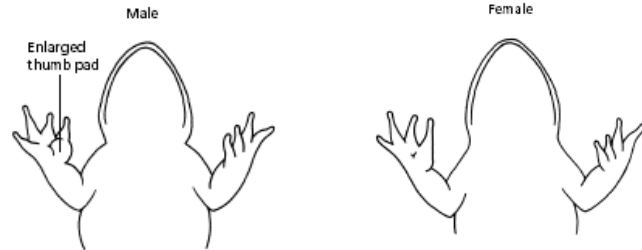
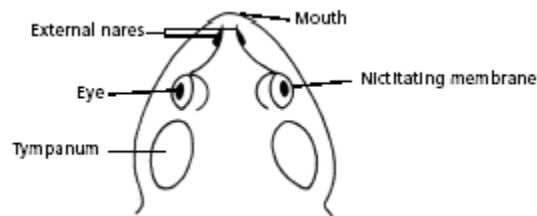


Procedure:

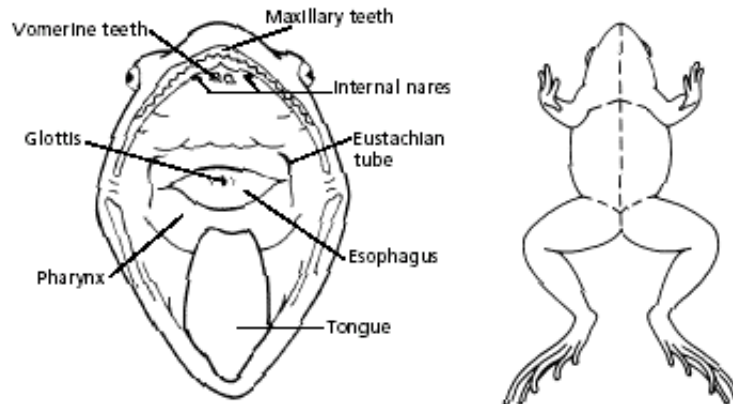
1. To determine the **frog's sex**, look at the hand digits, or fingers, on its forelegs. A male frog usually has thick pads on its "thumbs," which is one external difference between the sexes, as shown in the diagram below. Male frogs are also usually smaller than female frogs.



3. Use the diagram below to locate and identify the external features of the head. Find the **mouth, external nares, tympani, eyes, and nictitating membranes**.



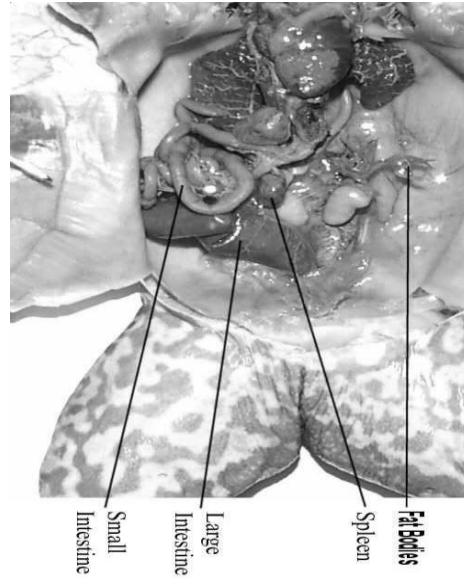
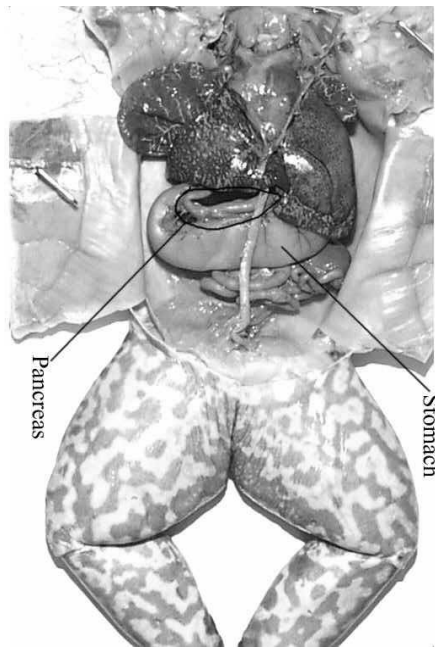
4. Turn the frog ventral side up & pin the legs. Cut the hinges of the mouth and open it wide. Use the diagram below to identify the structures inside the mouth. Use a probe to help find each part: the **vomerine teeth**, the **maxillary teeth**, the **internal nares**, the **tongue**, the openings to the **Eustachian tubes**, the **esophagus**, the **pharynx**, and the slit-like **glottis**.



