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It is a question-and-answer forum for students, teachers and visitors to the general village to exchange articles, answers and notes. Answer now and help others. The answer now is how it works: Anyone can ask a question Anyone can answer the best answers voted and climb to the top of the sexes are separate and the cockroach shows sexual dimorphism. Male reproductive system Male reproductive organs are testicles, vasa deferens, ejaculation duct, mushroom gland, phallic gland and gonapophysics. Fig. Reproductive organs of the male cockroach (i) Testes : These are elongated massive structures, expanding longitudinal, one on each side of the abdomen from the 3rd or 4th to the 8th segments of the abdominal cavity. Each testicle consists of 3-4 interconnected lobes. (ii) Vasa deferentia : From each testicle a short thin duct extends almost to the rear end of the body. Here, as vasa deferentia bend forward and medianwards and unite to open into an ejaculation duct in the middle of the line of the 8th segment itself. (iii) Ejaculation duct : It is an elongated, pear-shaped and contractile duct that extends backwards from the compound of the vasa deferentia to the rear end of the body and opens the male gonopore located ventrally to the anus. (iv) Mushroom or utricular iron : This is a large and white accessory iron located at the junction of vasa-reference and ejaculation duct. It is formed from three small bags like trumpet-killing: a) Long tube-murders or Utriculari majors forming the peripheral part of the gland. (b) Small tube-murders or Utriculari breviformes that form the antero-medial part of the gland. (c) Small, bulb-like seed bubbles forming the poster-media part of the gland. Sperm remain stored in seminal bubbles. (v) Phallic or Coneboath iron: This is a long, flattened and clubbing baggy, like an accessory iron, located ventralized under the ricular iron. Its posterior, narrow tubular part opens to a separate at times, located close to the pores at the back of the body. (vi) External genitalia or male gonapophysics : Three asymmetrical, chitinous structures, called male gonapophysics or fallomeres, surround the male gonopore. These are the outer genitalia of the male. The physiology of male organs (a) sperm begin to form in the testicles of a young cockroach. By the time it has fully grown, the formation of sperm in it slows down and the testicles become relatively smaller. (b) Mature sperm are held vasa-respectful in seed bubbles for storage. All sperm are glued into a large mass called spermatophores. (c) During the discharge from the seed vesicula into the ejaculator duct is inserted by a coating formed by the milk secretion of long tubes of the vascular gland. This coating gives the bag a form of spermatophores with a small diaphragm on the Side. (d) The secretion of small tubes of the utricular gland fills the spermatophore through this diaphragm diaphragm nourishes sperm. (e) As the sperm reaches at about the middle of the ejaculation duct, it will be invested by a second covering. (f) Finally, as the sperm is copulated and unloaded, it is inserted into a third coating formed by the secretion of the phallic gland. The female reproductive system includes a pair of ovaries and eggs, vagina, genital sac, a pair of flesh, a pair of sperm and external genitalia. 1. Ovaries : Like the testicles, these are elongated organs of the lateral extension, one on each side of the abdomen, from the second to the seventh segments. Each ovary is a free group of eight long, thin and light yellow baths of the ovaries or ovaries having a flexible wall. 2. Oviducula : pedicels of all eight ovarian posterior ovaries combine, forming a small, thick and muscular egg. 3. Vagina : Two eggs also combine medially in the seventh segment, forming a thicker and median common egg or vagina. The latter opens from behind in a large genital slit bag like a female gonopore perched on the 8th stubble, which is telescoped under the 7th sterite. 4. Genital bag or gynatrium : Becoming wide and in the shape of a boat, the 7th sterite forms the floor of a large genital bag. The 8th and 9th sternites become telescopes inside to form the roof and sides of its bag. The bag itself is divided into genital cameras in front and oothecal cameras behind. The vagina and ducts of the assisted reproductive glands open into the chambers. Oothecae are formed in a joy chamber. The back of the 7th Sternite is divided into two large and oval ginalvular plates or apical lobes. Fig. : Reproductive organs of female cockroach 5. Collateral Glands : This is a pair of white and highly branched reproductive gland accessories, located dorsally to the genital bag. The left iron is bigger and more opaque than the right. The secretions of the two glands are also different. Their ducts, however, are combined and opened in the genital chamber by common pores. 6. Spermathecae : This is a pair of small structures located close to the collateral glands. The left sperm is a relatively large pyriform bag, while the right one is like a short, narrow duct. The ducts of both sperm distally combine and open in the genital chamber of the common pore located on the sperm sucker. 