Gross and Histomorphological Study of the Ovary and Oviduct of Turkey Hen with Especial Emphasis on the Sperm-Host Gland

Mohammad Rafiqul Islam*, Imam Hasan, Nure Zannat Monisha, and Marya Afrin

Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Turkey bird is one of the popular poultry species which is reared primarily for meat production and considered as one of the major sources of animal protein. With such importance of this species, this study was designed to investigate the gross and histomorphology of the ovary and oviduct with especial emphasis on sperm-host glands of the turkey hen involving ten mature female turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo). The present study highlighted the distribution pattern of sperm-host glands (SHGs) in the oviduct of turkey hen that has a potential role in producing a fertile egg in poultry industries. The oviduct of turkey consists of the infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus, and vagina which are sole distributors for making nutrition enriched egg. The tissue samples were collected from the ovary, different segments of the oviduct and especially uterovaginal junction (UVJ) and infundilo-magnal junction of the oviduct. The ovaries and the oviducts were dissected and fixed in Bouins solution and processed for a light microscopic study. Histologically, the left ovary of turkey consisted of an outer cortex and inner medulla, with different stages of follicles. In all areas of the oviduct except the infundibulum and vagina, the tunica mucosa epithelium was lined with ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium, and the lamina propria-submucosa contained branched tubular glands. Sperm-storage tubules were observed in the uterovaginal junction and infundibulo-magnum junction. These tubules were mostly branched, slightly coiled and extended into the lamina propria from the bases of the mucosal folds. These glands had proximal and distal parts; the proximal part was lined by pseudostratified columnar epithelium and distal part by non-ciliated simple columnar epithelium. The number of sperm host glands was more at uterovaginal junction than infundibulomagnal junction. The sperm-host glands might play a functional role in the storage and release of spermatozoa from the SHGs in response to oviposition or ovulation. The results would help poultry scientists and farmers in developing effective disease control and growth strategies.

Keywords: turkey, ovary, oviduct, sperm host gland, histomorphology

INTRODUCTION

The domestic turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) is a large poultry species in the Meleagris genus that is related to the Wild Turkey (1). Commercial turkey farming is a profitable business idea in Bangladesh. Turkey grows faster as broiler chickens and became suitable for slaughter purposes within a very short time. Turkey farming for meat and egg production is very popular in Bangladesh (2). However, due to the seriousness of avian influenza, the poultry industry (especially commercial broiler and layer chickens) is in the line of extinction. Thus, it is a crying need...
to search for the alternative protein source to meet the increasing demand (3). Turkey birds have the potential to be a competitive meat production alternative to livestock (4). Turkey meat may be one of the best options for alternative protein source in Bangladesh. Turkey production is a major and profitable agricultural sector, with growing global demand for its products (5), and they can also adapt to a wide variety of climatic conditions (6). (7) Stated that consumption of turkeys and broilers as white meat rose worldwide, and a similar trend existed in developing countries. If the broiler meat industry is experiencing increased disease and declining taste, turkey meat may be a suitable alternative for customers. Therefore, it could be an effective alternative source of protein. However, turkey production has not been fully exploited in Bangladesh despite its vast potential over other poultry species.

However, there is no organized market for turkey in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, the weight of available adult tom, hen, and egg was lower than in developing countries. This may be attributed to the lighter varieties of turkeys raised by Bangladeshi farmers. This might be because of lighter varieties of turkeys reared by the farmers of Bangladesh. The hatchability of eggs was low because of lower fertility, including insufficient knowledge of farmers on turkey breeding and egg incubating procedure. Although commercial livestock species are completely dependent upon artificial insemination (AI) for fertile egg production, none of them are the respondent farmers. The problem of unfertilized eggs is long identified as one of the most critical factors limiting the success of breeding programs, which are ranged from 10.0 to 98.2% (8).

