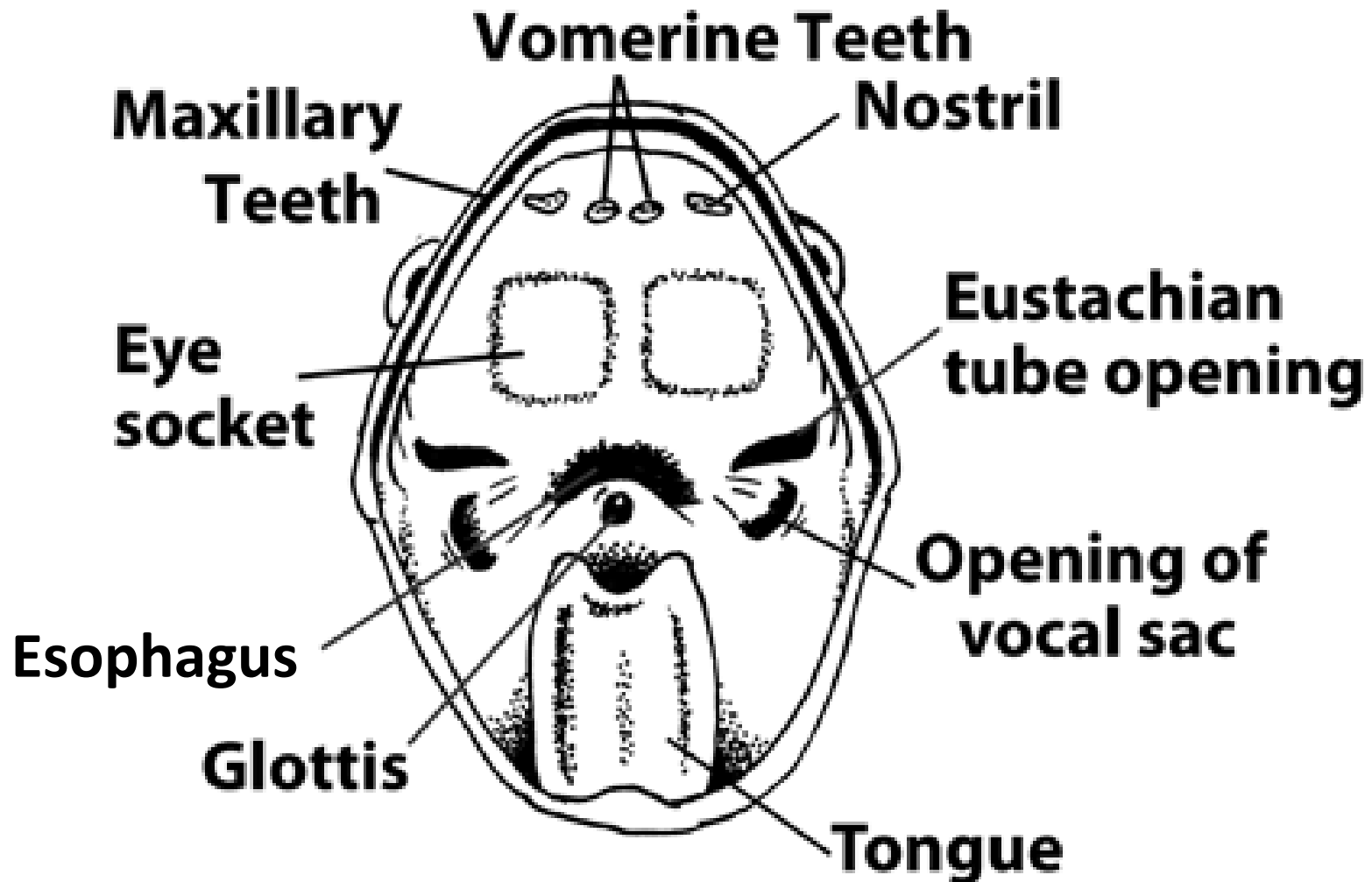
Terms to know!!

- Dorsal—the back or upper surface of an organism
- Ventral—the stomach or lower surface of an organism



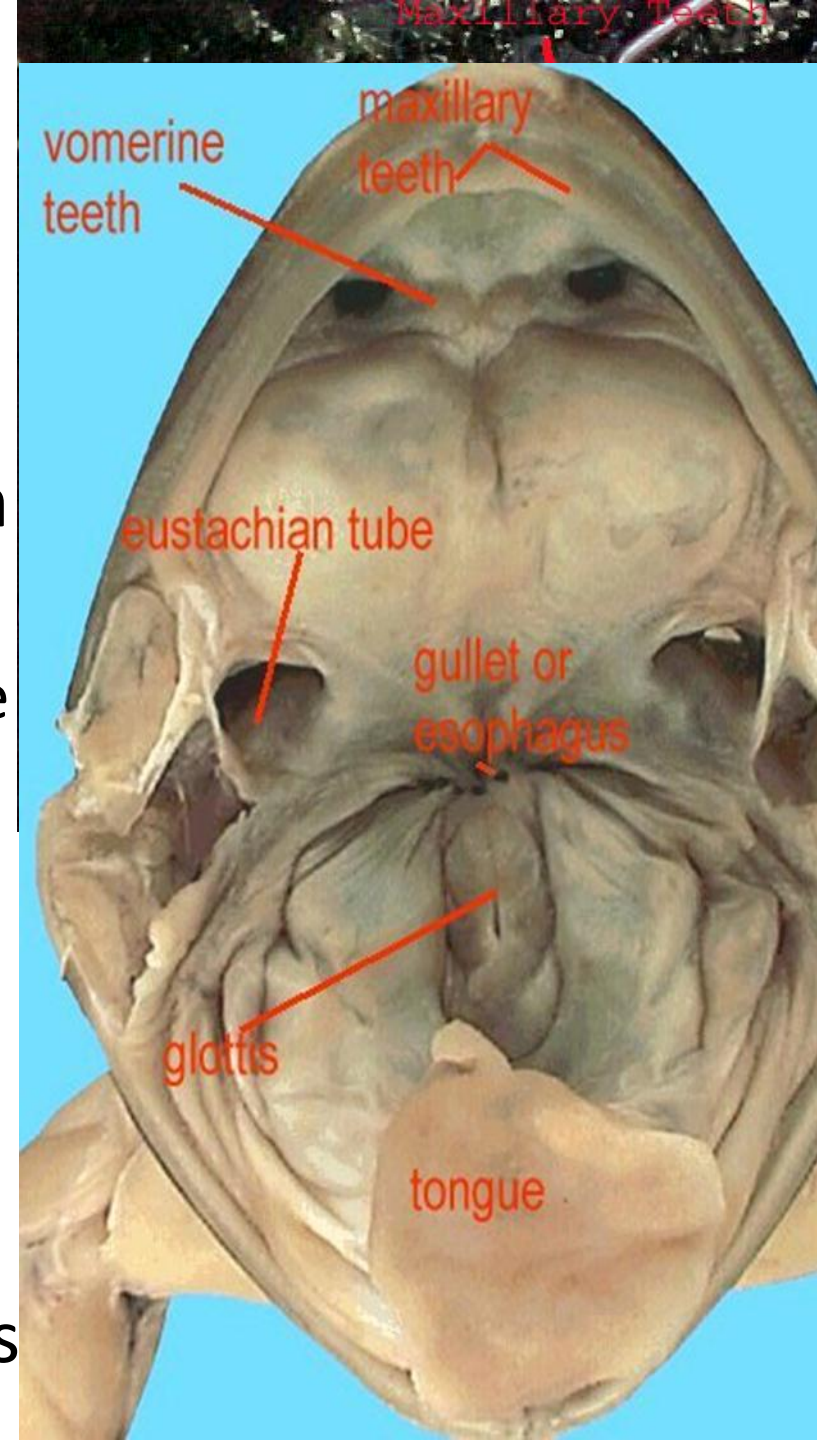
- Anterior—head end of an organism
- Posterior—tail end of an organism

Internal Mouthparts

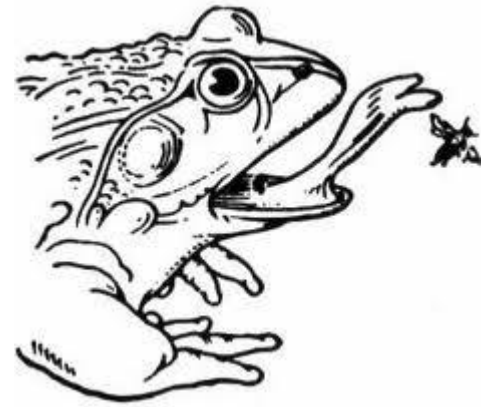


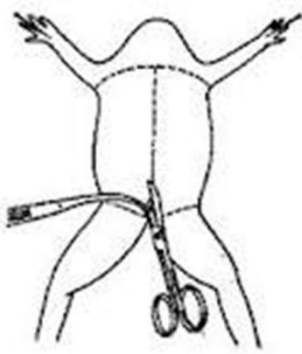
- **Maxillary teeth** –around the upper edge of the jaw; Holds
- **Vomerine teeth** - used to hold the prey and keep it in place till they can get a good grip on it and squash their eyeballs down to swallow their meal.
- **Eustachian tube** - Openings in the mouth -lead to ear
 - equalize air pressure.
- **Glottis** - opening at back of mouth leads to lungs; gas exchange

Esophagus -Tube - connects the mouth to the stomach – transports



- **Tongue** – attached at front of mouth
 - Extends to catch insects
- **Eye sockets** – on top part of mouth;
Helps push food down the throat
- **Internal Nares** – on top of mouth; allow gases in and out
- **Nictitating Membrane** – clear eyelid; protects the eye
- **Tympanum Membrane** – Ear drum; detects high pitched sounds
- **Dermis- SKIN** – covers frog; Keeps moist and allows gas exchange



