male vs female opossum anatomy

male vs female opossum anatomy is a fascinating topic that delves into the distinct biological differences between male and female opossums. Understanding these differences is essential for biologists, wildlife enthusiasts, and anyone interested in the natural world. Opossums, being unique marsupials, exhibit a variety of anatomical features that differ by sex, including reproductive systems, body size, and overall morphology. This article will explore the key distinctions in male and female opossum anatomy, covering reproductive organs, size variations, and unique adaptations. Additionally, we will look into how these differences affect behavior and ecology.

Table of Contents

Introduction to Opossum Anatomy

Opossums are the only marsupials native to North America, belonging to the family Didelphidae. They possess a range of unique anatomical features that help them thrive in various environments. To appreciate these adaptations, it is crucial to understand the differences in anatomy between male and female opossums. This section will provide an overview of the general anatomy of opossums, setting the stage for a deeper exploration of sexual dimorphism.

Opossums typically have a pointed snout, large, often hairless ears, and a prehensile tail that aids in climbing. Their anatomy is adapted to a nocturnal lifestyle, with keen senses that assist in foraging for food. The differences between male and female opossums can be subtle but are significant regarding reproduction and survival.

Reproductive Anatomy of Male Opossums

The male opossum's reproductive anatomy is designed for mating and ensuring the continuation of the species. Male opossums possess a unique set of reproductive organs that are adapted for their role.

Testes and Scrotum

Male opossums have external testes that are located in a scrotal sac, which is a common characteristic among mammals. This external positioning allows for temperature regulation, essential for sperm production. The testes of male opossums are relatively large compared to their body size, indicating a high reproductive potential.

Penis Structure

The penis of a male opossum is bifurcated, which means it has two distinct tips. This unique feature is thought to increase the chances of successful mating. The penis is retracted into the body when not in use and extends during copulation, allowing for effective reproduction.

Accessory Glands

Male opossums also possess accessory glands that contribute to the production of seminal fluid. These glands play a vital role in reproduction by providing the necessary medium for sperm transport during mating.

Reproductive Anatomy of Female Opossums

Female opossums have a different set of reproductive structures, adapted for gestation and nurturing their young. Understanding female reproductive anatomy is crucial for comprehending their reproductive cycle and parental care.

Ovaries and Oviducts

Female opossums have two ovaries, where eggs are produced. The oviducts transport the eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. Unlike many mammals, female opossums have a bifurcated reproductive tract, allowing for the simultaneous development of multiple embryos.

Uterus and Gestation

The uterus of a female opossum is divided into two horns, providing space for developing embryos. Opossums have a short gestation period, typically around 12 days, after which the tiny, underdeveloped young crawl into the mother's pouch to continue their development. This pouch is a defining characteristic of marsupials, providing a safe environment for the young.

Teats and Nursing

Female opossums have multiple teats (usually 13), which allow them to nurse several young simultaneously. The young remain attached to the teats for several weeks, relying on their mother for nourishment as they grow and develop.

Size and Morphological Differences

In addition to reproductive anatomy, male and female opossums exhibit size and morphological differences. These variations can be attributed to sexual dimorphism, a common trait in many animal species.

Body Size

Generally, male opossums are larger than females. This size difference is evident in their overall body length and weight. Males can weigh up to 14 pounds, while females typically weigh around 8 to 9 pounds. This size disparity can be attributed to the greater energy requirements of males, especially during the breeding season.

Pelage and Coloration

Male and female opossums often exhibit variations in fur coloration and texture. Males may have coarser fur, which can be a result of hormonal differences. Additionally, females tend to have a lighter coloration, which may provide better camouflage while caring for their young.

Behavioral Implications of Anatomical Differences

The anatomical differences between male and female opossums have implications for their behavior, particularly during mating season. Understanding these behaviors is essential for studying opossum ecology.

Mating Behaviors

During the breeding season, male opossums engage in competitive behaviors to attract females. This includes vocalizations, scent marking, and displays of physical prowess. The larger size of males often gives them an advantage in competition.

Parental Care

Female opossums exhibit significant parental care, a behavior closely linked to their reproductive anatomy. After giving birth, females are responsible for nurturing their young, providing them with milk and protection. Males do not participate in parental care, which is typical for many species in the animal kingdom.