The primary site of sperm storage in the bird oviduct is the sperm-host glands. These glands can store spermatozoa for few months after a single mating; subsequently from here, the spermatozoa are released gradually and fertilize the ovum. Sperm-host glands are the tubular structure and distributed in the lamina propria of the infundibulum, uterovaginal junction, and the vagina (9-11). It plays an essential role in the reproduction of turkey birds. However, in a reproductive perspective, no research is carried out regarding the distribution pattern of sperm-host glands, the gross-morphometry, histochemistry of oviduct of Turkey in Bangladesh. Therefore, the present research carried out to understand the gross and histological architecture of the ovary and oviduct with special emphasis on the sperm-host glands of turkey hen for reproductive perspective in Bangladesh that may provide valuable information to the poultry scientist, anatomist, and pathologist.

**Materials and Methods**

**Experimental Location and Animal Ethics**

The current research was carried out in the Department of Anatomy and Histology of Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. The necessary permissions were obtained from the Bangladesh Agricultural University Animal Ethics Committee.

**Experimental Birds**

Adult female turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*) of three lines (n=10) were used. These turkeys were purchased from the village farmers and nearby farms close to Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. The age of the birds ranged from 8 to 10 months which were based on the farmers’ information. The birds were reared for 1 week in a nearby shed supplying layer feed and added libitum water before they were sacrificed.

**Sample Collection**

Turkeys were sacrificed in this study by cervical subluxation. Every bird was dissected according to normal anatomical procedures. The whole ovary and oviduct were dissected and stretched on a tray. In the trial, oviducts that were clean of gross pathological disease were used. The oviducts were used in the experiment.

**Gross Study**

In the gross observation, the gross weight, length, and width of different parts of the left oviduct of turkey were taken into deliberation. The color of the samples was recorded by visual inspection. The weight was measured in grams by electronic balance. The length and width of the different parts of the oviduct were measured by Mitutoyo Digital Slide Calipers in scale of cm.

**Tissues Preparation for Histomorphological Study**

After collecting the ovary and oviducts, segments of the oviducts were separated. For the sperm host gland, the tissue samples were collected from the uterovaginal junction (UVJ) and infundiomagnal junction of the oviduct. The ovaries and oviducts were dissected. Small pieces of each segment were fixed in Bouins fluid for 24 hours. Following fixation, the samples were dehydrated for 2-3 hours in a sequence of ascending alcohol grades (70 percent, 80 percent, 90 percent, 95 percent, 100 percent I, 100 percent II, and 100 percent III). The tissues were then infiltrated with paraffin after cleared in three changes of xylene, each for 30 minutes. The tissues were then embedded with paraffin bath at 58-60 °C for (time), and the embedded paraffin blocks were then added to the block holder. A sliding microtome was used to section tissues at a thickness of 6 µm (MIC 509, Euromex, Japan). After sectioning, the sections were floated on a lukewarm water flotation bath (KF-WS-100 Tissue Flotation Water Bath) for stretching, and then the paraffin sections were mounted on slides glass using an adhesive (egg albumins) and dried 6 to 24 hours on a hot plate of slide warmer boxes. Tissue sections were...
stained with Mayers Hematoxlin and Eosin method to study the histological structures of the ovary and oviduct. Finally, the slides were mounted with DPX, which was kept on top of the tissue section for 24 hours to dry. After all these preparations of slides, photographs were taken with an Olympus CX23 microscope equipped with a camera. Under the microscope, the histological layers of the segments of ovary and the oviduct, such as tunica mucosa, submucosa and muscularis were examined. The size and shape of the epithelium and the height of the mucosal folds of the different segments of the oviduct with particular emphasis to the sperm host gland were also examined.

**Statistical Analysis**

All the study findings were expressed as mean ± standard error (SE). Statistical analysis of the recorded data was carried out by student t-test using SPSS 15.0 for windows software package. When the p values were less than 0.05, the difference was considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The present study was carried out to observe the gross-morphometry and histomorphology of the ovary and oviduct of turkey hen in reproductive perspective with learning the distribution pattern of perm-host glands in the oviduct of turkey hen. The results and discussions of all experiments were presented below.