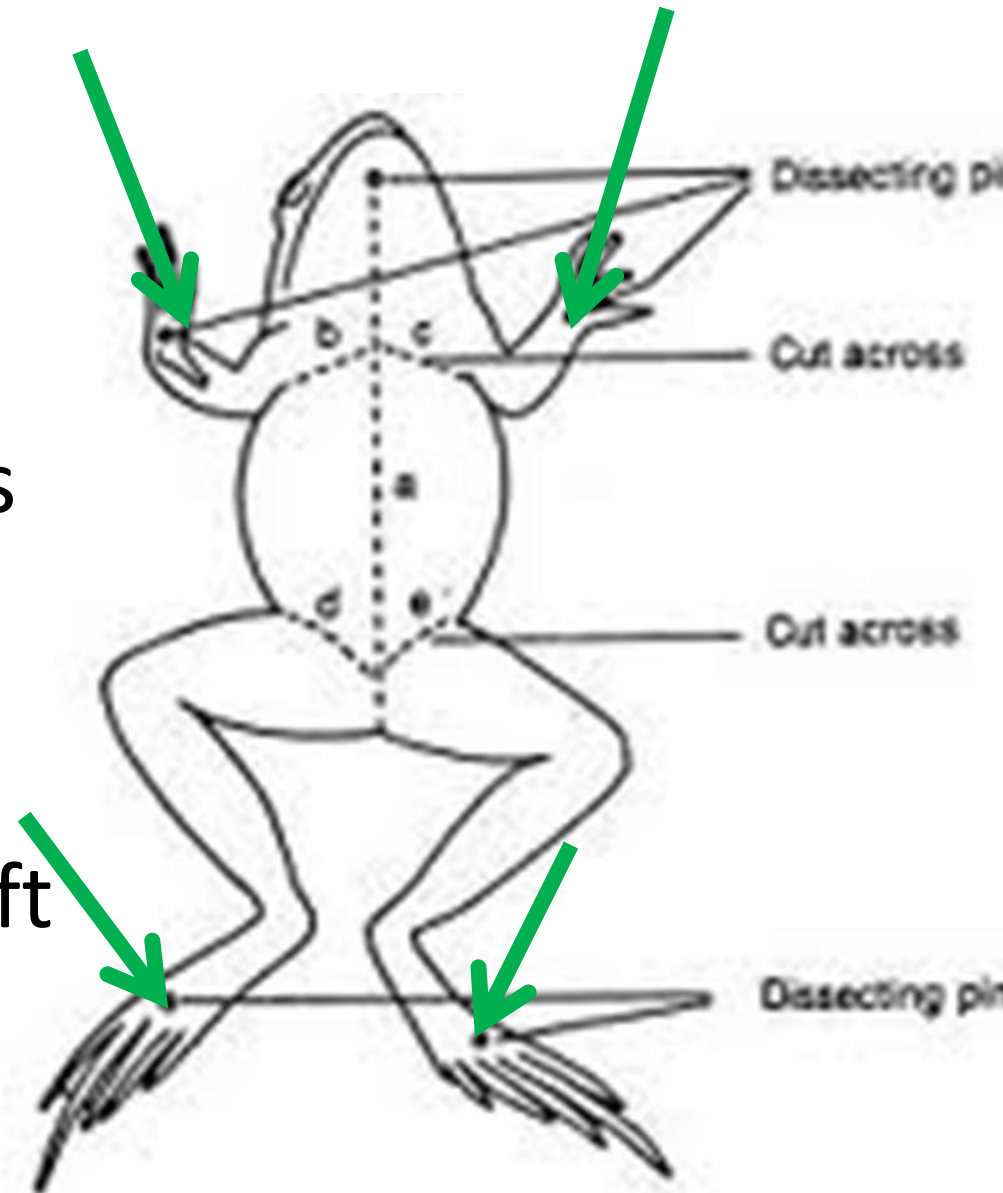


Initial Cut!

First – Pin frog down

Second – Using Forceps lift skin and cut – Make “I” cuts

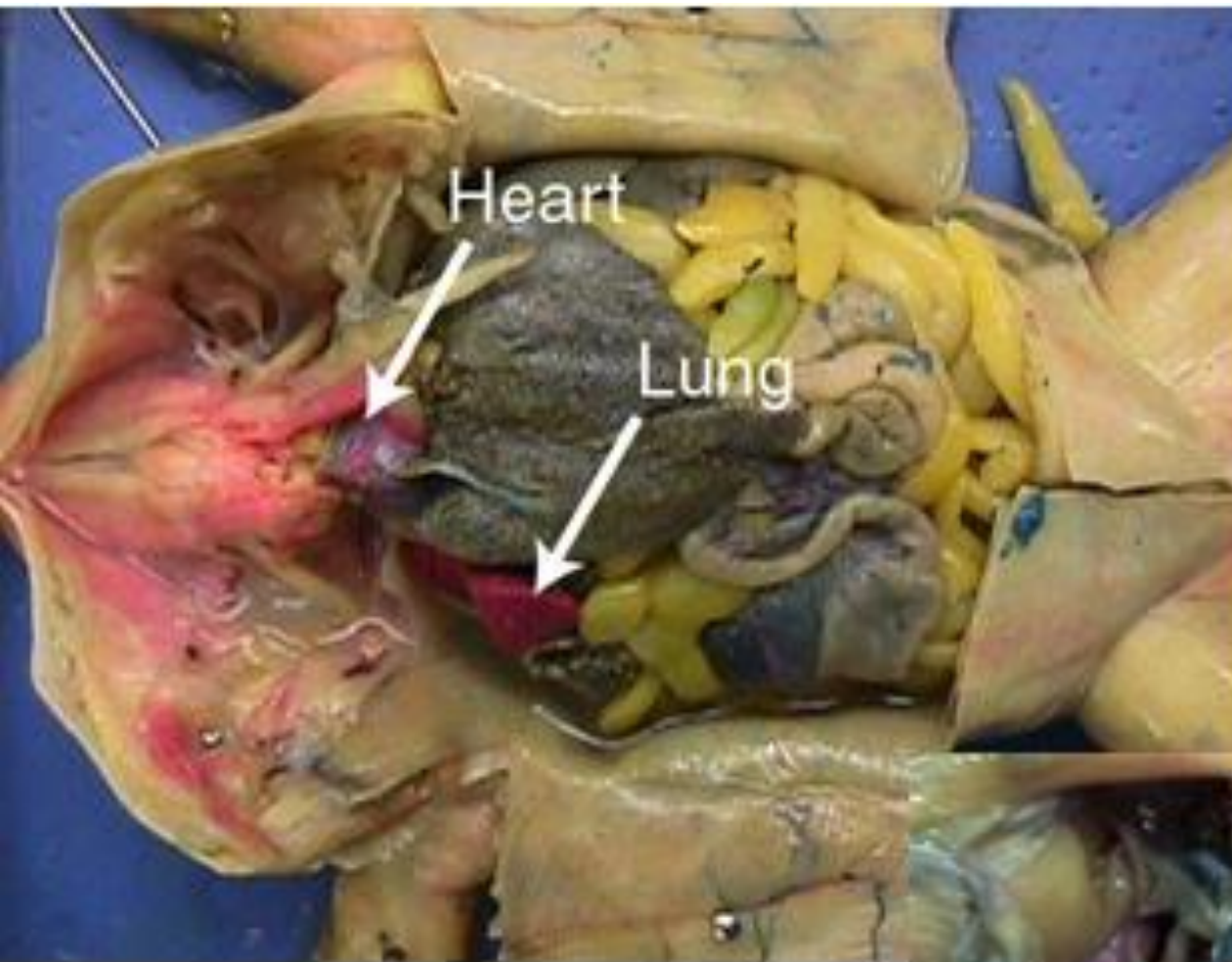
Third – using forceps Lift muscle and cut



When you open your frog and see this..

- You have a female frog
- Ovaries
 - Filled with eggs
- Remove them





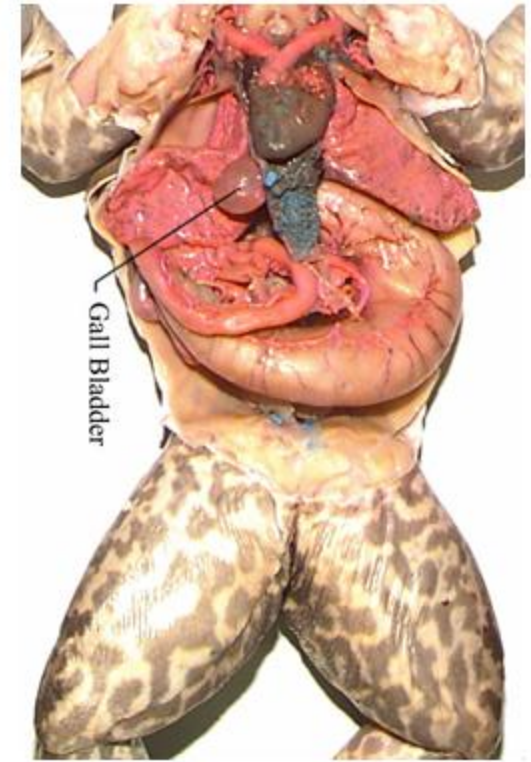
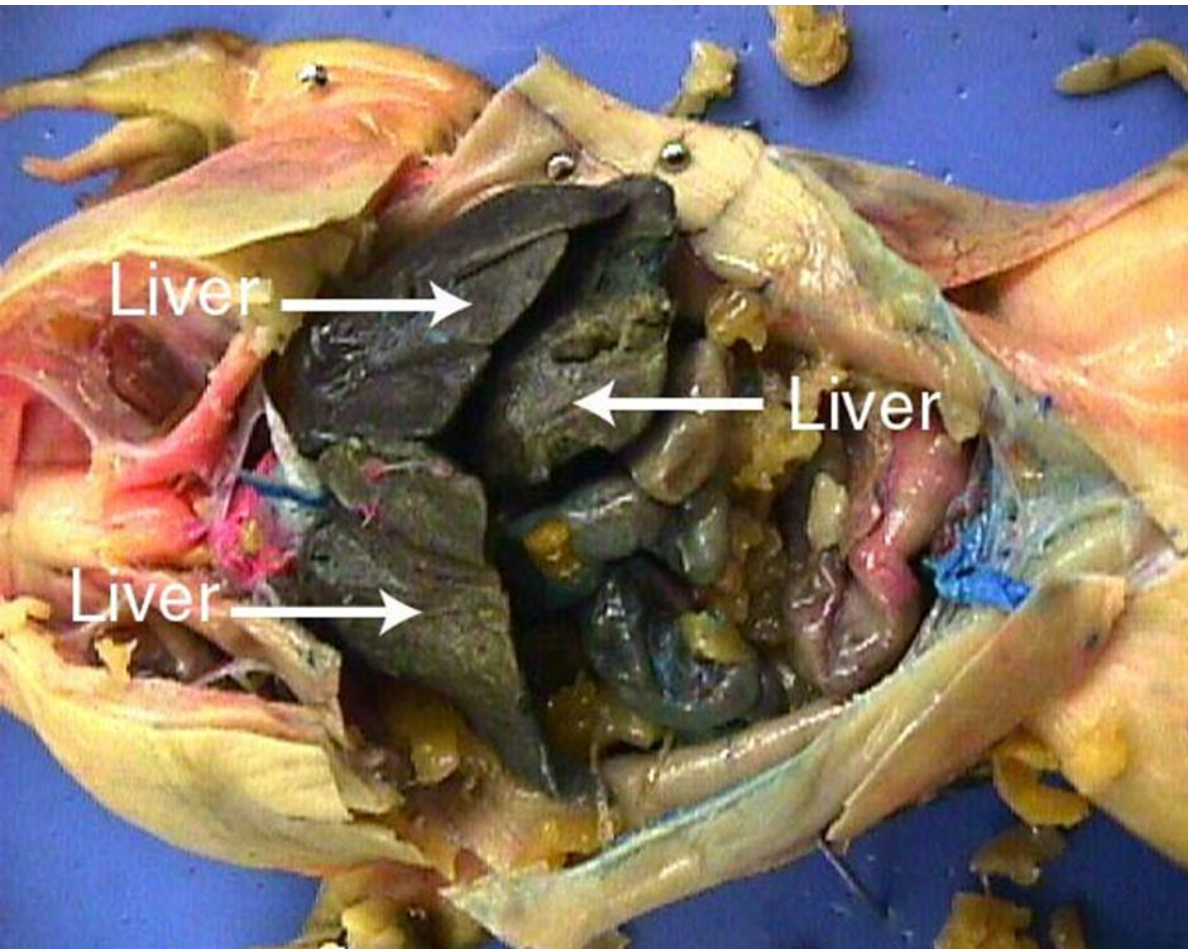
Heart - 3 chambers
– pumps bloods
(circulatory system)
Found above liver
Lung- exchanges
Carbon Dioxide and
Oxygen – found
behind liver



Liver – secretes bile and processes digested food molecules found under muscle layer

