

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—The science treating of the natural action of the various organs of the body.

**POINT OF PROPAGATION.**—The point from which the light proceeded.

**PARALLEL.**—Running in the same direction.

**PRISM.**—Three-sided figure of glass consisting of a base and two sides.

**PROTRACTOR.**—A diagram containing the various degrees of a circle. Used for locating the axis of a cylinder.

**PERIPHERAL.**—Near the periphery or circumference of a circle.

**PHOTOPHOBIA.**—Intolerance of light.

**POSTERIOR STAPHYLOMA.**—The bursting of the eyeball at the rear; usually the result of Progressive Myopia.

**PROGRESSIVE MYOPIA.**—A condition in which Myopia is increasing.

**PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS.**—Directions of greatest and least curvature.

**PRESBYOPIA (Old Sight).**—A condition in which near vision is difficult or impossible owing to loss of accommodation.

**RETINA.**—The inner and nervous coat of the eye.

**REFRACTION.**—The act of bending or turning aside.

**SPHERICAL ABERRATION.**—The blurring caused by the imperfect focusing of a spherical lens owing to the fact that the central portion of the lens do not refract as much as the parts nearer the edge.

**SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT.**—The ligament which controls the action of the crystalline lens.

**SCLEROTIC.**—The outer coat of the eye.

**SPHERICAL.**—One of the forms of lenses so called because its surfaces are sections of spheres.

**STRABISMUS (Squint).**—A want of parallelism in the visual axes of the two eyes.