**Gross Morphology of the Ovary and Oviduct**

**Ovary**

The female reproductive system of the non laying turkey is composed of two parts: the ovary and the oviduct. The ovary had an irregular surface in the Coelomic cavity, cranially to the caudal extremity of the lung, ventral to the abdominal air sac, and dorsally to the kidney and adrenal gland (Figure 1). The shape of ovaries resembled a bunch of grapes consisting of numerous follicles of different sizes, which projected from the surface of the ovary and attached by a pedicle (Figure 2A). Only the left ovary and oviduct were functional in most avian species, including geese; the right ovary and oviduct, though present embryologically, degenerated during development and became vestigial in adult birds (12), but this observation was disagreement with (13, 14) who mentioned that brown kiwi and birds of prey had two functional ovaries.

**Oviduct**

The left oviduct was present only, and it was found in the dorsal part of the abdomen and consisted of five distinct parts: infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus, and vagina; this came in accordance with (15) and (16) in domestic fowl, (17) in duck and (18) in ostrich. The oviduct was found on the caudal and dorsal sides of the abdomen and varied in size depending on the bird’s reproductive activity. During the laying time, it was too voluminous, with a total length of 28-52 cm, nearly similar to the result of (19). On the other hand, (17) in Balady duck and (20), in pagan duck have recorded 45-50 cm length of the oviduct, in fowl, it reached 60-70cm (16) while (21) in rheas detected 122 cm length of left oviduct during egg-laying season. The oviduct was connected to the ovary on the rostral side, the cloaca on the caudal side, the left kidney on the dorsal side, the gizzard, and the small intestine on the ventral side, and the colon on the right side. The oviduct was kept in place by two peritoneal folds known as the dorsal and ventral oviductal ligaments. The oviduct was divided into five parts that extended from the ovary to the cloaca, including the infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus, and vagina. The sperm host gland is located at the junction of the uterus and the vaginal canal and serves as a sperm reservoir. The oviduct was found in this study to be a highly convoluted structure that filled up the majority of the abdomen (Figure 1). In the experiment, the average weight, length, and width of each part of the oviduct of turkey was presented in Table 1.

![Figure 1. A) Representative photograph is showing the topography of left ovary and oviduct in non-laying turkey (ventral view): 1. Left lung; 2. Ovary; 3. Spleen; 4. Left kidney; 5. Right kidney; 6. Magnum; 7. Isthmus; 8. Uterus; 9. Vagina; 10. Cloaca; 11. Colon; B) Photograph is showing the ovary and different parts of left oviduct in a non-laying turkey after dissection (the ovary and oviduct were removed outside the abdomen).](image-url)
the funnel part. The mucosal folds of the tubular portion of the infundibulum emerged in spiral ridges, which began to increase in depth towards the magnum (Figure 1 and Figure 2B). The tubular part of the infundibulum average weight was 0.23±0.15 g, length 0.97±0.11 cm, and width 0.3±0.07 cm (Table 1). The infundibulum in the current investigation consisted of a funnel and tubular parts that come in line with the findings of (17) in Balady duck, (22) in Pekin duck and (23) in Kuttanad duck; (16) in domestic fowl and (24) in ostrich.

Magnum

The second part of the oviduct appeared to be the longest and most coiled. It could be distinguished from the infundibulum morphologically by its large diameter and thick wall, as well as the presence of irregular and longitudinally arranged mucosal folds, which were distinguished by their height, especially in the cranial region, and became smaller near the isthmus, possibly due to an increase in tunica muscularis thickness or the presence of numerous tubular glands during egg production, resulting in the secretion of egg albumin (Figure 1 and Figure 2C). Its total average weight was 2.74±0.16 g, length 13.6±1.26 cm, and width 1.61±0.25 cm (Table 1).

Isthmus

The isthmus was the third section of the oviduct, and it resembled the magnum in appearance but was shorter and less coiled, with a yellowish color, and its mucosal folds were smaller, smoother, and less projecting with longitudinal orientation, distinguished from the magnum by a small, light, and narrow constricted translucent area. (Figure 1 and Figure 2D). Similar results were documented in fowl and adult turkey (25), but on the contrary, in emu (26), the mucosal folds were similar to magnum. Its total average weight was 0.94±0.24 g, length 11.95±0.17 cm, and width 0.82±0.09 cm (Table 1).