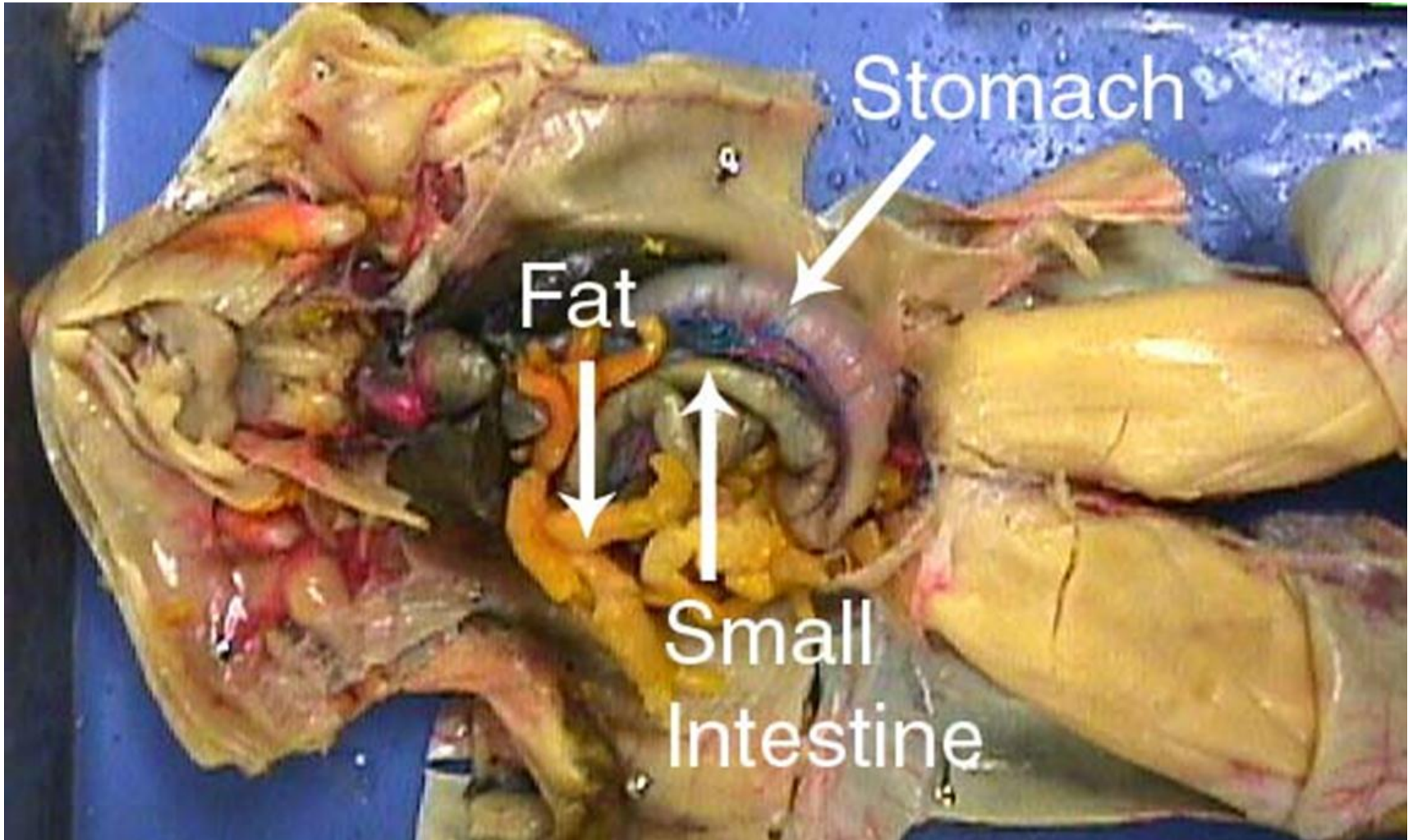
Bile – fluid produced by liver that aids in digestion of fats

Gall Bladder – sac that stores bile – found between liver lobes



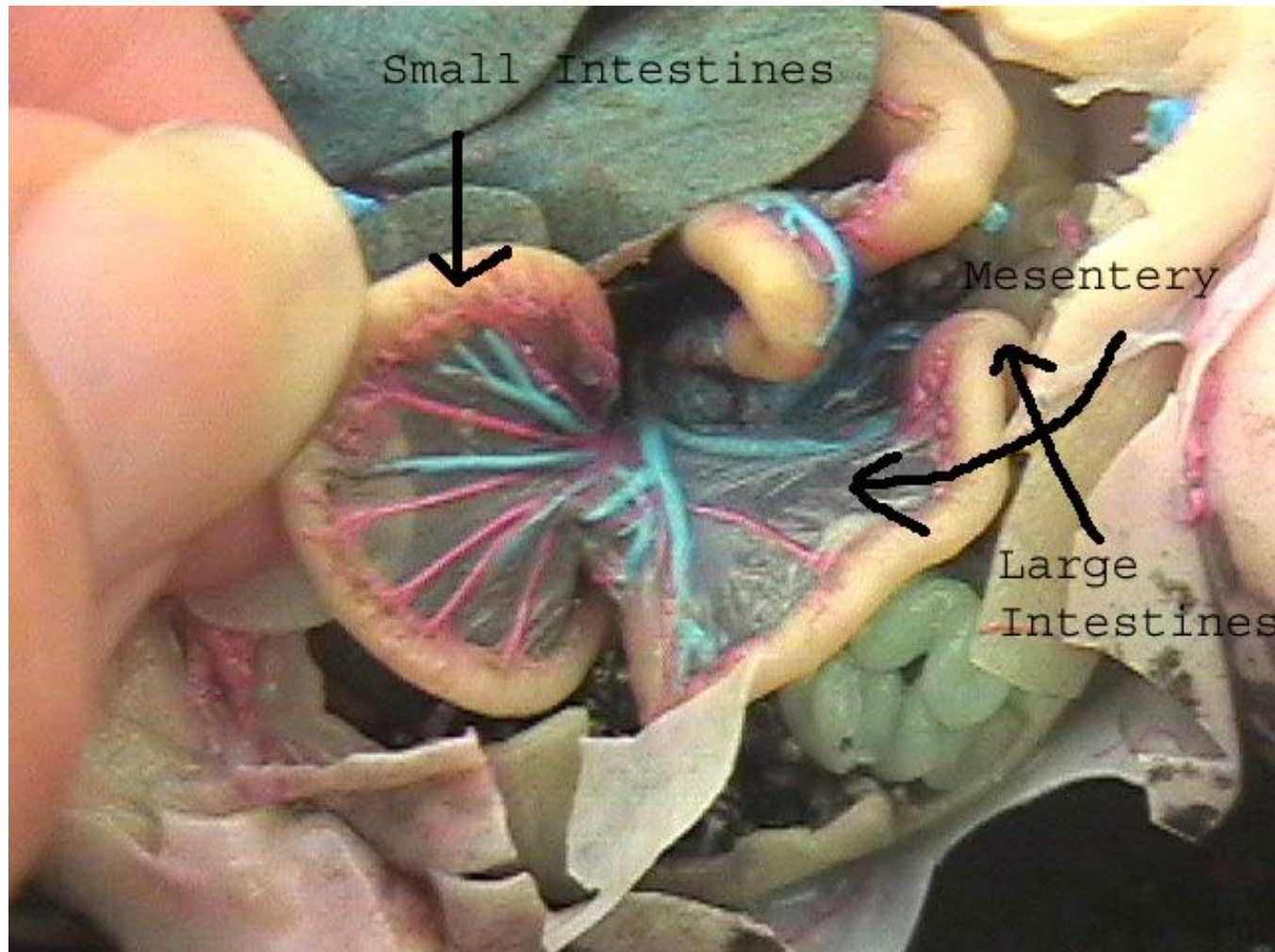
Stomach – stores food and mixes it with enzymes to begin digestion – found behind liver

Fat bodies - masses of fat needed for hibernating and mating- found behind stomach and small intestines

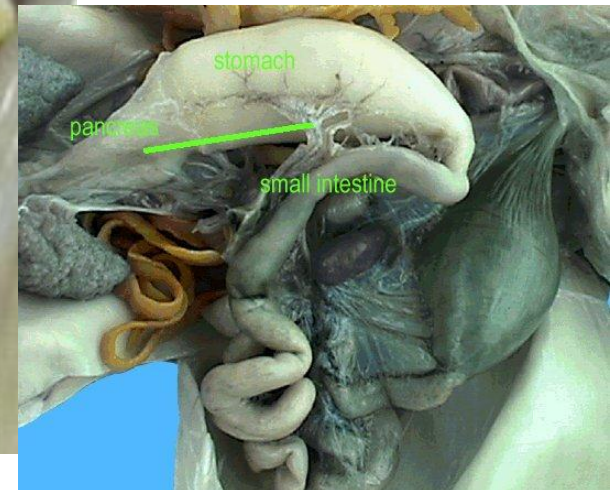
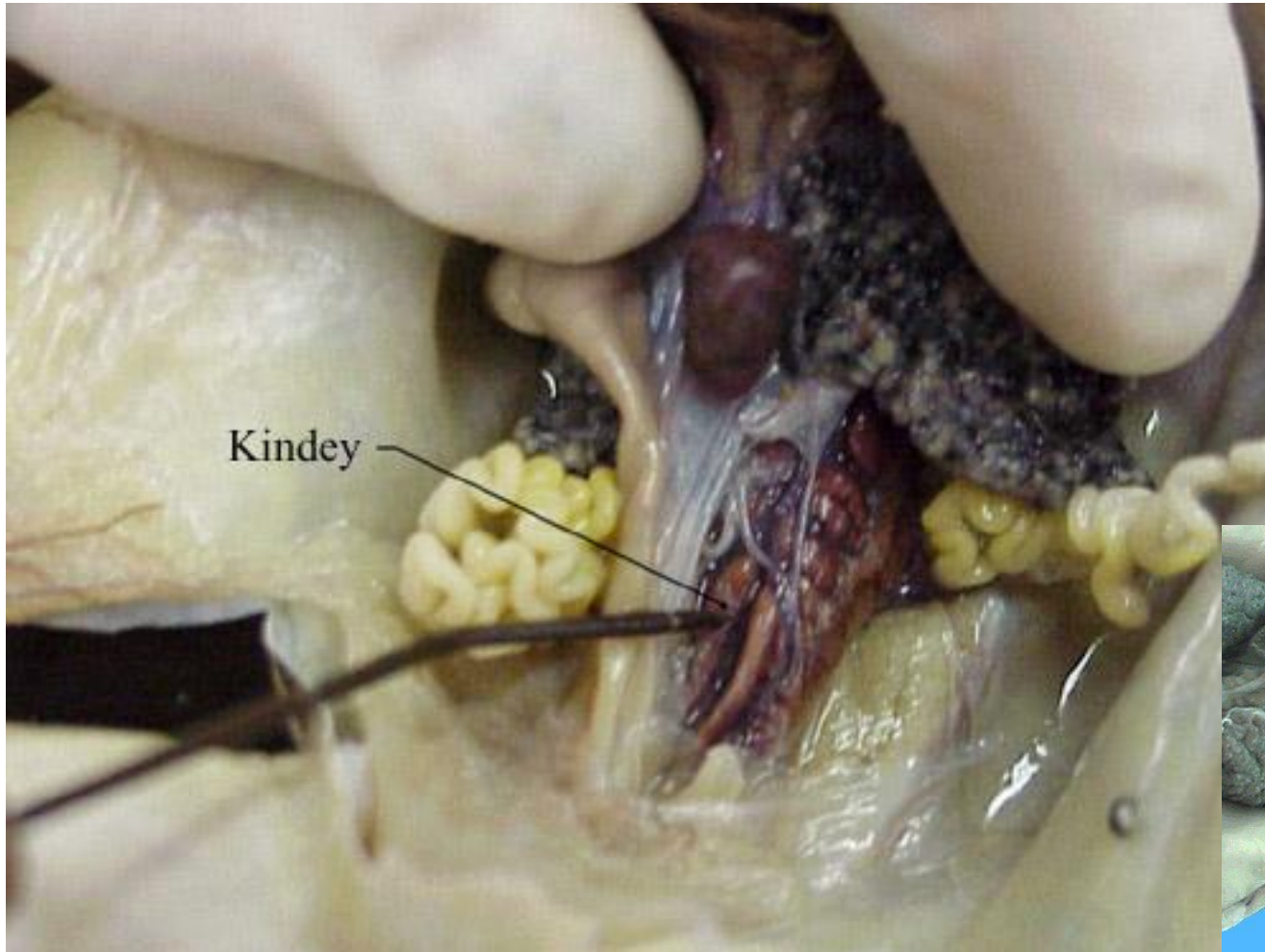


