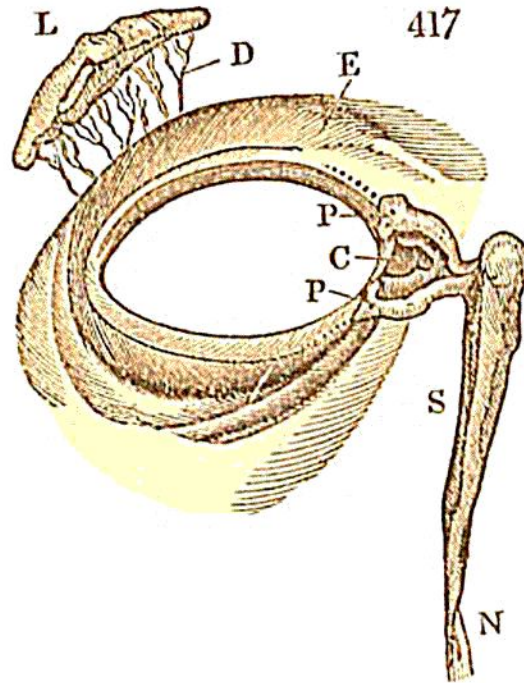


arriving at the base of the eye-lids, is folded forwards so as to line their inner surfaces, and to be continuous with the skin which covers their outer sides. The surfaces of the conjunctiva and of the cornea are kept constantly moist by the tears, which are as constantly secreted by the *Lacrymal glands*. Each gland, (as shown at L, Fig. 417,) is si-



tuated above the eye, in a hollow of the orbit, and the ducts (D) proceeding from it open upon the inner side of the upper eye-lid (E.) This fluid, the uses of which are obviously to wash away dust, or other irritating substances which may happen to get introduced, is distributed over the outer surface of the eye by means of the eye-lids. Each lid is supported by an elastic plate of cartilage, shaped like a crescent, and covered by integuments. An orbicular muscle, the fibres of which run in a circular direction, immediately underneath the skin, all round the eye,\* is provided for closing them. The upper eye-lid is raised by a separate muscle, contained within the orbit, immediately above the

was necessary to give immediate warning of the slightest danger to so important an organ as the eye from the intrusion of foreign bodies. That this is the intention is apparent from the fact that the internal parts of the eye possess but little sensibility compared with the external surface.

\* See Fig. 46, vol. i. p. 105.