Uterus or Shell Gland

The uterus, which is also known as the shell gland, was the fourth segment of the oviduct, located between the isthmus cranially and the vagina caudally. It was the thickest and widest part of the oviduct, starting as a small anterior tubular part and then expanding into a posterior pouch-like part to contain the egg during the shell-forming time. Its mucosal folds were arranged longitudinally to form leaf-like lamellae that were intersected by circular directions, which was in agreement with the observation of various authors during the histopathology of reproductive tracts of domestic fowl (27), hens (19), ducks (28) and adult turkey (29). The synsacrum, ureters, and caudal part of the left kidney were dorsolaterally related to the uterus, while the terminal part of the colon was dorsolaterally related to the uterus. The lining mucosa of the uterus had a distinct coloration in the interior, appearing granular with a greenish coloration, which could be due to the uterus glands. Furthermore, several longitudinal folds were crossed by transparent transverse corrugating grooves, while the terminal portion was devoid of both folds and grooves, allowing the vagina to continue. (Figure 1 and Figure 2E). Its total average weight was 3.16±0.31 g, length 8.70±1.06 cm, and width 1.97±0.17 cm (Table 1).

Table 1. Gross morphometric observation of the weight, length, and width of different parts of the left oviduct of turkey (n=10)  

| Part of the Oviduct | Average weight (32) | Length (cm) | Width (cm) |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| Infundibulum        | 0.23±0.15           | 0.97±0.11   | 0.30±0.07  |
| Magnum              | 2.74±0.16           | 13.6±1.26   | 1.61±0.25  |
| Isthmus             | 0.94±0.24           | 1.95±0.17   | 0.82±0.09  |
| Uterus/Shell Gland  | 3.16±0.31           | 8.70±1.06   | 1.97±0.17  |
| Vagina              | 2.44±0.30           | 2.18±0.08   | 1.60±0.20  |

1Mean±standard error mean
Vagina

It was the more convoluted and spiraling part of the oviduct, which was lined by whitish-yellow mucosa with about ten transverse very thick spirals intermingled folds, forming an S-shape similar to that mentioned by (30) in Malard duck but disagree with (17) who reported that mucosal folds in the balady duck were transversally arranged. These transverse folds of the vagina disappeared just 1 cm before the vaginal termination. It was connected to the uterus’s caudal portion cranially, the cloaca caudally, the left kidneY’s terminal part, and the ureter dorsally. This part did not play a significant role in egg forming, but it was important in egg-laying. It had one curvature, and its mucosal folds were arranged in a longitudinal direction (Figure 1 and Figure 2F) similar to the domestic fowls as mentioned by (31) and turkey hen (28), but two curvatures were present in the balady duck (17); and three curvatures in rhea birds (21). Its total average weight was 2.44±0.30 g, length 2.18±0.08 cm, and width 1.60±0.20 cm (Table 1).

Histomorphology of the Oviduct of Turkey

Ovary

It has been shown that the ovary of Turkey was made up of an outer cortex that surrounded an internal vascular medulla, and several ovarian follicles of various sizes inside the cortex, a germinal layer of cuboidal epithelial cells covering the cortex, a thin layer of dense connective tissue fibers forming the tunica albuginea lied below the epithelium, and stroma of loose connective tissue occurred below the tunica albuginea. Ovarian follicles with different stages of development occurred throughout the stroma of the cortex that classified into primordial, primary, secondary, and tertiary follicles, as well as the presence of Corpus Luteum (13) connective tissue with remnants of blood clots that were gradually removed (Figure 3A) these were in consonance with the finding of (33) in fowl; (34) in Duck.

The present study showed that the ovary of turkey was consist of an outer cortex which enveloped an internal vascular medulla and numerous ovarian follicles of different sizes present within the cortex, similar description reported by (35) in chicken but disagreement with (34) in duck who mentioned that ovary consisted of simple squamous epithelium with patches of cuboidal epithelium. The primordial follicle can be distinguished from the primary follicle by its size; the primary follicle had a greater volume and a homogeneous cytoplasm of small granules than the primordial follicle. The secondary follicle was found in the middle of the cortex and was characterized by larger follicles that contained well-developed oocytes with clear cytoplasm and fine granules with a central or eccentric nucleus. In contrast, the tertiary and mature follicles contained growing oocytes that were covered by many layers: the theca externa, theca interna, membrane granulosa, and privitelline membrane.