Small intestine – digests and absorption of digested food – found below stomach

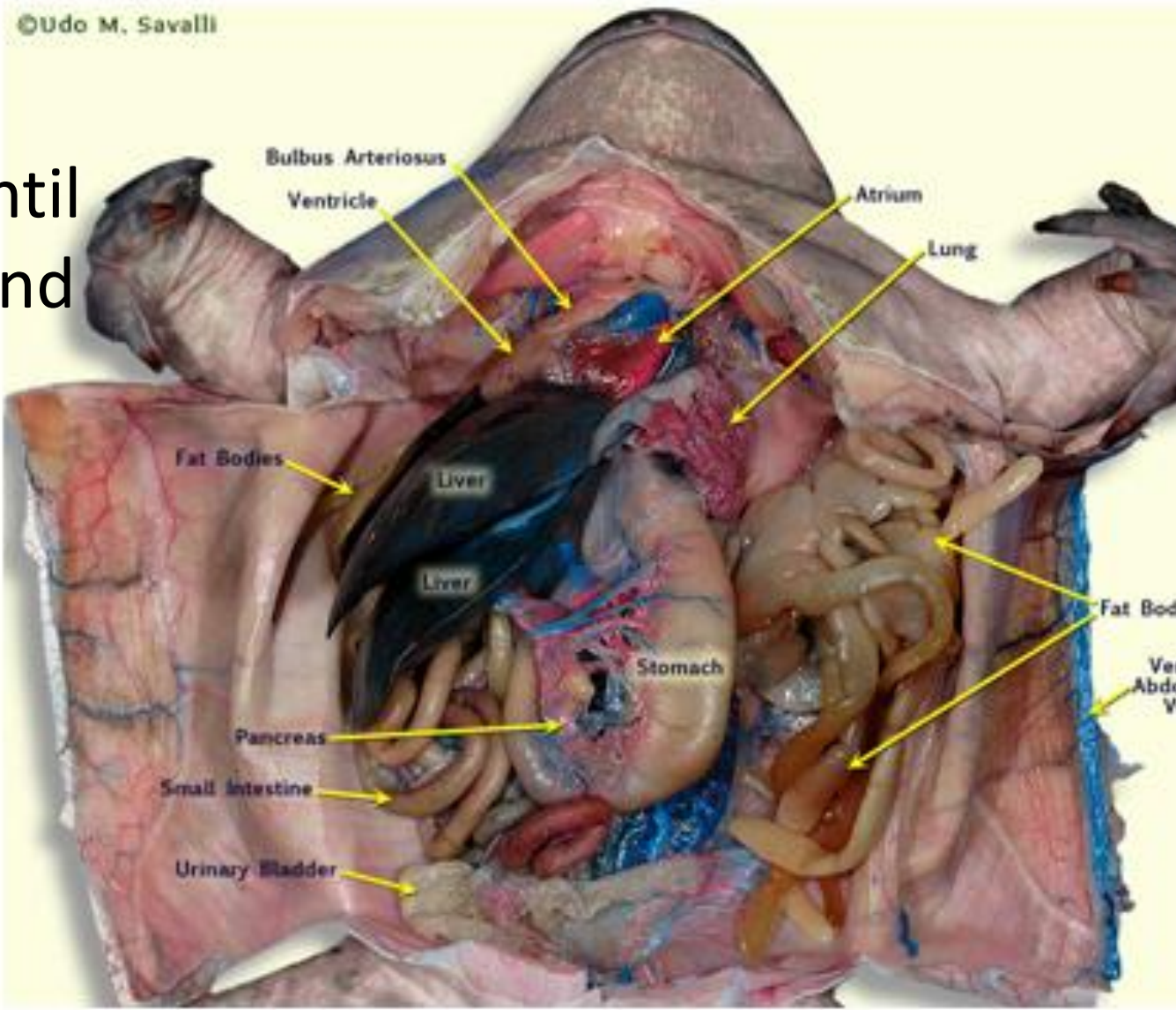
Large intestine - stores undigested food – found below small intestine



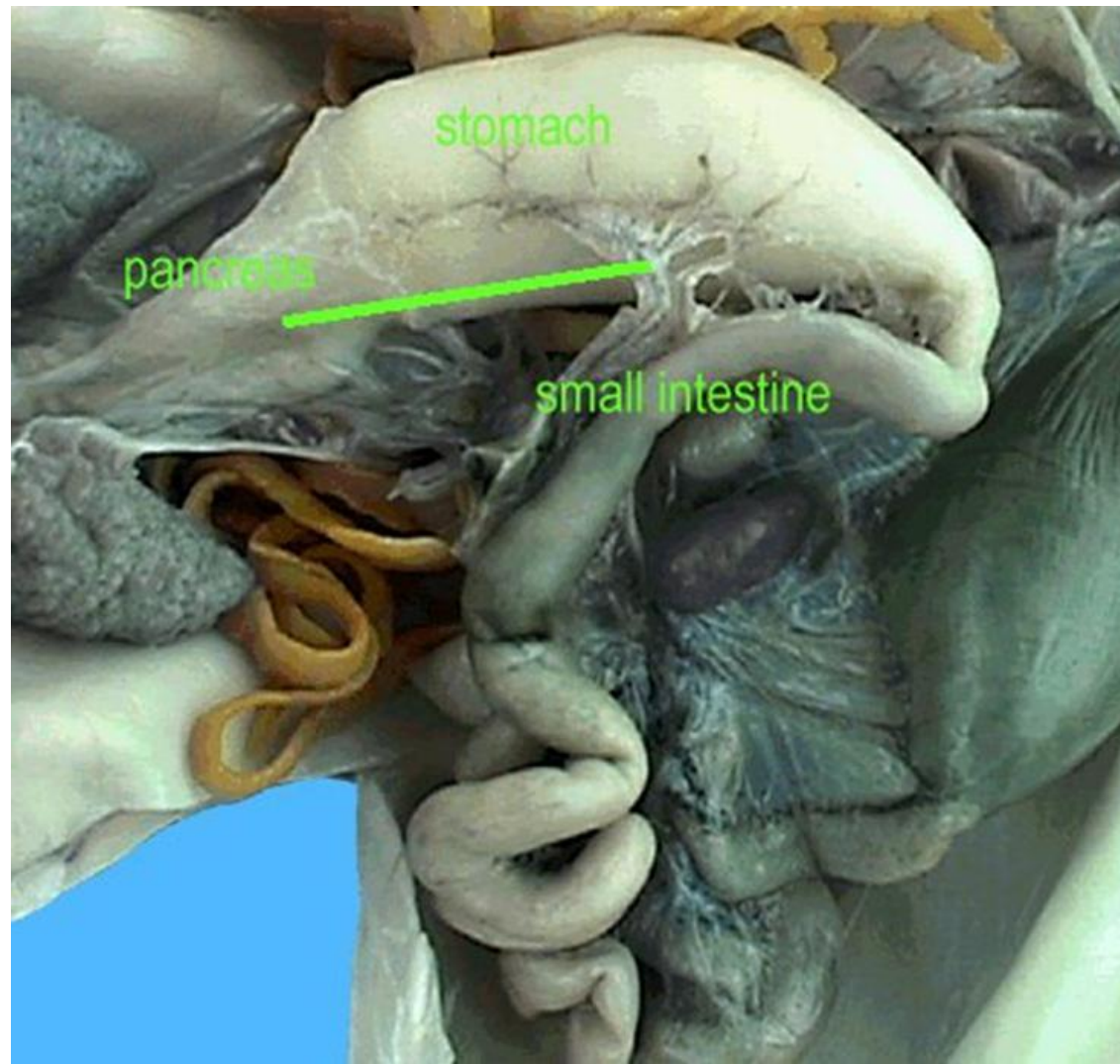
Kidney – Filters the blood and removes wastes to make urine. – found back of abdominal cavity near spine