Conclusion

In summary, understanding the anatomical differences between male and female opossums is crucial for comprehending their biology, behavior, and ecology. The distinctions in reproductive anatomy, size, and morphology reflect their roles in reproduction and survival. While male opossums are typically larger and equipped for mating, female opossums have

specialized adaptations for gestation and nurturing their young. Recognizing these differences enhances our appreciation of these remarkable marsupials and their place in the ecosystem.

Q: What are the main differences in reproductive anatomy between male and female opossums?

A: The primary differences include the external testes and bifurcated penis in males, while females have ovaries, a bifurcated uterus, and multiple teats for nursing.

Q: Are male opossums larger than female opossums?

A: Yes, male opossums are generally larger than females, with males weighing up to 14 pounds and females typically weighing around 8 to 9 pounds.

Q: How do opossums care for their young?

A: Female opossums provide care by nursing their young through teats located in their pouch, where the underdeveloped young continue to grow and develop after a short gestation period.

Q: What is the gestation period for opossums?

A: Opossums have a very short gestation period of about 12 days, after which the young crawl into the mother's pouch to continue their development.

Q: Do male opossums participate in raising their young?

A: No, male opossums do not participate in parental care; this responsibility falls entirely on the female.

Q: What adaptations do female opossums have for reproduction?

A: Female opossums have a bifurcated reproductive tract, a pouch for nurturing young, and multiple teats to nurse them.

Q: How do the anatomical differences affect opossum behavior?

A: Anatomical differences lead to distinct behaviors, such as males competing for mates and females engaging in parental care, which is crucial for species survival.

Q: Are there any external physical differences between male and female opossums?

A: Yes, males tend to have coarser fur and may be slightly larger in size, while females often exhibit lighter coloration for better camouflage.

Q: What role does the prehensile tail play in opossum anatomy?

A: The prehensile tail aids opossums in climbing and balancing, making it a vital adaptation for their arboreal lifestyle.

Q: How does the reproductive anatomy of opossums compare to other mammals?

A: Opossums exhibit unique characteristics, such as a bifurcated reproductive tract in females and a bifurcated penis in males, which are not common in many other mammalian species.

Male Vs Female Opossum Anatomy

male vs female opossum anatomy: *Hyman's Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy* Libbie Henrietta Hyman, 1992-09-15 The purpose of this book, now in its third edition, is to introduce the morphology of vertebrates in a context that emphasizes a comparison of structire and of the function of structural units. The comparative method involves the analysis of the history of structure in both developmental and evolutionary frameworks. The nature of adaptation is the key to this analysis. Adaptation of a species to its environment, as revealed by its structure, function, and reproductive success, is the product of mutation and natural selection–the process of evolution. The evolution of structure and function, then, is the theme of this book which presents, system by system, the evolution of structure and function of vertebrates. Each chapter presents the major evolutionary trends of an organ system, with instructions for laboratory exploration of these trends included so the student can integrate concept with example.

male vs female opossum anatomy: Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London , 1840

male vs female opossum anatomy: *Anatomy and the Organization of Knowledge, 1500-1850* Brian Muñoz, 2015-10-06 Across early modern Europe, the growing scientific practice of dissection prompted new and insightful ideas about the human body. This collection of essays explores the impact of anatomical knowledge on wider issues of learning and culture.

male vs female opossum anatomy: Reproductive Physiology of Marsupials C. Hugh Tyndale-Biscoe, Marilyn Renfree, 1987-01-30 The results of this compilation of new research on the reproductive physiology of marsupials reveal much about their patterns of reproduction and evolution in comparison to monotremes and eutherians.