The theca externa was made up of dense connective tissue that included clusters of pale interstitials (luteal) cells that might also present in the cortical stroma and medulla in classes. The description of primordial, primary, secondary, tertiary, mature follicles, and theca externa were in agreement with that previously mentioned by (13, 36) in the pigeon; (37) in chicken.

Oviduct

The wall of the oviduct in the indigenous geese consisted of several tunicae which arranged from the internal surface...
to the external surface, respectively named: tunica mucosa, tunica submucosa, tunica muscularis, and tunica serosa.

**Infundibulum**

It was divided into the funnel and tubular parts. Long finger-like projections were attached to the funnel portion that represented the fimbria, which were lined with pseudo stratified columnar ciliated epithelium similar to that reported by (38) in guinea fowl although (39) in turkey hen mentioned that the epithelium of the infundibulum was variable from simple cuboidal in the upper part into ciliated simple columnar in the middle and lower end. The funnel part's lamina propria was composed of loose connective tissue that was densely packed with blood vessels but absent of tubular glands (Figure 3B).

**Magnum**

It was the longest part of the oviduct that had well-developed tubular glands that produced the albumin. The mucosal folds were numerous and variable in size than those of the infundibulum, branched into primary and secondary folds, lined with pseudo stratified columnar ciliated secretory epithelium, the lamina propria-submucosa contained branched tubular glands, and the tunica muscularis-mucosa contained inner circular and outer longitudinal smooth muscle layers (Figure 3C); these results were in parallel to that mentioned by (37) in birds, (40) in ostrich; (22) in turkey and pigeon.

**Isthmus**

its mucosal folds were arranged longitudinally, branched into primary and secondary folds, lined with pseudo stratified columnar ciliated epithelium. The lamina propria-submucosa contained branched tubular glands similar to those of magnum but shorter and fewer than that secrete shell membranes, tunica muscularis better developed than the magnum's and composed of thick inner circular and thin outer longitudinal (Figure 3D) and these information were declared previously by (31) in the domestic fowls; (37) in chicken; (21) in rhea birds.

**Uterus**

Its mucosal fold was wider, smaller, and branched into primary and secondary looked like leaf-like lamellae that were lined with pseudo stratified columnar ciliated secretory epithelium. The lamina propria-submucosa had loose and well-vascularized connective tissue spared between the branched tubular glands; the tunica muscularis was thicker and better vascularized; and the tunica muscularis was made up of thin outer longitudinal and comparatively thicker inner circular smooth muscles (Figure 3E-F) in comparison to the other parts similar findings reported by (41) in the laying hen and duck; (42) in the Japanese quail; (42) in the Japanese quail; (37) in birds.

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Vagina**

It was a short and narrow part. Its mucosa was arranged as numerous tall and narrow primary folds that carrying small secondary folds, lined by pseudo stratified columnar ciliated epithelium. The lamina propria-sub mucosa was lack of tubular glands. The tunica muscularis was well developed particularly the circular layer which represented the thickest part of the vaginal wall forming the vaginal sphincter, as well as, the outer longitudinal smooth muscle fibers, serosa made of loose connective tissue (Figure 4A-B) similar results also found by (21) in rhea birds; (37) in chicken.

**Histology of Sperm-Host Gland (SHG)**

The utero vaginal junction (UVJ) of the oviduct was lined by pseudostratified columnar type epithelium containing ciliated, nonpiliated, goblet and basal cells. Sperm-storage tubules were observed in the uterovaginal junction and