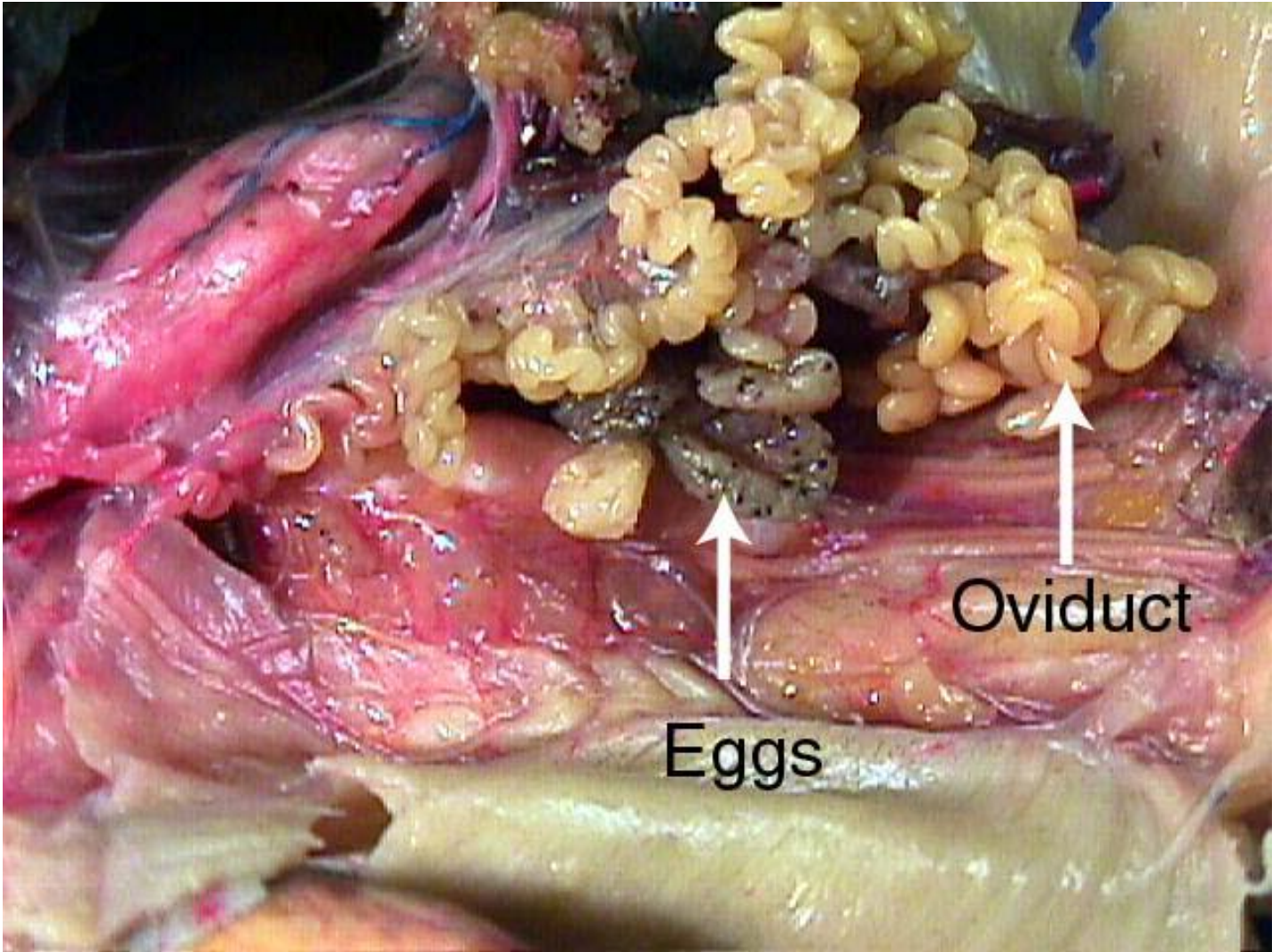


- **Bladder** – collects and stores urine until released – found near cloaca



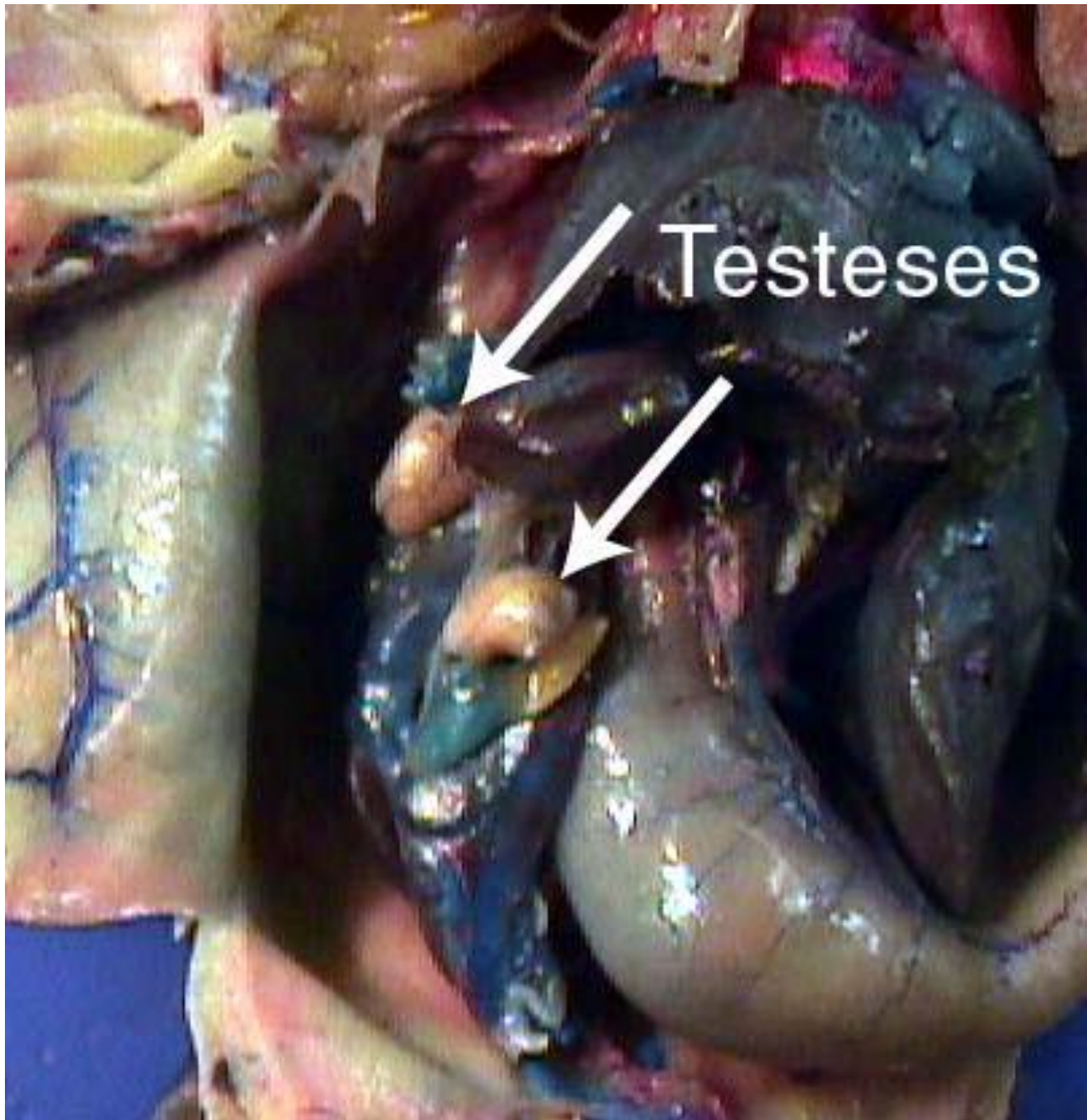
- **Spleen** – organ in the circulatory system that makes, stores, and destroys blood cells – found behind small and large intestine



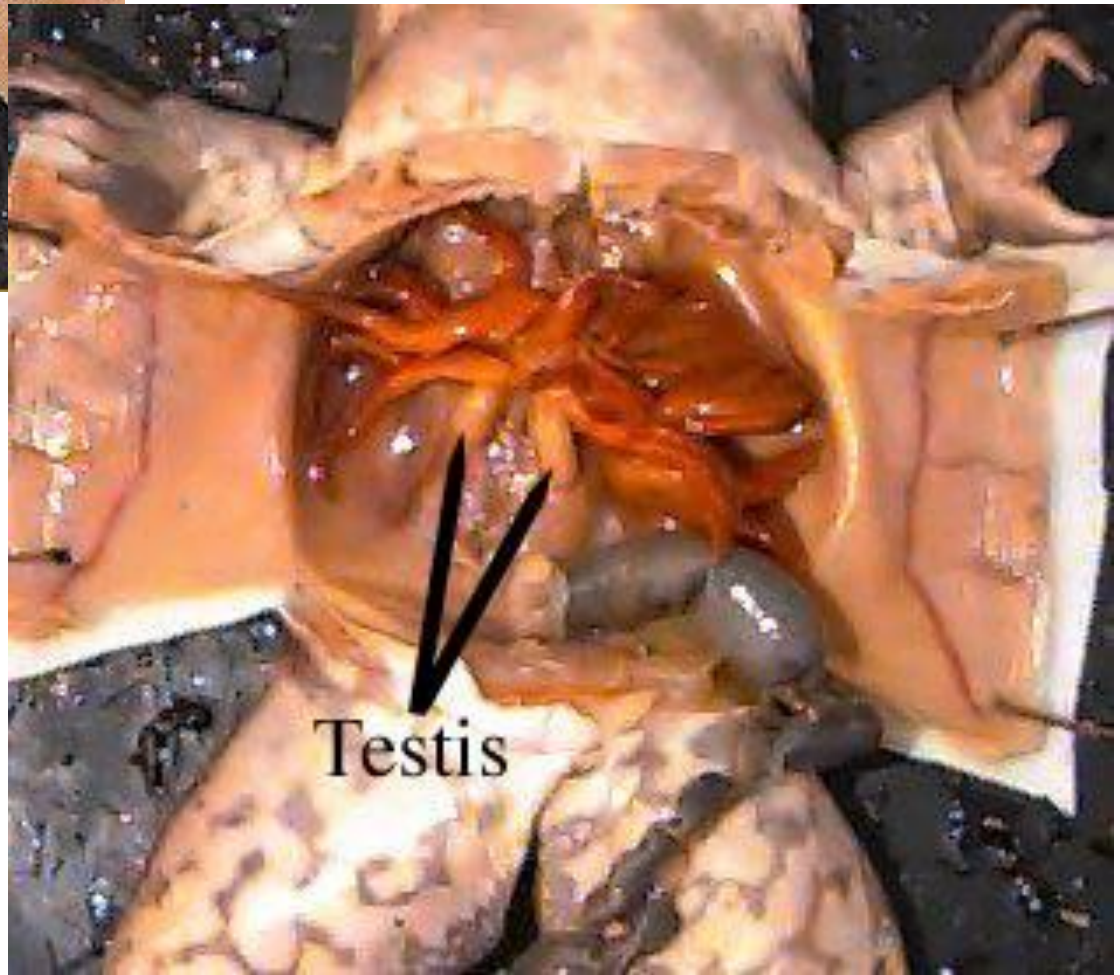
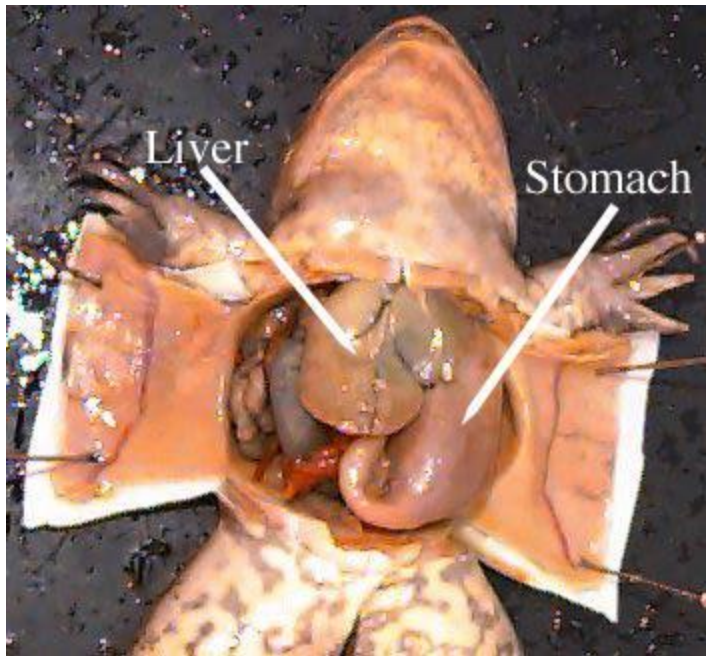
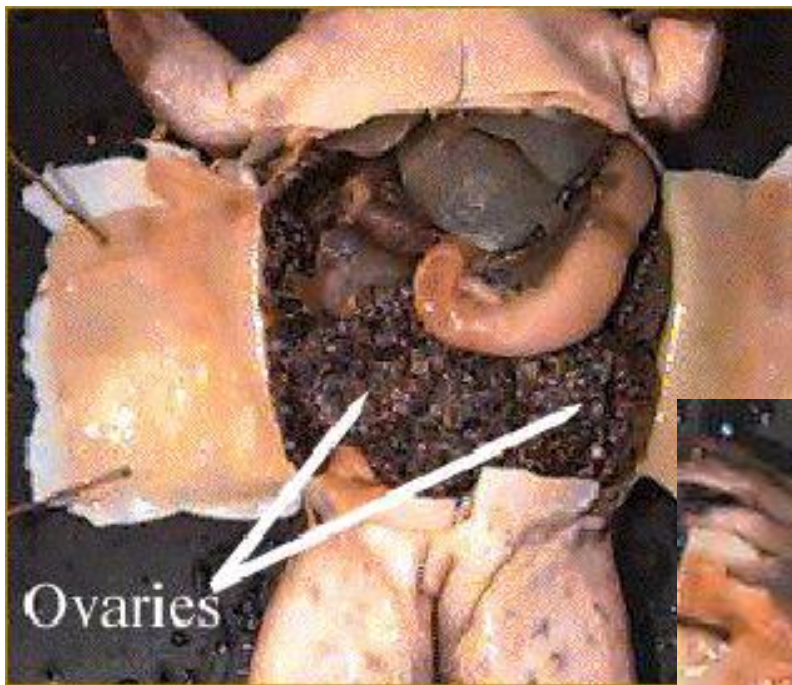