male vs female opossum anatomy: Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy Contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London ... Royal College of Surgeons of England. Museum, 1840

male vs female opossum anatomy: *A New World of Animals* Miguel de Asúa, Roger French, 2017-03-02 Many Early Modern Europeans who during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries travelled to the New World left written or pictorial records of their encounters with a surprising fauna. The story told in this book is woven out of the threads of those texts and pictures. A New World of Animals shows how the initial wonder at the new beasts gave way to a more utilitarian approach, assessing their economic and medical potential. It elucidates how shifts in European perceptions brought the animals from the realm of the fantastic into the mainstream of early modern natural history, while at the same time changing the way in which Europeans saw their own world. Indeed, the chronicles and treatises of those who in the wake of the discovery arrived in the new lands tell as much about the particular interests and mental worlds of the writers as about the 'new animals'. This book traces the amazement of the first explorers and colonizers, the chronicles of soldiers and Indians, the 'natural histories of the New World', the place of animals in the network of economic interests driving the early expansion of Europe, the views of the missionaries and those of natural philosophers and physicians. Taking the reader from the Brazilian forests to the erudite cabinets of the Old World, from Patagonia to the centres of empire, the story of the discovery of the unexpected menagerie of the New World is also an exploration of Early Modern European imagination and learning.

male vs female opossum anatomy: Natural History, General and Particular ... Illustrated with Above Six Hundred Copper Plates. The History of Man and Quadrupeds Translated, with Notes and Observations, by William Smellie ... A New Edition ... Corrected and ... Enlarged, by Many Additional Articles, Notes, and Plates, and Some Account of the Life of M. de Buffon. By William Wood George Louis LE CLERC (Count de Buffon.), 1812

male vs female opossum anatomy: Journal of Comparative Neurology , 1924 Publishes papers on the anatomy and physiology of the nervouse system. Preference is given to papers which deal descriptively or experimentally with the nervous system, its structure, growth, and function.

male vs female opossum anatomy: *History of quadrupeds* Georges Louis Leclerc comte de Buffon, 1812

male vs female opossum anatomy: *Natural Histories* Stephen Lyn Bales, 2007 Accompanied by the author's striking line drawings, each chapter in Natural Histories showcases a particular animal or plant and each narrative begins or ends in, or passes through the Tennessee Valley. Along the way, historical episodes both familiar and obscure-the de Soto explorations, the saga of the Lost State of Franklin, the devastation of the Trail of Tears, and the planting of a Moon Tree at Sycamore Shoals in Elizabethton-are brought vividly to life. Bales also highlights the work of present-day environmentalists and scientists such as the dedicated staffers of the Tennessee-based American Eagle Foundation, whose efforts have helped save the endangered raptors and reintroduce them to the wild.

male vs female opossum anatomy: *The American Journal of Anatomy* , 1926

male vs female opossum anatomy: *Hormones and Reproduction of Vertebrates, Volume 5* David O. Norris, Kristin H. Lopez, 2011-05-04 This series of volumes represents a comprehensive and integrated treatment of reproduction in vertebrates from fishes of all sorts through mammals. It is designed to provide a readable, coordinated description of reproductive basics in each group of vertebrates as well as an introduction to the latest trends in reproductive research and our understanding of reproductive events. Whereas each chapter and each volume is intended to stand alone as a review of that topic or vertebrate group, respectively, the volumes are prepared so as to

provide a thorough topical treatment across the vertebrates. Terminology has been standardized across the volumes to reduce confusion where multiple names exist in the literature, and a comprehensive glossary of these terms and their alternative names is provided. A complete, essential and up to date reference for research scientists working on vertebrate hormones and reproduction - and on animlals as models in human reproductive research Covers the endocrinology, neuroendocrinology, physiology, behaviour and anatomy of vertebrate reproduction Structured coverage of the major themes for all five vertebrate groups allows a consistent treatment for all Special chapters elaborate on features specific to individual vertebrate groups and to comparative aspects, similarities and differences between them

male vs female opossum anatomy: Journal of Morphology , 1929

male vs female opossum anatomy: The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from Their Commencement, in 1665, to the Year 1800; Abridged, with Notes and Biographic Illustrations, by Charles Hutton, Georges Shaw, Richard Pearson... , 1809

male vs female opossum anatomy: *Bibliographic Service for the Journal of Morphology, the Journal of Comparative Neurology, the American Journal of Anatomy, the Anatomical Record, the Journal of Experimental Zoology, the American Anatomical Memoirs ...* Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1927

male vs female opossum anatomy: Natural History, General and Particular Georges Louis Leclerc comte de Buffon, 1791

