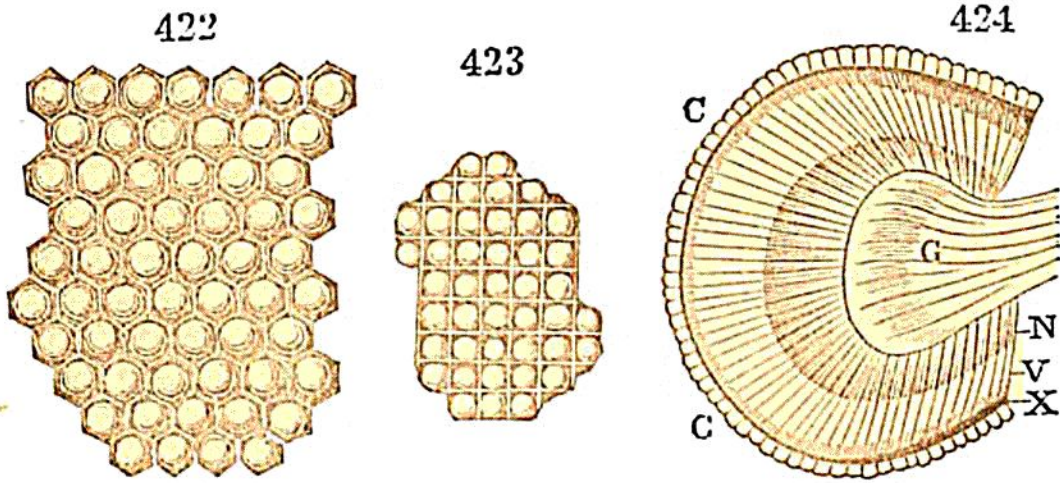
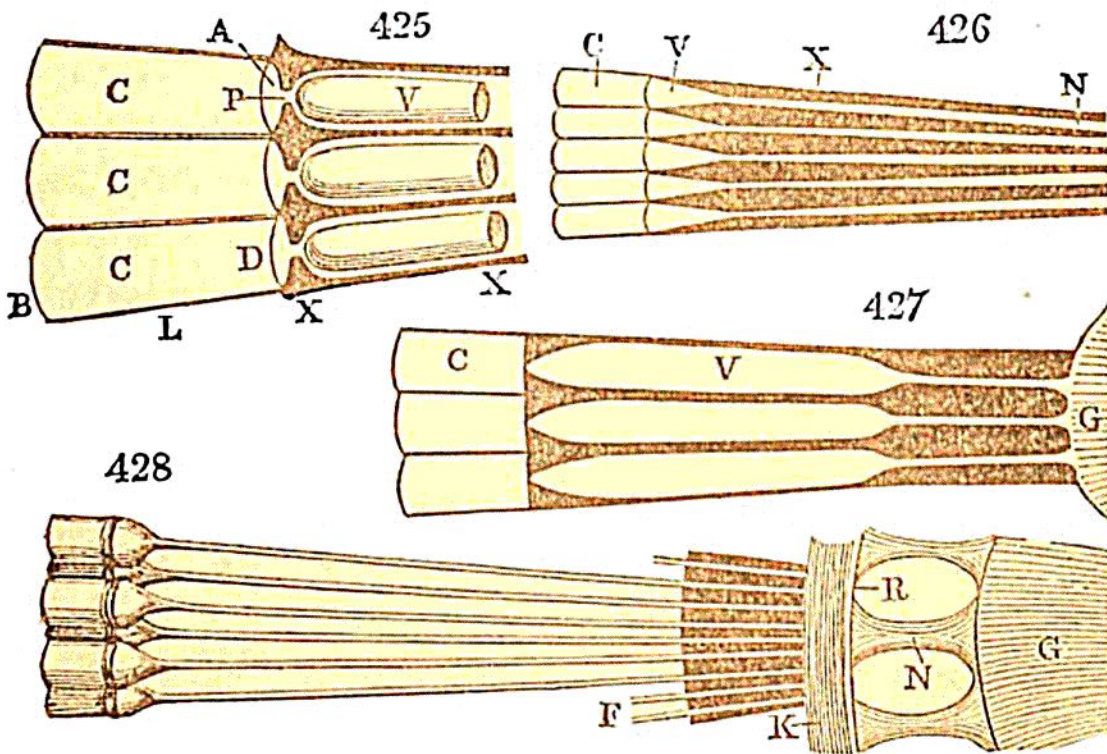


as corresponding to the cornea; each separate division of which has been termed a *Corneule*, being composed of a horny and perfectly transparent material. Each corneule



(c) has the form of a truncated pyramid, the length of which (L) is between two and three times the diameter of the base (B.) The outer surface (B) is very convex; but the internal or truncated end (D) is concave; and the concavity of the latter being smaller than the con-



vexity of the former, its optical effect is that of a *meniscus*, or concavo-convex lens, with power of converging to a distant focus the rays of light which traverse it. Within these corneules there is extended a layer of an opaque