Eggs

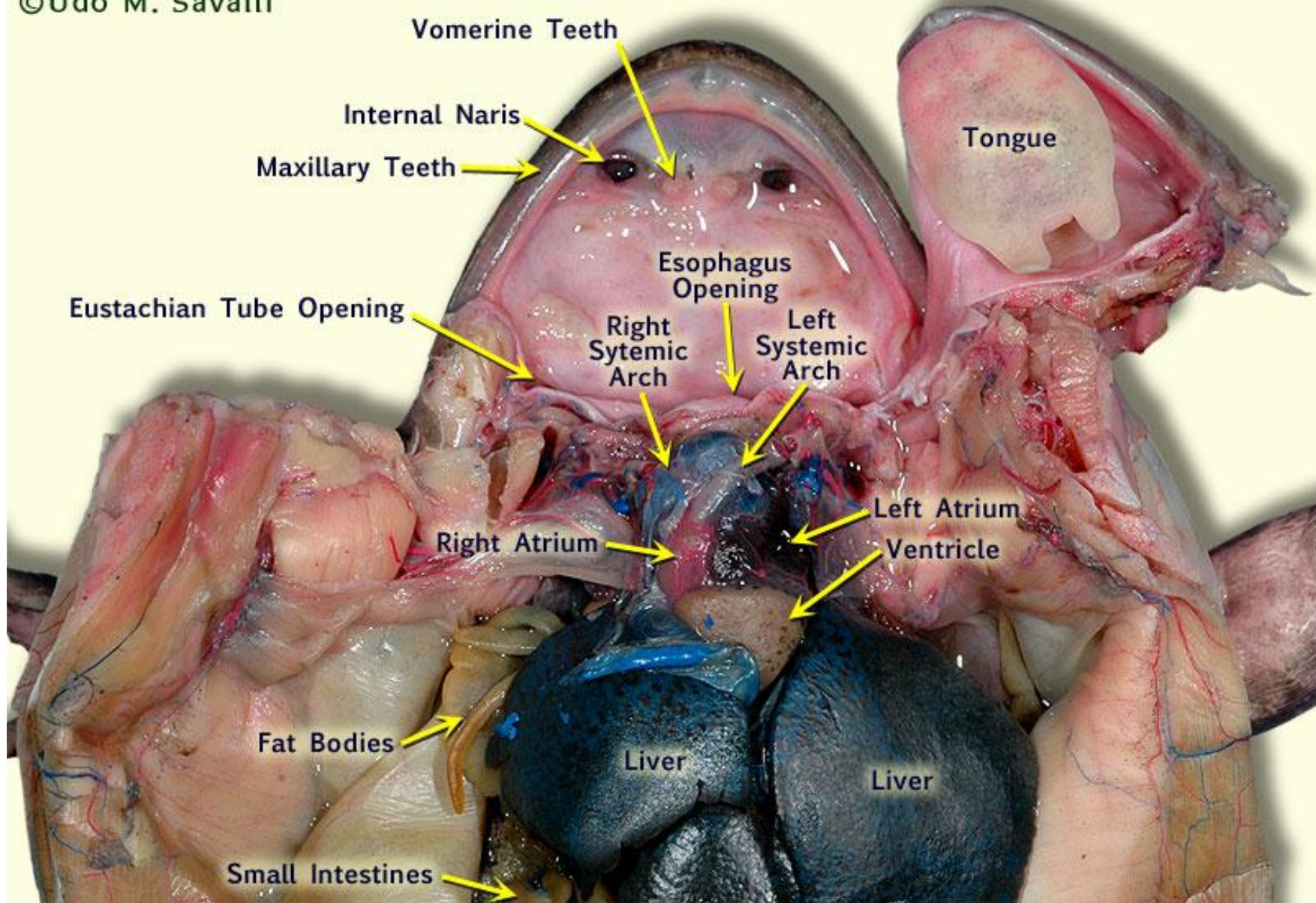
Oviduct

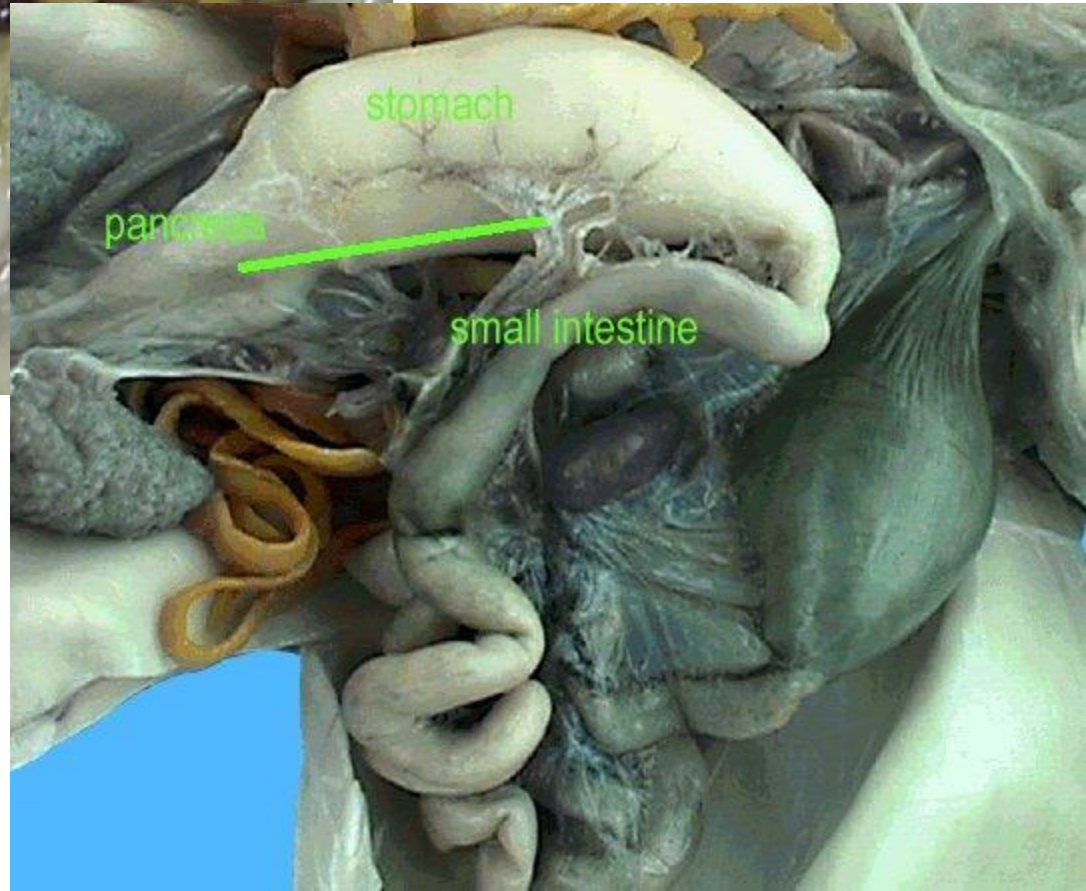
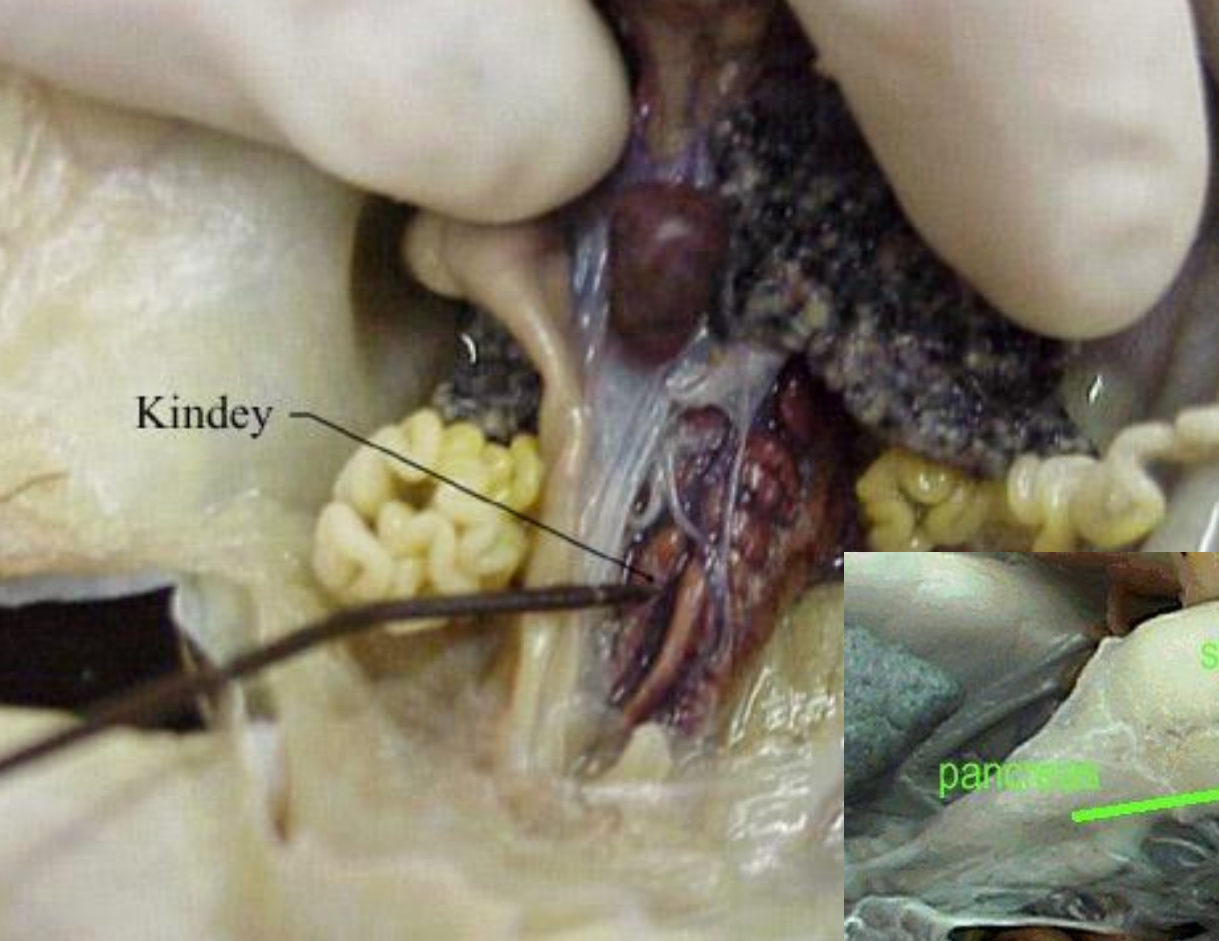