male vs female opossum anatomy: Chamber's Encyclopaedia , 1967

male vs female opossum anatomy: A General Index to the Philosophical Transactions, from the First to the End of the Seventieth Volume Paul Henry Maty, 1787

male vs female opossum anatomy: Veterinary Nursing of Exotic Pets Simon J. Girling, 2013-01-24 Veterinary Nursing of Exotic Pets is the definitive reference book on the principles and practice of nursing exotic species. From rabbits and chinchillas to budgies and iguanas, it not only covers husbandry, nutrition and handling, but provides an overview of diseases and treatments, and explores anatomy and chemical restraint. The redesigned layout and full colour artwork make it quicker and easier to find exactly what you’re looking for. New coverage for this revised and enlarged second edition includes: emergency and critical care, radiography, and small marsupials such as sugargliders. In addition to the thorough explanations of appropriate home-care which will enable you to confidently advise clients, the book now also covers the care of hospitalised exotics. Key features: Provides an understanding of the basics of diseases, husbandry, anatomy and physiology of exotic pets as outlined by the RCVS examinations Gives veterinary nurses the confidence to discuss exotic pets with clients by providing a solid knowledge base in these species. This book acts as a companion to the City and Guilds NVQ level 4 equivalent qualification 'Veterinary Nursing of Exotic Species'. Suitable for veterinary nurses, veterinary technicians and veterinary students.

male vs female opossum anatomy: *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from Their Commencement, in 1665, to the Year 1800; Abridged, with Notes and Biographic Illustrations, by Charles Hutton ... George Shaw ... Richard Pearson ...: 1703-1712* Royal Society (Great Britain), Charles Hutton, Richard Pearson, 1809

Related to male vs female opossum anatomy

male,female和**man,woman**的区别？ - 知乎 male和female，更加着重指性别—— male指男生，或者是雄性动物，并不一定是人类，同样的female也可以指女性或雌性动物。而当指代人的时候，male可以指成年男人也可以指小男孩

如何评价 **Ao Wang ,Quanming Liu** 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助 如何评价 Ao Wang ,Quanming Liu 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助自慰时长研究》论文？原文发表在 JIMR 原文链接：A Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbat 显示全

想了解**omega**，**beta**，**alpha**，**ABO**是什么意思，别人说的时候我 ABO指的是AB0世界观，这种设定把全部人类分成Alpha，Omega，Beta这三个种类性别。alpha是天生的领导者和支配者 omega一个是这三类中最弱的只负责生殖 beta这类人各方面能力都很

BNC接头有哪几种类型？用途有什么区别？ - 知乎 BNC连接器是常见 射频连接器 之一，是一种小型的可以实现快速连接的卡口式连接器。 BNC接头支持的信号频率范围4-4GHz，特性阻抗有2种：50欧姆、75欧姆。 BNC连接器广泛用于：无线

什么是西格玛男人？ - 知乎“西格玛男人”(sigma male) 是一个人造男性符号。先从学术角度看一下名词解释。 2010年，美国极右翼活动家西奥多罗伯特比厄 (Theodore Robert Beale，笔名Vox Day) 提出了西格玛

顺直男和顺直女都是啥意思啊？ - 知乎 顺性别（cis-gender），指一个人的性别认同，与出生时的生理性别相同，反义词是 跨性别（trans-gender）。直，最早作为“弯”的反义词出现，指异性恋者。“把直男掰弯”，即，（通

内螺纹截止阀上面这个**m**和**f**是什么意思？是内丝和外丝的意思吗？这种表示方法应该在国外比较普遍，用来表示该螺纹是外螺纹还是内螺纹。 F: Female，在螺纹或接头的图纸或样本中，表示 母螺纹 或内螺纹； M: Male，则表示 公螺纹 或外螺纹。 P 代表

男是**man**，女是**woman**，这个**wo**是什么意思，同理还有**female** 此外，关于man与woman，male与female之间的关系。也可能是：man——M+an; woman——wom+an。【参考: womb，wombat 等】

英文中「**sex**」和「**gender**」有什么区别？ - 知乎 Sex = male and female Gender = masculine and feminine So in essence: Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organs. Gender

