

Male	Common anlage/unisex derivatives <i>Italics: rudimentary</i>	Female
	<u>Stem germinal cells</u> (derivatives of neither germinal layer)	
Spermatogonia		Oogonia
	<u>Mesodermal</u>	
	I) Pronephros Rudimentary in human, origin of Wolffian duct?	
	II) <u>Mesonephros</u> Its upper and major part has no derivative or remain. The rest comprises the epigenital and paragenital parts.	
<i>Paradidymis</i>	Paragenital mesonephric corpuscles	<i>Paroöphoron</i>
<i>Aberrant caudal ductules</i>	Paragenital collecting tubules	<i>Aberrant ductules</i>
Ductuli efferentes testis <i>Aberrant cranial ductules</i>	Epigenital collecting tubules	<i>Transverse ductules of epoöphoron</i>
<i>Appendix of epididymis</i> Main duct of epididymis Vas deferens, excretory and ejaculatory ducts Seminal vesicle	Wolffian duct (mesonephric duct)	<i>Vesicular appendage of epoöphoron</i> <i>Straight (main) duct of epoöphoron</i> <i>Duct of Gartner</i>
	III. Kupffer's duct a derivative of the Wolffian duct (ureteric bud, metanephric diverticle) <u>Its derivatives:</u> Collecting ducts, pelvis, ureter Vesical trigone ¹	
Dorsal strip of the urethral wall down to orifice of the ejaculatory ducts ¹		Dorsal strip of the urethral wall? ¹
<i>Appendix of testis</i> <i>Prostatic utricle?</i> ²	IV. Müllerian duct (paramesonephric duct)	<i>Hydatid of Morgagn</i> Uterine tube, uterus Vagina: suprahymenal part? ³
No derivative	V. Gonadal fold⁴, upper part (plica phrenicogenitalis)	Suspensory lig. of ovary? ⁵
Gubernacle of the testis	Gonadal fold⁴, lower part (lig. genitoinguinalis)	Proper lig. of ovary Round lig. of the uterus
Sertoli cells Epithel of the straight tubules and rete testis Mesothel of eporchium? ⁶	Gonadal fold⁴, middle part: a) celomic epithel derivatives	„Germinal” and follicular epithel of ovary
Tunica albuginea Septules of the testicle, Leydig cells	b) mesenchymal	Tunica albuginea Stroma of ovary (as well as theca folliculi)

Endodermal

I. Allantois (extraembryonal!)

No derivatives

II. Cloaca

(common endpiece of digestive and urinary tract,
only embryonic in mammals, except for duckbill and echidna)

a) dorsal subdivision

Anal canal (the part supplied by the middle rectal artery)

b) ventral subdivision

(primitive or primary urogenital sinus)

Upper part: vesicourethral canal

Urachus (uppermost part of the embryonic bladder)

Urinary bladder (except for the trigone¹)

Urethra as far as the prostatic utricle^{7,8}

Urethra⁸

*Prostatic utricle?*²

Dorsal extrusion: vaginal lamina

Vagina⁹ (infrahymenal part?³)

Lower part: urogenital sinus

(definitive or secondary)

Derivatives of this latter one:

Prostate gland

Paraurethral ducts

Urethra: below the prostatic utricle

Vaginal vestibule, post. part?

Urethra: membranous, prox. spongious^{10,11}

Vaginal vestibule¹⁰

Urethra: distal part of the spongious (only roof?)¹¹

No female equivalent

Outer genitals

Phallic tubercule¹²

Cavernous body

Cavernous body of clitoris

Spongy body, distal part (only above urethra?)¹³

No female equivalent

Genital folds

(urethral or urogenital folds)

Bulbus penis,

Inner lips, bulbus vestibuli

Spongy body, distal part (only below urethra?)¹³

No female equivalent

Urethra: spongy part, distal (only floor?)¹¹

No female equivalent

Genital ridges

(labioscrotal swellings)

Scrotum

Outer lips

¹This area are overgrown and covered later by endodermal epithelium, at least in part.

²Presently it is told a vaginal rudiment rather than uterine.

³The derivation of the suprahymenal part of the vagina is debated.

⁴A part of the mesonephridic fold, also called genital fold, but this name is misleading as also applied for an Anlage of the external genitalia.

⁵Major opinion regards it a secondary formation.

⁶Most probably it is not the original celomic cover of the gonadal Anlage, but acquired during the descension.

⁷Note that the prostatic utricle corresponds to either the vagina or the uterus!

⁸Derivatives of the pelvic part of the sinus.

⁹Derivative of the vaginal plate.

¹⁰Derivatives of the phallic part of the sinus. The other derivatives belong to the pelvic part, from which some authors distinguish the vesivcal part (this latter, however, is never a part of the definitive urogenital sinus).

¹¹The epithelium of the distal urethra is formed by the endodermal urethral plate protruding forward from the urogenital sinus. Ectodermal epithelium is supposed to contribute due to the fusion of the genital folds, but its extension is a topic of discussion. From the navicular fossa the epithelium is ectodermal and formed by the glandular plate.

¹²Formed by the fusion of two Anlagen, and partial defect of this fusion results in epispadiasis..

¹³Formed by the secondary extension and fusion of the genital folds.