

**METRICAL ANGLE.**—The angle formed by the intersection of the visual axis and the median line.

**MEDIAN LINE.**—An imaginary line running from a point midway between the eyes to infinity.

**MERIDIAN.**—A direction across the cornea passing through the centre.

**MINIMUM.**—Least.

**MAXIMUM.**—Greatest.

**MEDIUM.**—A body or substance.

**MOTOR MUSCLES.**—The muscles by which the eyeball is moved in various directions. They are as follows: External Rectus, Internal Rectus, Superior Rectus, Inferior Rectus, Superior and Inferior Oblique.

**MYOPIA.**—A condition of refractive error in which the focus of parallel rays is in front of the retina.

**MALIGNANT MYOPIA.**—When Myopia is of a high degree (6.00 or more) it is said to be malignant.

**NEUTRALIZE.**—To place convex and concave lenses of equal power and opposite kind together.

**NODAL POINT.**—An imaginary point situated just in front of the rear surface of the crystalline lens where the visual and optic axis cross.

**NEAR POINT (Punctum Proximum).**—The nearest point possible to focus an object with all the accommodation in force.

**OPTICAL CENTRE.**—The point of extreme curvature in a lens.

**OPTIC NERVE.**—The nerve that conveys the light impressions from the retina to the brain.

**OPTIC AXIS.**—An imaginary line drawn straight from midway between the yellow spot and optic disc through the centre of the pupil.

**OPTIC DISC.**—The point at which the optic nerve enters the interior of the eye.

**OBLIQUE.**—Other than a right angle.