什么样的品质可以称得上是**sigma male**？ - 知乎 什么样的品质可以称得上是sigma male？ sigma male应该是什么样的人？这个meme大概去年上旬在油管就已经火了，最近有在简中扩散的趋势，希望有人来解释一下 显示全部 关注者 38

male,female和**man,woman**的区别？ - 知乎 male和female，更加着重指性别—— male指男生，或者是雄性动物，并不一定是人类，同样的female也可以指女性或雌性动物。而当指代人的时候，male可以指成年男人也可以指小男孩

如何评价 **Ao Wang ´Quanming Liu** 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助 如何评价 Ao Wang ´Quanming Liu 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助自慰时长研究》论文？ 原文发表在 JIMR 原文链接: A Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbat 显示全

想了解**omega**，**beta**，**alpha**，**ABO**是什么意思，别人说的时候我 ABO指的是AB0世界观，这种设定把全部人类分成Alpha，Omega，Beta这三个种类性别。alpha是天生的领导者和支配者 omega一个是这三类中最弱的只负责生殖 beta这类人各方面能力都很

BNC接头有哪几种类型？用途有什么区别？ - 知乎 BNC连接器是常见 射频连接器 之一，是一种小型的可以实现快速连接的卡口式连接器。 BNC接头支持的信号频率范围4-4GHz，特性阻抗有2种：50欧姆、75欧姆。 BNC连接器广泛用于：无

什么是西格玛男人？ - 知乎“西格玛男人”(sigma male) 是一个人造男性符号。先从学术角度看一下名词解释。 2010年，美国极右翼活动家西奥多罗伯特比厄 (Theodore Robert Beale，笔名Vox Day) 提出了西格玛

顺直男和顺直女都是啥意思啊？ - 知乎 顺性别（cis-gender），指一个人的性别认同，与出生时的生理性别相同，反义词是 跨性别（trans-gender）。直，最早作为“弯”的反义词出现，指异性恋者。“把直男掰弯”，即，（通

内螺纹截止阀上面这个**m**和**f**是什么意思？是内丝和外丝的意思 这种表示方法应该在国外比较普遍，用来表示该螺纹是外螺纹还是内螺纹。 F: Female，在螺纹或接头的图纸或样本中，表示 母螺纹 或内螺纹； M: Male，则表示 公螺纹 或外螺纹。 P 代表

男是**man**，女是**woman**，这个**wo**是什么意思，同理还有**female** 此外，关于man与woman，male与female之间的关系。也可能是：man——M+an; woman——wom+an。【参考: womb，wombat 等】

英文中「**sex**」和「**gender**」有什么区别？ - 知乎 Sex = male and female Gender = masculine and feminine So in essence: Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organs. Gender

什么样的品质可以称得上是**sigma male**？ - 知乎 什么样的品质可以称得上是sigma male？ sigma male应该是什么样的人？这个meme大概去年上旬在油管就已经火了，最近有在简中扩散的趋势，希望有人来解释一下 显示全部 关注者 38

male,female和**man,woman**的区别？ - 知乎 male和female，更加着重指性别—— male指男生，或者是雄性动物，并不一定是人类，同样的female也可以指女性或雌性动物。而当指代人的时候，male可以指成年男人也可以指小男孩

如何评价 **Ao Wang ´Quanming Liu** 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助 如何评价 Ao Wang ´Quanming Liu 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助自慰时长研究》论文？ 原文发表在 JIMR 原文链接: A Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbat 显示全

想了解**omega**，**beta**，**alpha**，**ABO**是什么意思，别人说的时候我 ABO指的是AB0世界观，这种设定把全部人类分成Alpha，Omega，Beta这三个种类性别。alpha是天生的领导者和支配者 omega一个是这三类中最弱的只负责生殖 beta这类人各方面能力都很

BNC接头有哪几种类型？用途有什么区别？ - 知乎 BNC连接器是常见 射频连接器 之一，是一种小型的可以实现快速连接的卡口式连接器。 BNC接头支持的信号频率范围4-4GHz，特性阻抗有2种：50欧姆、75欧姆。 BNC连接器广泛用于：无

什么是西格玛男人？ - 知乎“西格玛男人”(sigma male) 是一个人造男性符号。先从学术角度看一下名词解释。 2010年，美国极右翼活动家西奥多罗伯特比厄 (Theodore Robert Beale，笔名Vox Day) 提出了西格玛

