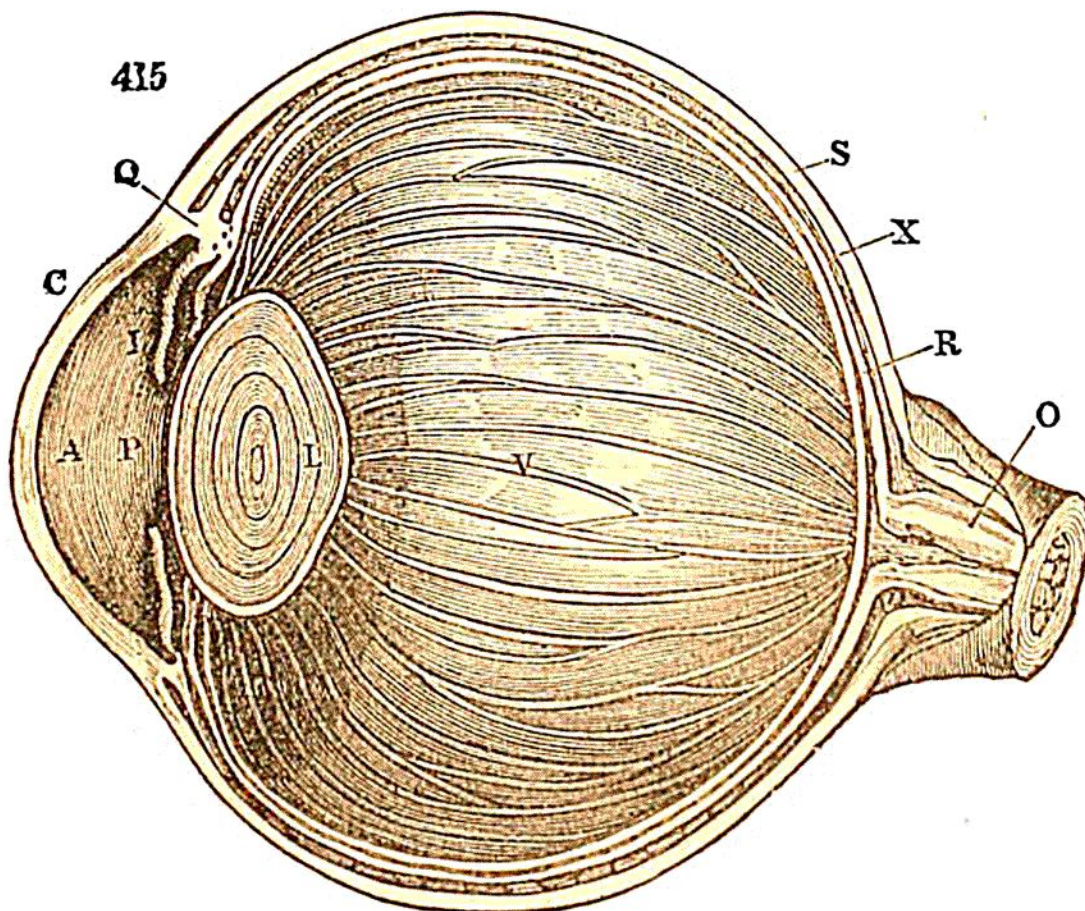


the convergence of the rays, are termed the *Humours of the Eye*. There are in this organ three principal coats, and three humours, composing altogether what is called the *Globe of the Eye*. Fig. 415, which gives an enlarged view of a horizontal section of the right eye, exhibits distinctly all these parts.

The outermost coat (s,) which is termed the *Sclerotica*, is exceedingly firm and dense, and gives to the globe of the eye the mechanical support it requires for the performance of its delicate functions. It is perforated behind by the optic nerve (o,) which passes onwards to be expanded into the retina (r.) The sclerotica does not extend farther than about four-fifths of the globe of the eye; its place in front being supplied by a transparent convex membrane (c,) called the *Cornea*, which is more prominent than the rest of the eye-



ball. A line passing through the centre of the cornea and the centre of the globe of the eye, is called the *axis* of the eye. The Sclerotica is lined internally by the *Choroid coat*