

GLOSSARY.

- AXIS**—One of the principal lines through the centre of a figure.
In a cylinder lens it is the plain direction.
- AXIS RAY.**—The ray that passes through the optical centre of a lens and which is not refracted.
- ATROPINE.**—The active principle of Belladonna.
- AQUEOUS HUMOR.**—The fluid contained in the front chambers of the eye.
- APHAKIA.**—The absence of the crystalline lens.
- AMETROPIA.**—A condition of imperfect refraction.
- AMBLYOPIA.**—Imperfect vision not caused by any error of refraction.
- ACCOMMODATION.**—The act of increasing the refractive power of the eye by means of the crystalline lens.
- ASTIGMATISM.**—A condition in which the various meridians focus at different points.
- ANTERO-POSTERIOR.**—From front to rear.
- ANISOMETROPIA.**—A difference in the refractive conditions of the two eyes.
- ASTHENOPIA.**—(Eye strain). A condition of pain and fatigue in the eye or its appendages.
- AMPLITUDE.**—Amplitude of accommodation, the total increase possible by means of the full use of the ciliary muscle.
- BLIND SPOT.**—(The point of entrance of). The optic disc.
- CATARACT.**—An opacity of the crystalline lens through discoloration of its contents.
- CATAPHORIA.**—Imperfect condition of the superior rectus.
- CENTRAD.**—Unit of measurement of prism.
- CONVERGENT.**—Coming together.
- CYLINDER.**—A lens ground on a cylindrical shape form.
- CHROMATIC ABERRATION.**—The decomposition of light into colors by means of violent refraction.
- CORNEA.**—The transparent section of the outer coat of the eye.
- CHOROID.**—The middle coat of the eye.
- CRYSTALLINE LENS.**—The principal organ of refraction in the eye.