顺直男和顺直女都是啥意思啊？ - 知乎 顺性别（cis-gender），指一个人的性别认同，与出生时的生理性别相同，反义词是 跨性别（trans-gender）。直，最早作为“弯”的反义词出现，指异性恋者。“把直男掰弯”，即，（通

内螺纹截止阀上面这个**m**和**f**是什么意思？是内丝和外丝的意思 这种表示方法应该在国外比较普遍，用来表示该螺纹是外螺纹还是内螺纹。 F: Female，在螺纹或接头的图纸或样本中，表示 母螺纹 或内螺纹； M: Male，则表示 公螺纹 或外螺纹。 P 代表

男是**man**，女是**woman**，这个**wo**是什么意思，同理还有**female** 此外，关于man与woman，male与female之间的关系。也可能是：man——M+an; woman——wom+an。【参考: womb，wombat 等】

英文中「**sex**」和「**gender**」有什么区别？ - 知乎 Sex = male and female Gender = masculine and feminine So in

essence: Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organs. Gender

什么样的品质可以称得上是**sigma male**？ - 知乎 什么样的品质可以称得上是sigma male？ sigma male应该是什么样的人？这个meme大概去年上旬在油管就已经火了，最近有在简中扩散的趋势，希望有人来解释一下 显示全部 关注者 38

male,female和**man,woman**的区别？ - 知乎 male和female，更加着重指性别—— male指男生，或者是雄性动物，并不一定是人类，同样的female也可以指女性或雌性动物。而当指代人的时候，male可以指成年男人也可以指小男孩

如何评价 **Ao Wang ，Quanming Liu** 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助 如何评价 Ao Wang ，Quanming Liu 等人发表的《男性自慰器辅助自慰时长研究》论文？原文发表在 JIMR 原文链接：A Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbat 显示全

想了解**omega**，**beta**，**alpha**，**ABO**是什么意思，别人说的时候我 ABO指的是AB0世界观，这种设定把全部人类分成Alpha，Omega，Beta这三个种类性别。alpha是天生的领导者和支配者 omega一个是这三类中最弱的只负责生殖 beta这类人各方面能力都很

BNC接头有哪几种类型？用途有什么区别？ - 知乎 BNC连接器是常见 射频连接器 之一，是一种小型的可以实现快速连接的卡口式连接器。 BNC接头支持的信号频率范围4-4GHz，特性阻抗有2种：50欧姆、75欧姆。 BNC连接器广泛用于：无线

什么是西格玛男人？ - 知乎 “西格玛男人”（sigma male）是一个人造男性符号。先从学术角度看一下名词解释。 2010年，美国极右翼活动家西奥多罗伯特比厄（Theodore Robert Beale，笔名Vox Day）提出了西格玛

顺直男和顺直女都是啥意思啊？ - 知乎 顺性别（cis-gender），指一个人的性别认同，与出生时的生理性别相同，反义词是 跨性别（trans-gender）。直，最早作为“弯”的反义词出现，指异性恋者。“把直男掰弯”，即，（通

内螺纹截止阀上面这个**m**和**f**是什么意思？是内丝和外丝的意思吗？这种表示方法应该在国外比较普遍，用来表示该螺纹是外螺纹还是内螺纹。 F: Female，在螺纹或接头的图纸或样本中，表示 母螺纹 或内螺纹； M: Male，则表示 公螺纹 或外螺纹。 P 代表

男是**man**，女是**woman**，这个**wo**是什么意思，同理还有**female** 此外，关于man与woman，male与female之间的关系。也可能是：man——M+an; woman——wom+an。【参考：womb，wombat 等】

英文中「**sex**」和「**gender**」有什么区别？ - 知乎 Sex = male and female Gender = masculine and feminine So in essence: Sex refers to biological differences; chromosomes, hormonal profiles, internal and external sex organs. Gender

什么样的品质可以称得上是**sigma male**？ - 知乎 什么样的品质可以称得上是sigma male？ sigma male应该是什么样的人？这个meme大概去年上旬在油管就已经火了，最近有在简中扩散的趋势，希望有人来解释一下 显示全部 关注者 38

Back to Home: https://explore.gcts.edu