7. External genitalia or gonapophysics : Three pairs of chitin processes hanging from the roof of a leaky chamber in its cavity are the outer genitalia of a female cockroach. They are called ovipositor processes because they serve to organize the egg in the newly formed ootheca, and possibly help in providing a proper form of leaks. In this article we will discuss:- 1. The digestive system of the cockroach 2. The respiratory system of the cockroach 3. System 4. Excretion system 5. Nervous system 6. Reproductive system. The cockroach's digestive system: The cockroach's digestive system consists of parts of the mouth, a long alimentary canal and a pair of salivary glands. Alimentary Channel: The Aliment Channel consists of three parts, namely: i) Foregut: Foregut or stomodaeum is the first part of the child support channel. It is ectodermal in origin and lined cuticles. It includes mouth, pharynx, esophagus, harvest and gizzard. The prearcial cavity leads to the mouth (pre-oral cavity enclosed by parts of the mouth). The mouth leads to the tubular throat, from which there is a narrow, thin, cornx, short oesophagus. The esophagus continues in a thin-walled bag like a dilatator crop. The harvest results in a small, thick-walled, muscular, pear-shaped gizzard or proventriculus. He specializes in chipping food. Gizzard contains front amarium, medium pulvillus and rear stomodonal valve. The inner lining of the amarium is raised on six chitinous powerful teeth, which form an effective grinding apparatus. There are backward-directed bristles behind the teeth in pulvillus that act as a strain and allow only small particles to pass. The stomodal valve prevents food from passing from midgut to gizzard. (ii) Midgut: Midgut or ventriculus or mesenteron is the second part of the child support channel. It is located between the Malpi tube-killer (front) and the liver keka (rear). It's endodermal in origin. It is in the form of a short narrow tube, which is lined with an internal endoderm. It is the main place of digestion and absorption. Opening in front of the midgut, there are six to eight hepatic caecae (gastric caecae or intestinal caecae or mesenterical caecae). They are short, finger-like, hollow and blind. They secrete digestive enzymes. (iii) Hindgut: Hindgut or Proktodayev is the last part of the child support channel. It is ectodermal in origin and lined cuticles. It is long and is divided into: a) front short, narrow ileum (b) medium long and wide colon and c) terminal, short, extended rectum that opens outside the anus. The rectum is colon and its inner lining is made in six prominent longitudinal ridges called rectal sossures. They help in the absorption of water. At the junction of midgut and Hindgut there are 100-150 thin, delicate, yellowish filamentous (or hair-like) structures called Malpig trumpet-killing tubes. They are highlighters in function. Undigested material is eliminated as faeces through the anus in the form of thin pellets. Cockroach respiratory system: The cockroach's respiratory system consists of ectodermal air tubes or trachea that communicate with the appearance of spirak or stigmatize. The cockroach hemocoel contains a network of closed, elastic, air tubes called called There are three pairs of large, parallel longitudinal trunks of the trachea one dorsal, one abdominal and one lateral. All these longitudinal trunks of the trachea are interconnected by transverse commissaries, which are anatomized to form a network. The trachi have a cuticular lining called intima or taemida, which form a spiral or ring like thickening around the trachea. These fully round cucular rings keep the trachea forked and prevent the trachea from collapsing even if there is no air in them. Each trachea ends up in a large terminal cell called a tracheole cell or tracheal end cell, from which very thin tubes called tracheoles emerge. Tracheoles, which are thin and less than 1 micron in diameter, blindly end in tissue cells. The developed tracheal system transfers oxygen directly to all cells of the body. This arrangement very well compensates for the inability of the blood to transport oxygen due to the lack of respiratory pigment. The cockroach has a total of ten pairs of segmentally located sprays or stigmas, two pairs of which are in the chest and eight pairs in the abdomen. Breast spiracles are located one pair between prothorax and mesothorax, and the other between meso and metathorax. The abdominal spiracles are arranged one pair in each of the first eight abdominal segments, between the terga and the sterna. Each spiracle is a slit like an aperture that is guarded by bristles or hair to prevent the passage of dirt. cockroach circulatory system: The circulatory system of a cockroach is an open type of cockroach. The insides lie immersed in a blood called hemolymph hemocoel or body cavity. The blood of the cockroach is colorless, as it does not have hemoglobin pigments. Hemolymph does not help in breathing. There is a heart and aorta, but no capillaries or veins. Hemocoel is divided into dorsal and ventral diaphragm into three blood-filled sinuses-dorsal pericardial, medium perivisceral and abdominal promenade. Diaphragms with pores or pnesthra that allow blood flow from one sinus to another sinus. Ventral diaphragm enters the legs so that each leg contains perivisceral and perine sinuses. In addition to the above three sinuses, there is another sinus in the head. The dorsal pericardial sinus encapsulates the heart, aorta and one pair of