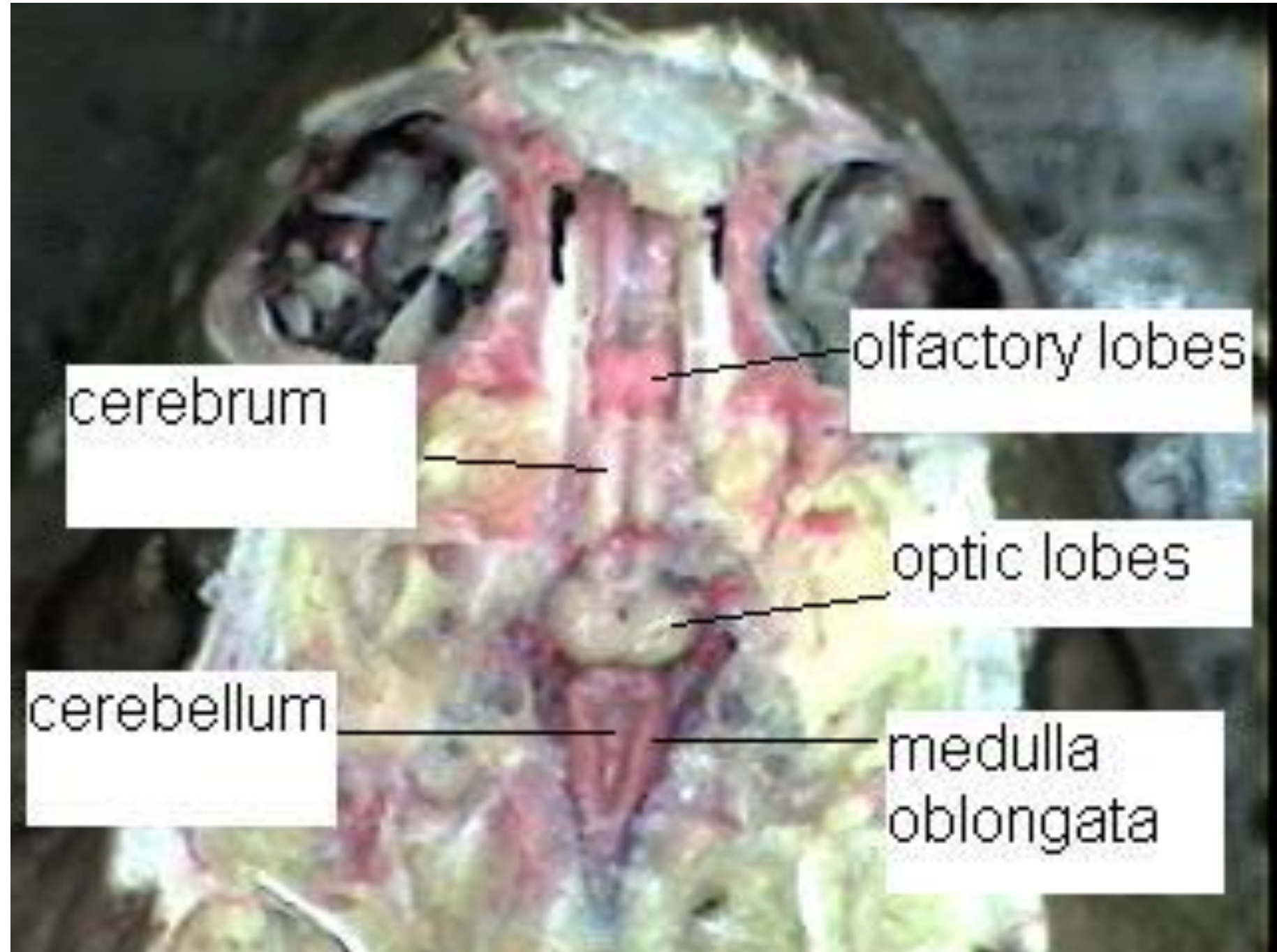
Testeses



©Udo M. Savalli







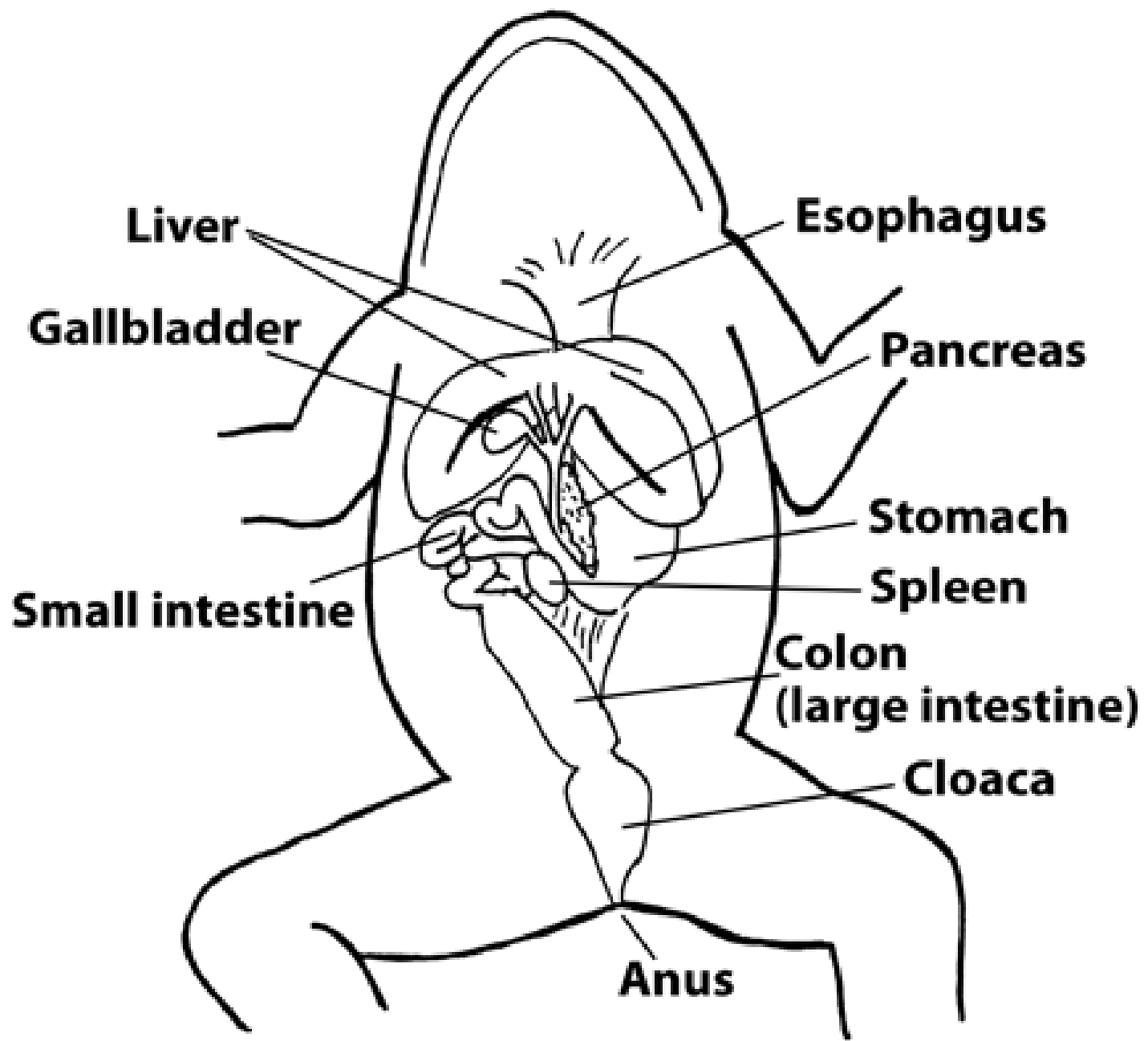
cerebrum

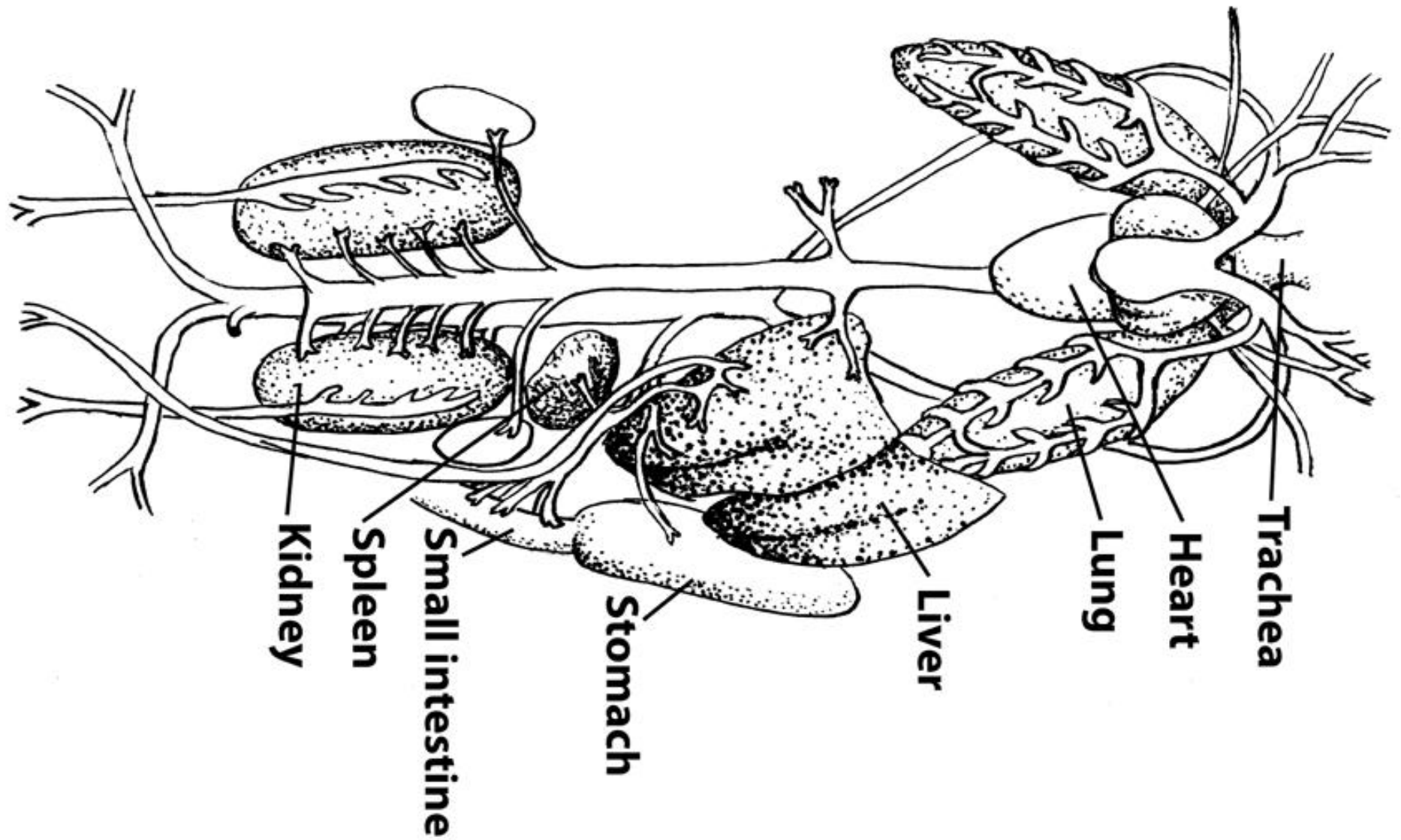
olfactory lobes

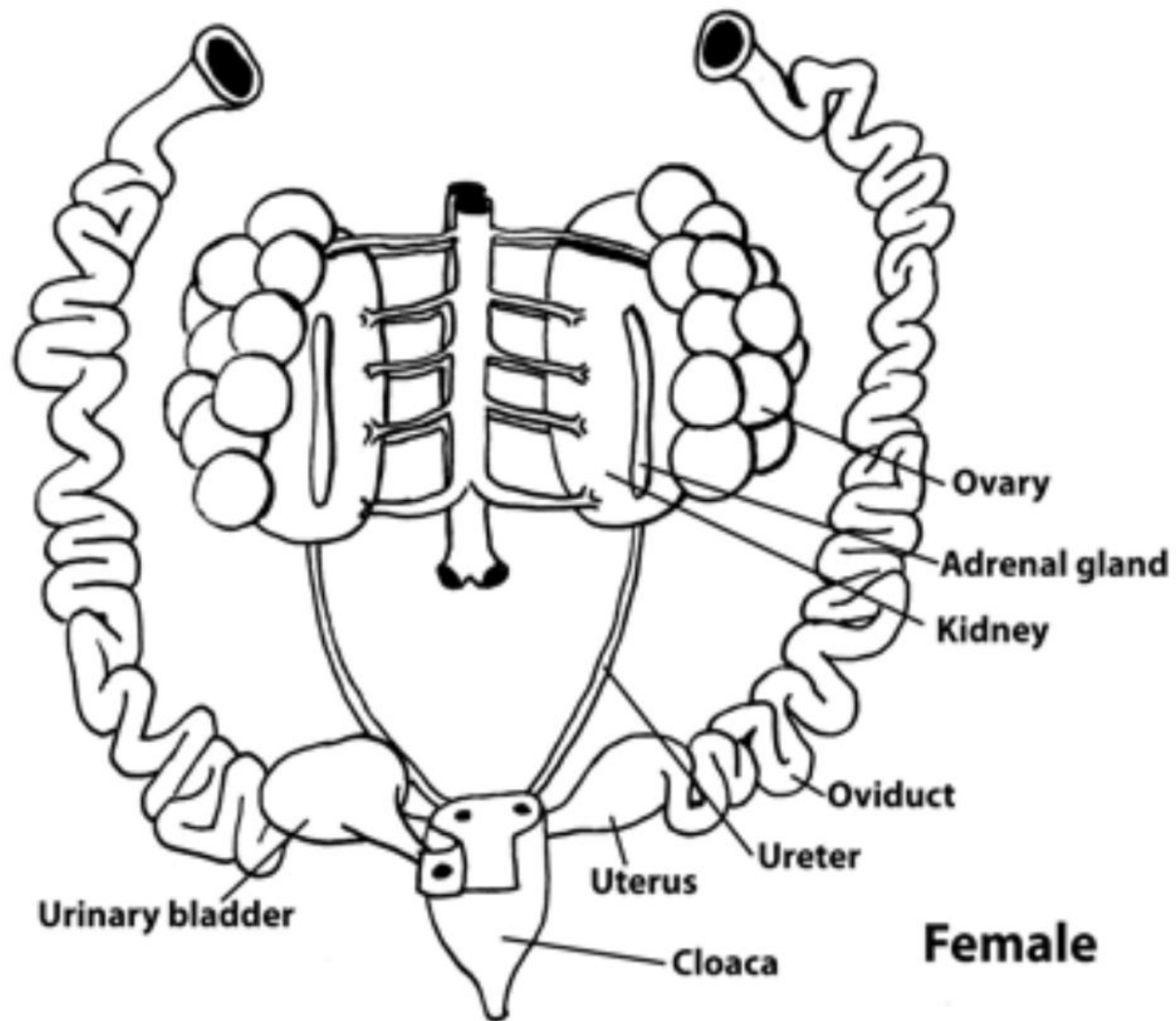
optic lobes

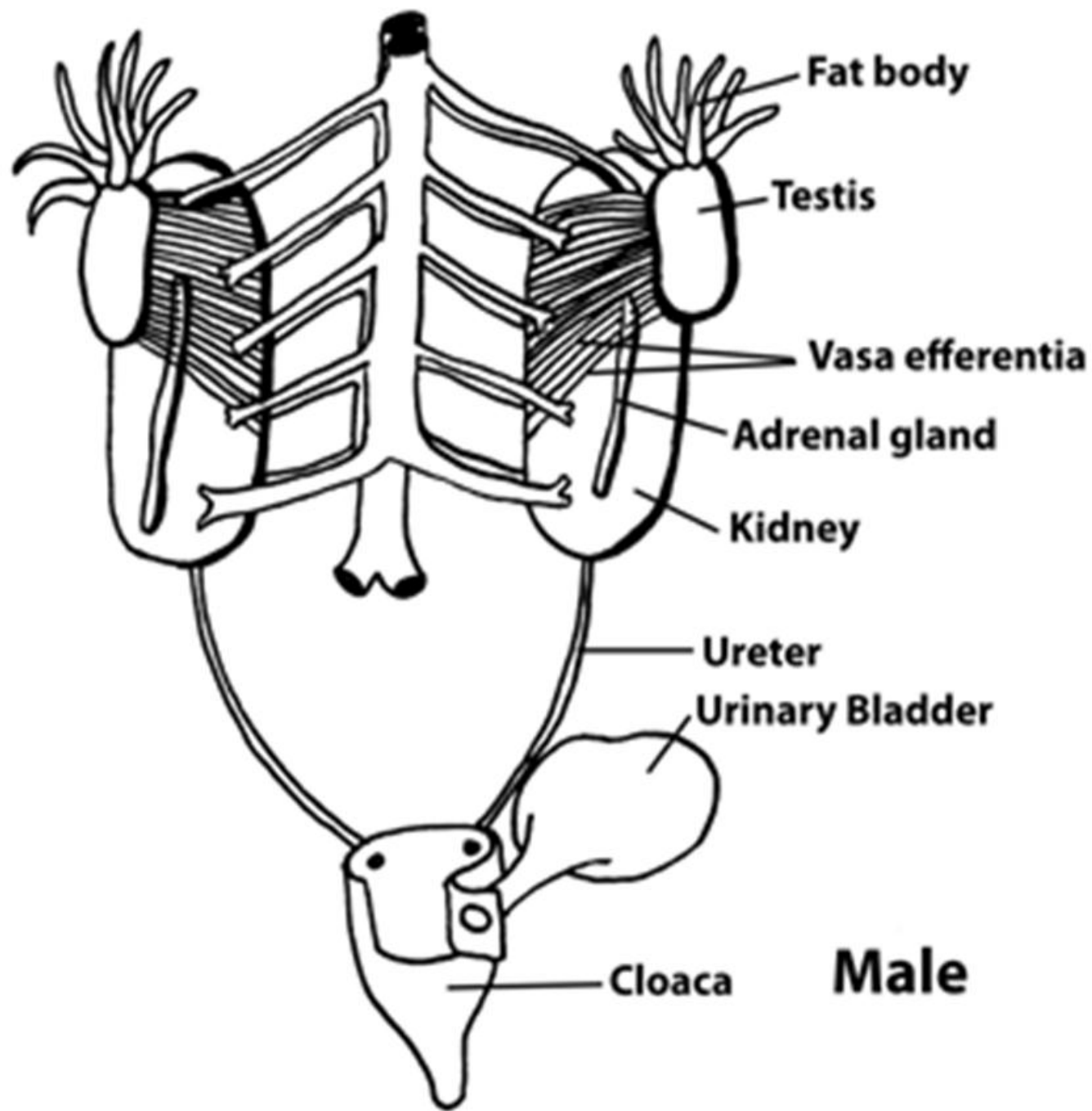
