



369. The Orbital Cavity, dissected from the front.

The eyelids, palpebral fascia, Levator Palpebrae Superioris, and some fat are removed.

Observe:

1. The ocular conjunctiva, loose and wrinkled over the sclera, but adherent to the cornea.
2. The aponeurotic insertions of the four Recti, inserted 6 to 8 mm. behind the corneo-scleral junction.
3. The superior and inferior oblique muscles, passing below the corresponding superior and inferior straight muscles.
4. The tendon of Obliquus Superior, playing in a cartilaginous pulley or trochlea, which is fixed by ligamentous fibres just behind the supero-medial angle of the orbital margin.
5. The nerve to Obliquus Inferior entering its posterior border.
6. The lacrimal gland, placed between the bony orbital cavity laterally and the eyeball and Rectus Lateralis medially. In figure 371 Levator Palpebrae is seen dividing it into ocular and palpebral parts.
7. The lacrimal sac, receiving the superior and inferior lacrimal canaliculi (ducts) and becoming the naso-lacrimal duct which traverses the naso-lacrimal canal to open into the nose (fig. 432).