Incisions for Dissection

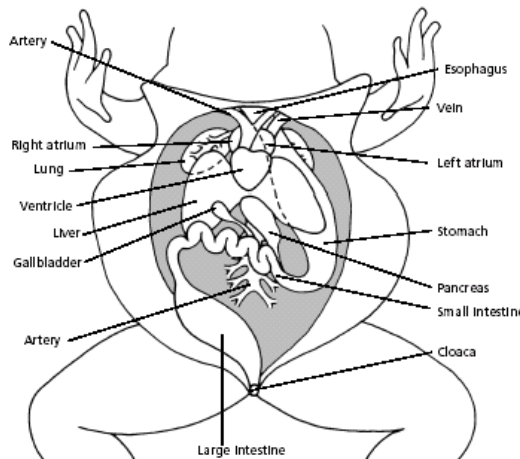
5. Look for the opening to the frog's **cloaca**, located between the hind legs. Use forceps to lift the skin and use scissors to cut along the center of the body from the cloaca to the lip. Turn back the skin, cut toward the side at each leg, and pin the skin flat. The diagram above shows how to make these cuts
6. Lift and cut through the muscles and breast bone to open up the body cavity. If your frog is a female, the abdominal cavity may be filled with **dark-colored eggs**. If so, remove the eggs on one side so you can see the organs underlying them.

7. Use the diagram below to locate and identify the organs of the digestive system: **esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, cloaca, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.**

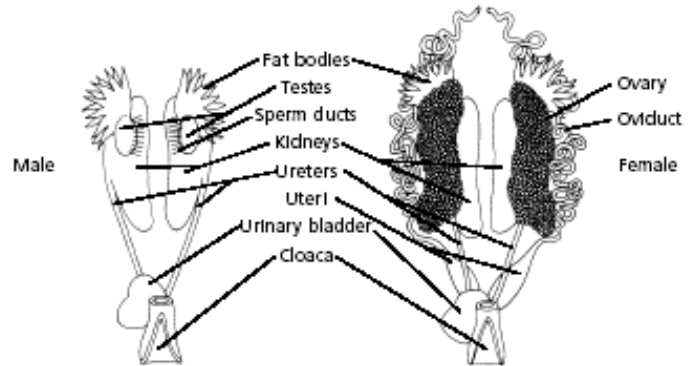


8. Refer to the diagram below to identify the parts of the circulatory and respiratory systems that are in the chest cavity. Find the **left atrium, right atrium, and ventricle** of the heart. Find the **two lungs**.

Abdominal and Chest Cavities of the Frog



Urinary and Reproductive Systems of the Frog



9. Use a probe and scissors to lift and remove the **intestines** and **liver**. Identify the parts of the urinary and reproductive systems. Remove the **peritoneal membrane**, which is connective tissue that lies on top of the red kidneys. Observe the yellow **fat bodies** that are attached to the kidneys. Find the **ureters; the urinary bladder; the testes and sperm ducts** in the **male**; and the **ovaries, oviducts, and uteri** in the **female**.
10. Throw the frog and any parts in the garbage when you are all finished.
11. Clean up your work area and wipe out the tray. Alternate the tray when you stack it on the main lab table. Leave the dissection kits on your table.