

upper straight muscle of the eye-ball. The eye-lashes are curved in opposite directions, so as not to interfere with each other when the eye-lids are closed. Their utility in guarding the eye against the entrance of various substances, such as hairs, dust, or perspiration, and also in shading the eye from too strong impressions of light, is sufficiently apparent. The eye-lids, in closing, meet first at the outer corner of the eye; and their junction proceeds along the line of their edges, towards the inner angles, till the contact is complete: by this means the tears are carried onwards in that direction, and accumulated at the inner corner of the eye, an effect which is promoted by the bevelling of the margins of the eye-lids, which, when they meet, form a channel for the fluid to pass in that manner. When they arrive at the inner corner of the eye, the tears are conveyed away by two slender ducts, the orifices of which, called the *puncta lacrymalia* (P, P,) are seen at the inner corner of each eye-lid, and are separated by a round projecting body (c,) connected with a fold of the conjunctiva, and termed the *lacrymal caruncle*. The two ducts soon unite to form one passage, which opens into a sac (s,) situated at the upper part of the sides of the nose, and terminating below (at n) in the cavity of the nostrils, into which the tears are ultimately conducted. When the secretion of the tears is too abundant to be carried off by this channel, they overflow upon the cheeks; but when the quantity is not excessive, the tendency to flow over the eye-lid is checked by an oily secretion proceeding from a row of minute glands, situated at the edge of the eye-lids, and termed the *Meibomian glands*.

The eye-brows are a farther protection to the eyes, the direction of the hairs being such as to turn away from them any drops of rain or of perspiration which may chance to fall from above.

Excepting in front, where the eyes are covered and protected by the eye-lids, these important organs are on all