1. Cornea  
2. Anterior chamber (aqueous humor)  
3. Iris  
4. Posterior chamber  
5. Lens (separate molded piece)  
6. Vitreous humor (fills entire cavity of eye)  
7. Limbus  
8. Conjunctiva  
9. Medius rectus muscle  
10. Lateral rectus muscle  
11. Sclera  
12. Optic nerve (longitudinal section)  
13. Dura sheath (of optic nerve)  
14. Choroid layer (post vascular coat of eye)  
15. Retina (pigmented layer)  
16. Retina (optic region)  
17. Ora serrata  
18. Ciliary body  
19. Ciliary processes  
20. Suspensory ligament (of lens)  
21. Ciliary muscle  
22. Anterior ciliary arteries  
23. Posterior ciliary arteries  
24. Ciliary nerves  
25. Ciliary ring  
26. Vorticose vein  
27. Venous rete (network of choroid)  
28. Central artery and vein of retina (inferior and superior)  
29. Chorio capillaries  
30. Iridial retina  
31. Sphincter & dilator pupillae muscles  
32. Iridial arteries  
33. Arachnoid (of optic nerve)  
34. Macula lutea  
35. Fovea centralis  
36. Optic disk  
37. Nerve fiber layer of retina (diagram)  
38. Ganglion cell layer of retina (diagram)  
39. Bipolar cell layer of retina (diagram)  
40. Layer of rods and cones of retina (diagram)  
41. Rod cell (diagram)  
42. Cone cell (diagram)  
43. Pigmented layer of retina  
44. Macular zone (fovea centralis) of retina
Anterior chamber (aqueous humor) (2) Liquid filled chamber between cornea and pupil.
Anterior ciliary arteries (22) Small arteries supplying blood to the ciliary area.
Arachnoid (of optic nerve) (33) A very thin membrane composed largely of collagenous tissue; it extends from the brain into the optic nerve.
Bipolar cell layer of retina (diagram) (39) A layer of sensory neurons in the retina just below the photoreceptor layer of rods and cones.
Blind spot (36) The point where the optic nerve joins the retina and which cannot respond to light. Synonymous with optic disk.
Central artery and vein of retina (inferior and superior) (28) Blood vessels servicing the retina.
Chorio capillaries (29) A capillary layer nourishing the outer part of the retina.
Choroid layer (14) Vascular middle layer of the eye which nourishes the retina.
Ciliary body (18) Portion of the vascular coat between the iris and the choroid; it consists of ciliary processes and ciliary muscles.
Ciliary muscle (21) Muscles which support the lens and by contracting cause it to vary in shape.
Ciliary nerves (24) Nerves servicing the ciliary region of the eye.
Ciliary processes (19) That part of the ciliary body closest to the lens. It produces the aqueous fluid.
Ciliary ring (25) The smooth inner surface of the ciliary body just beyond the ora serrata.
Cone cell (diagram) (42) Photoreceptive cell of the retina which detects color.
Conjunctiva (8) A thin, clear mucous membrane protective coating attached to the inside of the eyelids and which covers the front surface of the eyeball.
Cornea (1) The transparent, non-vascular outer part of the eye through which light first passes.
Dura sheath (of optic nerve) (13) Outer covering of optic nerve.
Fovea centralis (35) A small depressed area of the retina, packed with cones, which provides the most acute vision.
Ganglion cell layer of retina (diagram) (38) The third and outermost layer of retinal cells; it connects the rods and cones to the optic nerve.
Inferior rectus muscle Muscle attached to the bottom of the eye responsible for moving eye downwards.
Iridial arteries (32) The small arteries supplying blood to the iris.
Iridial retina (30) The innermost retinal lining of the iris.
Iris (3) The pigmented part of the choriod layer. The pupil is located in its center. It functions to screen out excess light.
Lachrymal glands Glands which produce tears to lubricate and bathe the eyes.
Lateral rectus muscle (10) Muscle on the outer horizontal part of the eye responsible for moving eye outwards.
Layer of rods and cones of retina (diagram) (40) That layer of the retina containing photoreceptive cells.
Glossary (continued)

**Lens** (5) A convex, transparent, elastic structure which can change thickness to focus an image on the retina.

**Limbus** (7) The boundary between the cornea and the sclera.

**Macula lutea** (34) A yellowish area of the retina at the center of which is a pit, the fovea.

**Macular zone (fovea centralis) of retina** (44) The yellowish region of the retina containing the fovea centralis.

**Medius rectus muscle** (9) Muscle on the medial (nose side) side of the eye responsible for turning the eye inward.

**Nerve fiber layer of retina (diagram)** (37) Nerve fibers, connecting photoreceptors to the optic nerve.

**Oblique muscles** Muscles attached to the outside of the eye which are responsible for circular eye motion. There are two, the superior and inferior oblique.

**Optic disk** (36) A pale pink circular area where the optic nerve joins the retina.

**Optic nerve (longitudinal section)** (12) The nerve carrying impulses between the brain and the eye.

**Optic retina** (16) The photoreceptive area of the retina.

**Ora serrata** (17) The anterior border of the retina.

**Pigmented layer of retina** (43) The innermost layer of the retina, consisting of a single layer of pigmented cells attached to the choroid. It extends from the optic nerve to the ora serrata.

**Posterior chamber** (4) The fluid filled chamber between the iris and the lens.

**Posterior ciliary arteries** (23) Arteries providing blood to the ciliary region of the eye.

**Pupil** The opening in the iris through which light passes to the interior of the eye. It regulates the amount of light entering the eye.

**Retina (pigmented layer)** (15) Synonymous with pigmented layer of the iris.

**Rod cell (diagram)** (41) A photoreceptive retinal cell sensitive to low levels of light.

**Sclera** (11) A thick fibrous membrane which helps maintain the shape of the eye.

**Sphincter & dilator pupillae muscles** (31) The muscles which regulate the size of the pupillary opening.

**Suspensory ligament (of lens)** (20) The supportive structure which connects the lens to the ciliary muscles.

**Superior rectus muscle** Muscle attached to the top of the eye responsible for moving it upwards.

**Venous rete** (27) A network of veins which drain the choroid.

**Vitreous humor** (6) A jelly-like fluid which fills the inner cavity of the eye and helps it maintain its shape.

**Vorticose vein** (26) One of four veins which drain the choroid area of the eye.