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)
these tubules were mostly branched and slightly coiled and extended into the lamina propria from the bases of the mucosal folds. They were somewhat more sparsely distributed and less convoluted than the uterine glands, though larger in diameter. Each tubule was lined with a columnar epithelium that rested on a basal lamina and was close to blood vessels. The basal nuclei of these glands were darkly stained, while the cytoplasm was finely stained (Figure 4C-D). Some lightly stained glands in between the proprial glands with narrow lumens and morphologically similar to sperm host glands were also found at the infundibulo-magnal junction. Similar type of sperm host glands was also observed at the infundibulo-magnal junction of domestic quail and their number was higher than in uterovaginal junction (43). The number of sperm host glands was more at uterovaginal junction than infundibulo-magnal junction (Figure 4 C-D) in the present study as reported earlier by (44). Similar findings were reported by (45) at uterovaginal junction in ostrich in hen by (46, 47). These glands had proximal and distal parts; the proximal part was lined by pseudostratified columnar epithelium and distal part by non-ciliated simple columnar epithelium (Figure 3). The proximal part was considered as neck region whereas distal part as proper sperm hosts glands. These findings corroborated well with the observation of (48) in American Kestrel, (49) in Japanese quail and (50) in Punjab white quail. The sperm-host glands were specialized tubular infoldings of the chicken infundibulum and vagina. They were involved in the storage and survival of spermatozoa in the oviduct (51) so that chicken could produce fertile eggs up to several weeks after a single mating or artificial insemination.

The oviduct is an extremely convoluted and muscular structure that makes up the whole female genital tract and undergoes a number of changes during egg formation. The oviduct is of particular importance to the commercial egg industry because any oviduct malfunction may have a significant impact on the eggshell quality. Infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus, and vagina were the five regions of the oviduct. While much study has been done on the oviduct in chickens and other poultry species, there is a scarcity of detailed histomorphological data on the oviduct in turkeys. The current study provides an excellent explanation of the various parts of the oviduct, especially the distribution of the sperm host gland in the turkey oviduct, which may play a functional role in the storing and release of spermatozoa from the SHG in response to oviposition or ovulation. The value of studying the oviduct in poultry merges from a financial point of view in order to produce the most products, such as fertilized eggs from the poultry. Interestingly, observations of current study may help poultry scientists and farmers in formulating successful development and disease control strategies.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors extend their appreciation to the Ministry of Science and Technology, Bangladesh for funding the research works and Bangladesh Agricultural University Research System (BAURES).

**FUNDING**

These authors declare that above-submitted work was funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Bangladesh (Project no. 2019/69/MoST).

**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

MRI designed the experiment. IH performed the experiments. IH analyzed the data and wrote the draft. MRI, IH, NZM and MA critically review, editing and revised the manuscript.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

**REFERENCES**

1. Aslam ML. Genetic control and variation in turkey: molecular insights in selection 2012.
2. Chowdhury M, Ashraf A, Mondal S, Mondol N, Hasan M. Effect of season on the hatchability of duck eggs. Int J Poult Sci. 2004;3(6):419-21.
3. Owen O, Amakiri A, Ngodigha E, Chuluiguwe E. The biologic and economic effect of introducing poultry waste in rabbit diets. Int J Poult Sci. 2008;7(11):1036-8.
4. Nisey C, editor A comparison of growth and fat deposition of commercial avian species. 7th European Poultry Conference, Paris, August; 1986.
5. Yakubu A, Abimiku H, Musa-Azara I, Idahor K, Akinsola O. Assessment of flock structure, preference in selection and traits of economic importance of domestic turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) genetic resources in Nasarawa state, Nigeria. Livest Res Rural Dev. 2013;25(1).
6. Ogundipe S, Dafwang I. Turkey production in Nigeria. National Agricultural Extension Research and Liaison Service (NAERLS) Bulletin. 1980; 22:2-22.
7. Karki M. Growth, Efficiency of Feed Utilization and Economics of Different Rearing Periods of Turkeys Mukesh Karki. Nepal Agric Res J. 2005; 6:84-8.
8. Dzoma B, Motshewa K. A retrospective study of egg production, fertility and hatchability of farmed ostriches in Botswana. Int J Poult Sci. 2009;9(7):660-4.
9. Islam M, Khan M, Rahman M, Mohsin K. Postnatal growth and development of oviduct of deshi chicken (Gallus gallus domesticus) of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Veterinary Journal. 2002;36(1-2):35-41.
10. Islam M, Rahman M, Khan M. Distribution of the lymphoid tissues in the reproductive tract of chicken (Gallus domesticus) at different stages of post-natal growth and development. The Bangladesh Veterinarian. 2001; 19:99-104.
11. Khan MZI RAaIK. Distribution and quantification of large granular lymphocytes (LGLs) in the sperm host glands of chicken oviduct. Bang J of Ani Sci. 1999;28(1-2):47-51.
12. Rahman MA. An Introduction to Morphology of the Reproductive System and Anatomy of Hen's Egg. Journal of Life and Earth Science. 2013; 8:1-10.

