

# The Eye

Notice the stubs of the six *external muscles* and the *optic nerve*. Clear away

the muscles and adhering tissues (keeping the optic nerve intact) and identify:

- (a) the *sclera*, the tough outer coat.
- (b) the *cornea*, continuous with the sclera, transparent in life but cloudy after formalin preservation.
- (c) the *iris*, the pigmented disc enclosing a central aperture, the *pupil*.
- (d) the *lens*, visible through the pupil.

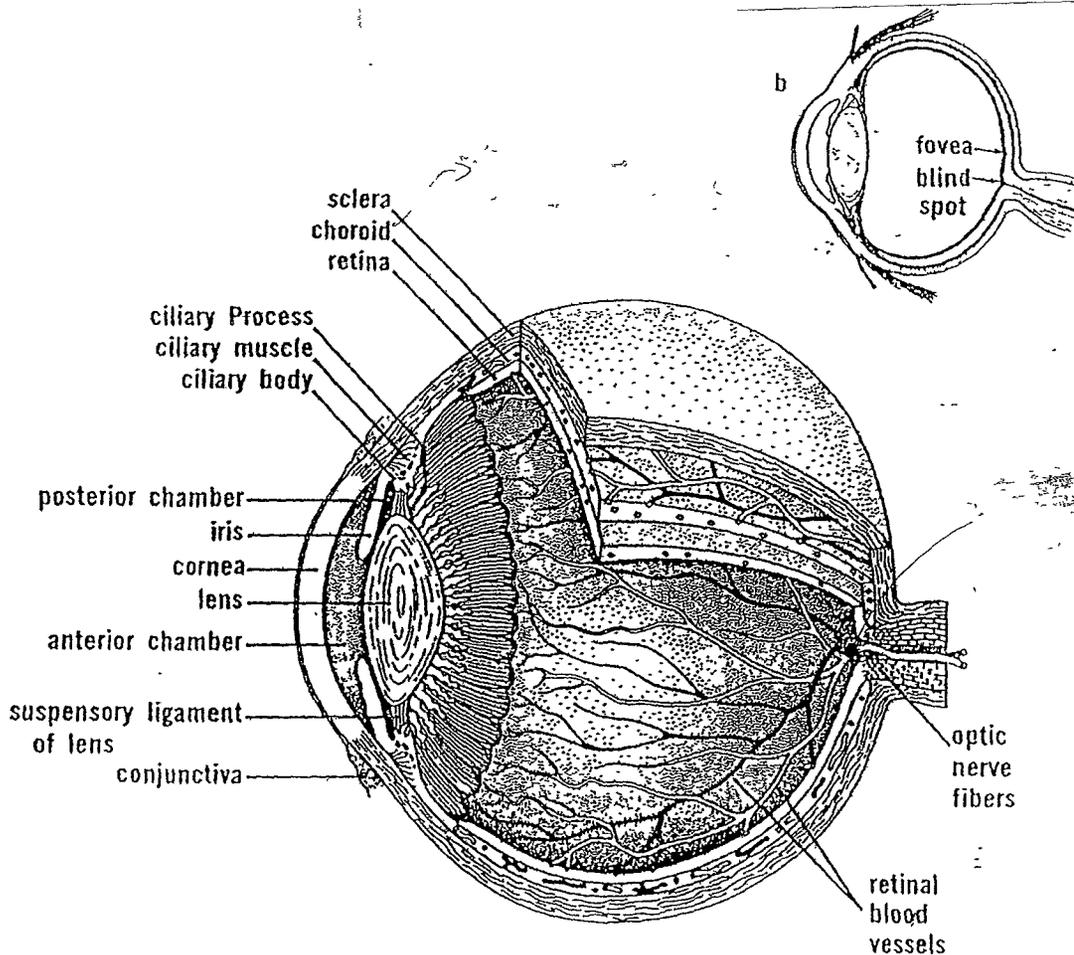
Float the eye in water in a finger bowl. Cut the eye into two equal halves in a plane parallel to the front surface. First examine the inside of the back half and note:

- (a) the *vitreous humor*, the jellylike material filling the large *posterior chamber* of the eye.
- (b) the *retina*, the greenish gray sensory tissue; which has collapsed within the cavity as a result of releasing the pressure normally maintained by the vitreous humor.
- (c) the *blind spot*, the point where the retina is attached at the site of the exit of the optic nerve.

In the front half, identify:

- (a) the *lens*, clear in life but clouded here by the preservative.
- (b) the *ciliary body*, a thickened ring at the junction of the iris and choroid coat.
- (c) the *anterior chamber* of the eye, containing in life a watery fluid, the *aqueous humor*.

Examine a model of the human eye and identify all the parts enumerated above. Make a drawing of a section through the eye as viewed when cut perpendicular to the front surface.



Anatomy of the human eye