cerebellum

medulla
oblongata

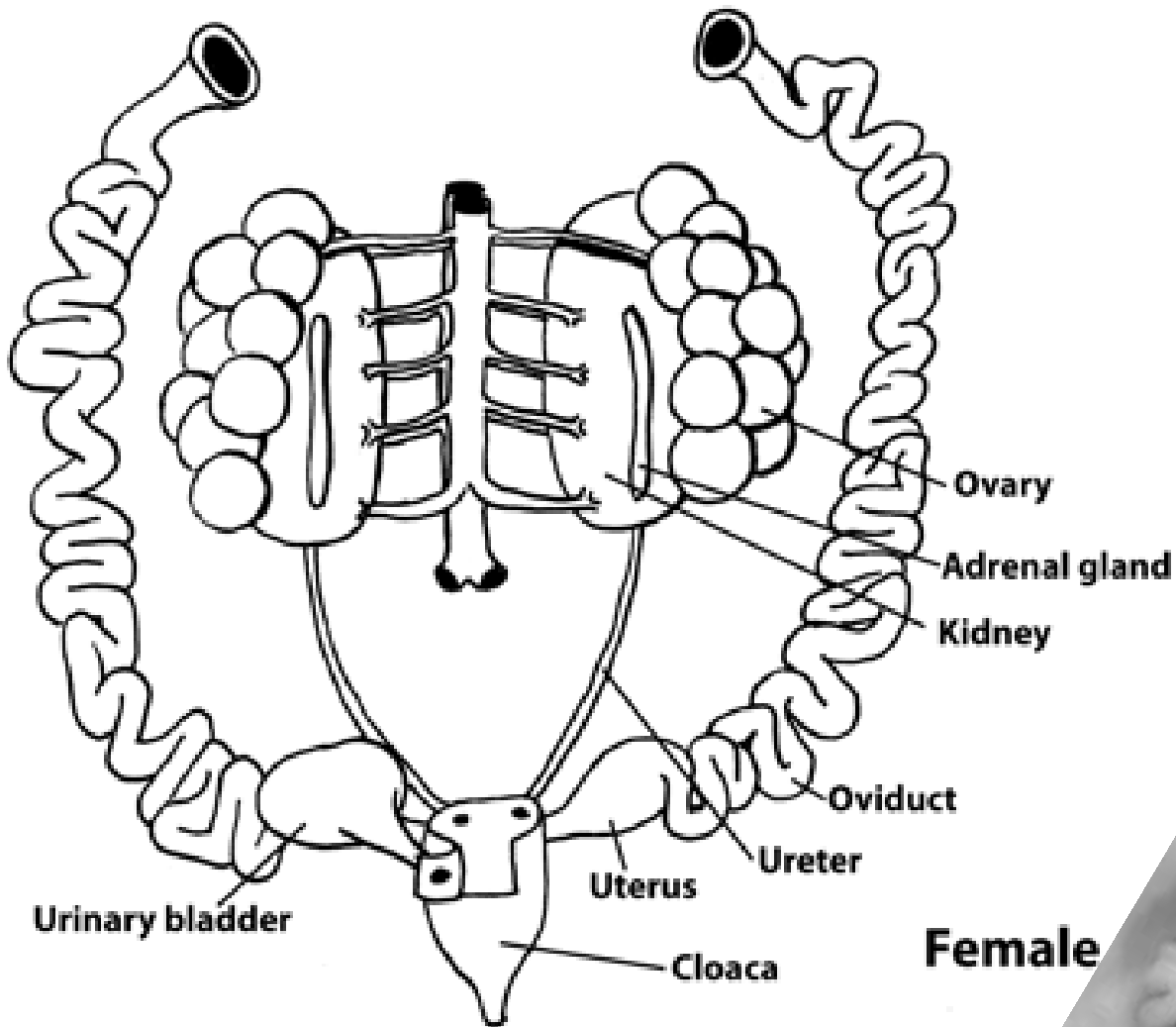




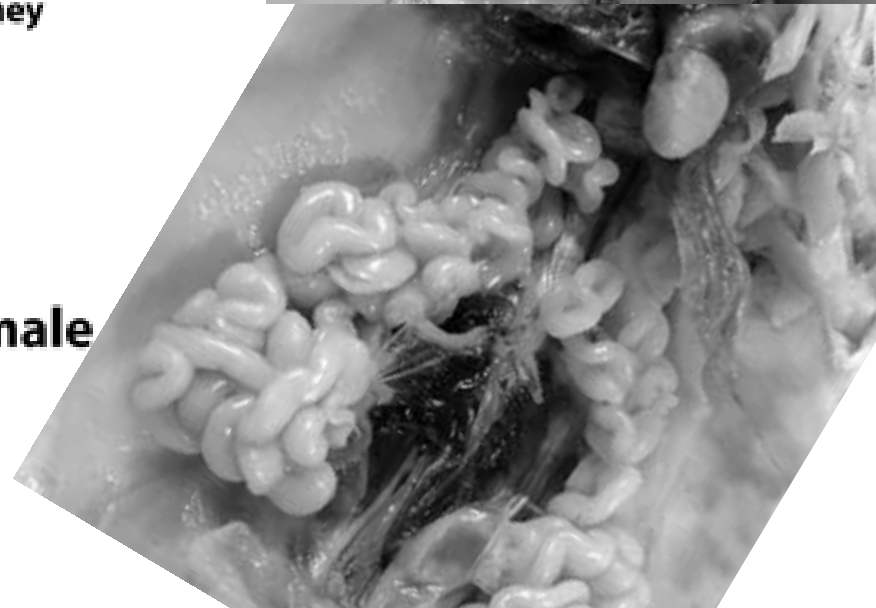




FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS



Female



MALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