13. King AS, McLeod J. Birds, their structure and function: Bailliere Tindall, 1 St. Annes Road; 1984.

14. Kinsky F. The consistent presence of paired ovaries in the Kiwi (Apteryx) with some discussion of this condition in other birds. J Ornithol. 1971; 112(3):334-57.

15. Baumel JJ. Handbook of avian anatomy: nomina anatomica avium. Publications of the Nuttall Ornithological Club (USA) no 23. 1993.

16. Bleknea A, Cazimir I, Cornilă N, Irimescu I, Damian A. Anatomohistological study regarding the ovary and oviduct in different age groups in the chicken (Gallus domesticus). Veterinary Medicine. J. 2012; 8:18-27.

17. Essam MEG, Asmaa M. L, Samah H. El-Bably, Nora A. Shaker & Shaimaa H.H. Morphological and Histological Studies on the Female Oviduct of Balady Duck (Anas boschas domesticus). Int J Adv Res Biol Sci. 2016;3(7):171-80.

18. Saber ASM, Emara S, AboSaeda O. Light, scanning and transmission electron microscopical study on the oviduct of the ostrich (Struthio camelus). Jof Vet Anat. 2009;2(2):79-89.

19. Mohammadpour A-A, Zamanimoghadam A, Heidari M, editors. Comparative histomorphometrical study of genital tract in adult laying hen and duck. Veterinary Research Forum; 2012; Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran.

20. Sari ML, Noor R, Hardjosuworo PS, Nisa C. Characteristics Morphology Female Reproductive System Pegan Dukcs. Int J Chem Eng. 2014;5(4):307-10.

21. Parizzi R, Santos J, Oliveira M, Maia M, Sousa J, Miglino M, et al. Macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the oviduct in the sexually mature rhea (Rhea americana). Anat Histol Embryol. 2008;37(3):169-76.

22. Özen A, Ergün E, Kürüm A. Light and electron microscopic studies on the oviduct epithelium of the Pekin duck (Anas platyrhynchos). 2009.

23. Patki H, Lucy K, Chungath J. Histological observation on the infundibulum of Kuttanad Duck (Anas platyrhynchos domesticus) During Postnatal Period. Intl J Sci Res. 2013;3(1).

24. Sharaif A, Eid W, Abuel-A A. Morphological aspects of the ostrich infundibulum and magnum. Bull J Vet Med. 2012;15(3).

25. Mirhish SN, Nsaif RH. Histological study of the magnum and vagina in turkey hens (Meleagris gallopavo). Global journal of bioscience and biotechnology. 2013;2(3):382-5.

26. Vijayakumar K, Paramasivan S, Madhu N. Histological and histochemical observations on oviduct of laying and non-laying emu birds (Dromaius novaehollandiae). IJASR. 2016;6(4):89-96.

27. Madekurozwa MC. A study of the immunohistochemical localization of the progesterone and oestrogen receptors in the magnum of the immature ostrich, Struthio camelus. Anat Histol Embryol. 2002; 31(5):317-20.

28. Mirhish SM, Nsaif RH. Histological study of the magnum and vagina in turkey hens (Meleagris gallopavo). GBJB. 2013;2(3):382-5.

29. El-sayed A. Morphological Study on the female genital system of adult female turkey with special reference to its vascular supply. MV Sc: Thesis, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Cairo University; 2016.

30. Al-Saffar F. The post hatching development of the female genital system in Indigenous Mallard Duck (Anas platyrhynchos). Iraqj J Vet Med. 2015;39(2):17-25.