elari muscles in each segment, one on either side of the heart. The apices of these muscles are attached to the terg and their base bases to the spinal diaphragm. The perivisceral sinus contains a alimony canal along with a whitish mass of tissue called a fat body. The sinuses or severe sinus encapsulates the abdominal nerve cord. The pulsating heart of a cockroach is a long narrow tube with the front end open and the back end closed. It is located in the pericardial sinus of the middle of the back under the chest and abdomen. The heart consists of 13 funnel-shaped chambers. Every camera with one valvular hole in front of it. Let the parts of each heart chamber have a couple of minute lateral openings called ostia that allow haemolymph to flow in only one direction i.e., from pericardial sinus to heart and not vice versa. Inside the heart, blood flows unidirectionally from the back to the front end of the body. The first heart chamber continues in front of the front aorta, which opens into the sinuses. Hemolymph circulates in the body cavity by contracting and relaxing the heart, which is aided by the muscles of the elaria. The contraction of the alari muscles leads to an increase in the pericardial sinuses so that the blood flows into it from the main perivisceral sinus. When the alari muscles relax, the blood is forced through ostia in the heart. When the heart and aorta contract peristaltically because of forward blood is trapped in the head sinuses, and then in the perivisceral and perineal sinuses. From the head of the sinus, blood flows into the antennae in the head and wings through the veins. The heart - sinus - the intermediate sinus - perivisceral sinus - pericardial sinus - the heart. Highlighter system cockroach: malpighian pipes are the main excretion organs of a cockroach. In addition, the body's fat cells, urinary glands, cuticles and nephrocytes also help in the selection process. Malpig tube-murders are beautiful, long, unspotted, yellowish and blind tube-murders attached to the Alimentary Canal at the far front of the rear end. Their number ranges from 60 to 150 and is located in 6-8 sets. Each tube is about 16 mm long and 0.5 mm in diameter. They absorb nitrogen waste and convert it into uric acid. From the Malpian tubekiller is formed uric acid, which passes into the ileum gentle peristaltic movement. More reabsorption of water occurs in the colon and rectum, so that more or less solid uric acid is eliminated with faeces through the anus. Neural system of the cockroach: Nervous system consists of the following: i. Supra-Oesophageal Ganglion or Brain: nadopofgeal ganglion or cerebral ganglion is a bilobed structure formed by the fusion of three pairs of ganglia viz., proto, deuto and tritocerebrum. It is located above the oesophagus almost between the bases of the antennae. It represents the brain, which is mainly associated with sensory function. It sticks nerves to antennae and eyes. ii. Sub-oesophagus ganglion: Sub-oesophagus ganglion: Sub-oesophagus ganglion is located below the esophagus, posterior to the brain. It is also formed by the fusion of three pairs of ganglia - mandibular, jaw and sexual ganglia. This is the main auto center. It gives out nerves of the jaw, jaw and labia. It controls the movement of the muscles of the parts of the mouth. Supra-oesophagus and the subesophageal ganglion are connected by a pair of circumcised connective binders or commissaries that surround the esophagus. Thus, the must-absorbing ganglion, the circumcised connective and sub-oesophageal ganglion together make up the nerve ring around the esophagus in the head capsule. iii. Double abdominal nerve cord: From the sub-oesophagus of the ganglion there is a double abdominal nerve cord that passes through the chest and abdomen below the alimony canal to the back of the body. Nerve cords are solid. They go parallel and very close to each other. But they merge at regular intervals in the chest and abdomen to lead to neural ganglia. There are three pairs of large ganglia in the chest, one pair in each of the pro, meso and metathoracic segments. They are called proto-oral, mesothoracic and metathoracic ganglia. Breast ganglia stick out nerves to the muscles of the legs and wings. Similarly, there are six pairs of ganglia in the abdomen that lie in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh segments. Each of these ganglia is formed by the confluence of two ganglia, except the seventh. The seventh abdominal ganglion is the largest to be formed by the fusion of three pairs of ganglia. Abdominal ganglia are inert spinal and abdominal muscles, heart, spiracles and reproductive organs. The main senses of the cockroach are antennae, eyes, jaw-jawed fingers, floor fingers, cerci, etc. Complex eyes are located on the dorsal surface of the head. Each eye consists of about 2,000 hexagonal ommatidia. With the help of several ommatidia, the cockroach can get several images at a time, the object. This type of vision is known as mosaic vision with greater sensitivity, but less resolution, being common at night and therefore called night vision. Reproductive system of cockroaches: Cockroaches have floors separated and there is a special sexual dimorphism. Male reproductive system: Male reproductive system of the cockroach consists of the following: (a) Testes: Located among the fat bodies between the 