

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.