31. Hodges R. The histology of the fowl Academic Press. London, Kap. 1974; 2:35-89.

32. Irmak MK, Fadilboğlu E, Gülç M, Erdogán H, Yağmurca M, Akyol Ö. Effects of electromagnetic radiation from a cellular telephone on the oxidant and antioxidant levels in rabbits. Cell Biochemistry and Function: Cellular biochemistry and its modulation by active agents or disease. 2002;20(4):279-83.

33. Nickel R, Schummer A, Seiferle E. Anatomy of the domestic birds: Verlag Paul Parey.; 1977.

34. Deka A, Sarma K, Sarma S, Goswami J, Mahanta J. Anatomy of ovary of Pati and Chara-Chemballi ducks (Anas platyrhynchos domesticus) during laying period. J Agric Vet. 2015;8(2):33-7.

35. Al-Saffar F, Aboud D. Histomorphological study of the pre hatching development of the female genital system in Indigenous Mallard Duck (Anas platyrhynchos). Int J Adv Res. 2014;2(10):248-63.

36. Ribiero Mdg, Teles MedO, Maruch SMDG. Morphological aspects of the ovary of Columbia livia (Gmelin) (Columbidae, Columbiformes). Rev Bras Zool. 1995;12(1):151-7.

37. Bacha Wjab, L. M. Color Atlas of Veterinary Histology. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, London. 2000; ked:191-200.

38. Ogwuegbu S, Aire T. Ultrastructural studies of the magnum and isthmus of the active oviduct of the indigenous helmeted guinea fowl (Numida meleagris galeata, Pallas). Vet Arh. 1990;60(2):101-8.

39. Mohammadpour AA, Keshhtmadi M. Histomorphometrical study of infundibulum and magnum in turkey and pigeon. World Journal of Zoology. 2008;3(2):47-50.

40. Madekurozwa M-C. A gross anatomical and histomorphological study of the vagina of the emu (Dromaius novaehollandiae) and ostrich (Struthio camelus). Aust J Exp Agric. 2008;48(10):1332-7.

41. Mohammadpour AA. Comparative histomorphological study of uterus between laying hen and duck. Pak J Biol Sci. 2007;10(19):3479-81.

42. Lucy K, Harshan K. Structure and postnatal development of uterus in Japanese quail. Int J Poult Sci. 1998;33(3):250-4.

43. Moraes C, Baraldi-Artoni SM, Pacheco MR, Oliveira D, Amoroso L, Sagula A. Histology and morphometry of the infundibulum-magnum and uterus-vaginal junctions of spotted quails. Ciência Rural. 2009;39(2):421-7.

44. Van Krey H, Ogasawara F, Pangborn J. Light and electron microscopic studies of possible sperm gland emptying mechanisms. Poult Sci J. 1967; 46:1:69-70.

45. Bezuidenhout AJ, Burger W, Soley JT, Groenewald HB. Sperm storage tubules in the vagina of the ostrich (Struthio camelus). Aust J Exp Agric. 2007;47(1):69-70.

46. Mansori FS. Histological study on the uterus of the laying hen and duck. Pak J Vet Sci. 2007;10(19):3479-81.

47. Mehta S, Guha K. Comparative histological study on the ovary of developing and laying hens (Gallus domesticus). Indian J Vet Ant. 2012;24(2):92-4.

48. Bakst MR, Bird DM. Localization of oviducal sperm-storage tubules in the American Kestrel (Falco sparverius). The Auk. 1987;104(2):321-4.

49. Frieß AE, Sinowatz, F. and Wrobel, K. H. The uroterovaginal sperm host glands of the quail (Coturnix coturnix japonica). Cell Tissue Res. 1978; 191:101-4.

50. Bansal N, Uppal V, Sharma A, Brah G. Histomorphochenological study on the sperm host glands in quail. Ind J Poult Sci. 2013;48(3):406-9.

51. Fuji S. Location of sperms in the oviduct of the domestic fowl with special reference to storage of sperms in the vaginal gland. J Fac Fish Hung Hiroshima Univ. 1963; 5:45-63.