4th and 6th segments of the abdominal cavity dorsolaterally there is a pair of three lobes of the testicle. Each testicle consists of 30-40 small whitish transparent follicles in which sperm are formed. In young cockroaches they are well developed and functional, while in adults they are non-functional and significantly reduced. b) Vasa Deferentia: Coming from each testicle, there is vasa deferens (pl., vasa deferentia). Two vasa of deferentia, one from each testicle, run back down and open into the ejaculatory ducts through the seminal bubbles. Sperm, which form inside the testicles, are carried through a vasa of deferentia and transmitted to the seminal bubbles. (c) Ejaculation duct: It is a single, medium, wide, glandular and muscular duct that extends backwards and opens genital bag through male sex pores. The latter lies immediately with the abdominal anus, between the 9th and 10th sterna. The glandular wall of the ejaculation duct secretes the covering wall of spermatophores. (d) Mushroom gland or utricular gland: The compound of two vasa-respectful and ejaculate ducts in the 6th and 7th segments of the abdominal cavity is surrounded by an assisted reproductive gland called mushroom gland or utricular gland. Utricular iron is a large whitish gland that consists of two types of glandular tubes - i) peripheral, long, thin tube-killing utriculari majors, whose secretion also forms the coating of spermatophores and (ii) central, short tube-murderers, utriculari breviores, whose secretion of sperm feeds the sperm. (e) Seed bubbles: On the abdominal surface of the anterior ejaculation duct, a bag of short bulbous tubes called the seed vesicula is formed. Sperm are stored in seed bubbles and are glued together in the form of beams called spermatophores, which are discharged during copulation. (f) Phallic or Congobat gland: It is a large, elongated, club accessory iron located below the ejaculation duct. Its narrow duct opens into a genital bag next to a male gonopore. Congobobbat iron also secretes spermatophores coating. g) Genital bag: The genital bag of the male cockroach is located on the back of the abdomen, limited by the dorsal terg of the 9th and 10th segments and the ventralic sternum of the 9th segment. Contains dorsal anus, ventral male pores and gonapophysics. (h) External genitalia or gonapophysics: Surrounding male sex pores in the genital sac have three chitin plates called fallomeres. Fallomeres together make up phallic organs or gonapophysics, which help in copulation. Depending on the position of the fallomers are classified into three types - right, left and vent fallomeres. Women's Reproductive System: Female Reproductive System consists of the following: (a) Ovaries: One pair of yellow ovarian ovaries is located in 2nd-6th segments, on either side of the hind leg, embedded in the fat bodies. Each ovary consists of 8 blind tubes of ovaries or ovaries, inside which the ovarian linear series is located in an acrobat order in the eldest rows. The development is direct, the nymphs look very similar to adults and the life story includes three stages - an egg - a nymph - adults. Nymphs are similar to adults in morphology and physiology, but smaller in size, paler in color, wingless and sexually immature. The nymph goes through mooting about 13 times to become an adult. Thus, the development of the cockroach is simple and direct with small metamorphosis (hemimetabola) and shows gradual metamorphosis or paurometabolism. There are many species of cockroaches in the wild and have the least economic value. Several species are in and around human habitat as pests, destroying food and contaminating it with their smelly excrement. They can transmit various bacterial diseases by contaminating our food material. Life expectancy of a cockroach: Seventy percent of women take 9 molting cycles to get to the adult stage, and that is (8 x 8 x 8, 9 9.5 x 10 x 12 x 16 x 23) 104 days. Such an adult woman could live perhaps a year longer as an adult. All this occurs at 30 C, the optimum temperature for growth and reproduction. If you wanted to slow it down you could lower the temperature to 25 C and you would double all the time (approximately). The adult female will take about 9 days to produce ootheca containing about 12-16 eggs. If a woman has had continuous food availability it can produce ootheca every 2-3 days to 30 degrees Celsius. Newly hatched larvae weigh about 2 mg and doubles their weight on each larval of molting larvae. So after molting 1 larva weighs 4 mg, after molting 2. . 8 mg and so on. How much breeding in life? American cockroach females lay eggs in a hardened, purse-shaped egg case called ootheca. About a week after mating the female produces leaks and at the peak of its reproductive period, it can form about two ootheca per week. Females on average produce an egg case about once a month for ten months, laying 16 eggs per egg case. The female lays ootheca next to the food source, either simply lowering it or gluing it to the surface with secretion from the mouth. The deferred leaks contain enough water to develop eggs without receiving additional water from the substrate. The egg case is brown when deposited and turns black in a day or two. A typical egg case contains about 14 to 16 eggs. It is about 8 mm long and 5 mm in height. 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