

One Eye Is Smaller Than Other

In higher organisms, the eye is a complex optical system that collects light from the surrounding environment, regulates its intensity through a diaphragm, focuses it through an adjustable assembly of lenses to form an image, converts this image into a set of electrical signals, and transmits these signals to the brain through neural pathways that connect the eye via the optic nerve to the visual cortex and other areas of the brain.

Structure

The series ended at issue #57, to be relaunched as Transformers: Lost Light.

Eyes with resolving power have come in ten fundamentally different forms, classified into compound eyes and non-compound eyes. Compound eyes are made up of multiple small visual units, and are common on insects and crustaceans. Non-compound eyes have a single lens and focus light onto the retina to form a single image. This type of eye is common in mammals, including humans.

The brightly colored eyes of many bird species result from

the presence of other pigments, such as pteridines, purines, and carotenoids. Humans and other animals have many phenotypic variations in eye color. Mammals are born with blue eyes and all variations in darkening develop after birth. 3453aa912f

Human eye Other functions include maintaining the circadian The human eye is a sensory organ in the visual system that reacts to visible light allowing eyesight. The human eye is a sensory organ in the visual system that reacts to visible light allowing eyesight. Other functions include maintaining the circadian rhythm, and keeping balance 3453aa912f

== Shelf life == 3453aa912f

Arthropod eye They are found in all arthropod groups, although they may have evolved more than once Apposition eyes are the most common form of eye, and are presumably the ancestral form of compound eye. form of eye, and are presumably the ancestral form of compound eye. They are found in all arthropod groups, although they may have evolved more than once within this phylum

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== Discovery == 3453aa912f In humans, the pigmentation of the iris varies from light brown to black, depending on the concentration of melanin in the iris pigment epithelium (located on the back of the iris), the melanin content within the iris stroma (located at the front of the iris), and the cellular density of the stroma. The appearance of blue, green, and hazel eyes results from the Tyndall scattering of light in the stroma, a phenomenon similar to Rayleigh scattering which accounts for the blue sky. Neither blue nor green pigments are present in the human iris or vitreous humour. This is an example of structural color, which depends on the lighting conditions, especially for lighter-colored eyes.

3453aa912f The parietal eye was discovered by Franz Leydig, in 1872, from work with lizards. 3453aa912f In astronomy, the naked eye may be used to observe celestial events and objects visible without equipment, such as conjunctions, passing comets, meteor showers, and the brightest asteroids, including 4 Vesta. Sky lore and various tests demonstrate an impressive variety of phenomena visible to the unaided eye. 3453aa912f Although most bottles of eye drops contain preservatives... 3453aa912f The simplest eyes are pit eyes.

They are eye-spots which may be set into a pit to reduce the angle of light that enters and affects the eye-spot, to allow the organism to deduce... 3453aa912f

Eye An eye is a sensory organ that allows an organism to perceive visual information. It is part of an organism's visual system. It detects light and converts it into electro-chemical impulses in neurons An eye is a sensory organ that allows an organism to perceive visual information. It detects light and converts it into electro-chemical impulses in neurons (neurones) 3453aa912f

The arthropods ancestrally possessed compound eyes, but the type and origin of this eye varies between groups, and some taxa have secondarily developed simple eyes. The organ's development through the lineage can be estimated by comparing groups that branched early, such as the velvet worm and horseshoe crab to the advanced eye condition found in insects and other derived arthropods. 3453aa912f Some basic properties of the human eye are: 3453aa912f

Eye drop Drops containing only saline and sometimes a lubricant are often used

as artificial tears to treat dry eyes or simple eye irritation such as itching or redness. Eye drops or eyedrops are liquid drops applied directly to the surface of the eye usually in small amounts such as a single drop or a few drops. Eye drops
Eye drops or eyedrops are liquid drops applied directly to the surface of the eye usually in small amounts such as a single drop or a few drops. Eye drops usually contain saline to match the salinity of the eye. Depending on the condition being treated, they may contain steroids, antihistamines, sympathomimetics, beta receptor blockers, parasympathomimetics, parasympatholytics, prostaglandins, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), antibiotics, antifungals, or topical anesthetics. Eye drops may also contain one or more medications to treat a wide variety of eye diseases 3453aa912f

== Background == 3453aa912f

Eye (cyclone) Polar lows are mesoscale weather systems, typically smaller than 1,000 km (600 mi) The eye is a region of mostly calm weather at the center of a tropical cyclone. The eye of a storm is a roughly circular area, typically 30-65 kilometers (19-40 miles; 16-35 nautical miles) in diameter. The cyclone's lowest

barometric pressure occurs in the eye and can be as much as 15 percent lower than the pressure outside the storm. “eyes”, there are other weather systems that can exhibit eye-like features. It is surrounded by the eyewall, a ring of towering thunderstorms where the most severe weather and highest winds of the cyclone occur

Naked eye Naked eye, also called bare eye or unaided eye, is the practice of engaging in visual perception unaided by a magnifying, light-collecting optical instrument Naked eye, also called bare eye or unaided eye, is the practice of engaging in visual perception unaided by a magnifying, light-collecting optical instrument, such as a telescope or microscope, or eye protection

== Eyes and functions == In strong tropical cyclones, the eye is characterized by light winds and clear skies, surrounded on all sides by a towering, symmetric eyewall. In weaker tropical cyclones, the eye is less well defined and can be covered by the central dense overcast, an area of high, thick clouds that show up brightly on satellite imagery. Weaker or disorganized storms may also feature an eyewall that does not completely encircle the eye, have an

eye that features heavy rain, or lack an eye altogether. In all storms, however, if an eye is present, it is where the barometer reading is lowest. 3453aa912f

Parietal eye The eye is at the top of the head, is photoreceptive, and is associated with the pineal gland, which regulates circadian rhythmicity and hormone production for thermoregulation. The third eye is much smaller than the main paired eyes; in living species, it is always covered by skin, and is usually not readily A parietal eye (third eye, pineal eye) is a part of the epithalamus in some vertebrates. The hole that contains the eye is known as the pineal foramen or parietal foramen, because it is often enclosed by the parietal bones. lack a parietal eye 3453aa912f

Eye drops have less of a risk of side effects than do oral medicines, and such risk can be minimized by occluding the lacrimal punctum (i.e. pressing on the inner corner of the eye) for a short while after instilling drops. 3453aa912f Some annelids and bivalves also have apposition eyes. They are also possessed by Limulus, the horseshoe crab, and there are suggestions that other chelicerates developed their simple eyes by reduction from a compound starting point. Some

caterpillars appear to have evolved compound eyes from simple eyes in the opposite fashion. 3453aa912f The eye can be considered as a living optical device. It is approximately spherical in shape, with its outer layers, such as the outermost, white part of the eye (the sclera) and one of its inner layers (the pigmented choroid) keeping the eye essentially light tight except on the eye's optic axis. In order, along the optic axis, the optical components consist of a first lens (the cornea—the clear part of the eye) that accounts for most of the optical power of the eye and accomplishes most of the focusing of light from the outside world; then an aperture (the pupil) in a diaphragm (the iris—the coloured part of the eye), which controls the amount of light entering the interior of the eye; then another lens (the crystalline lens) that accomplishes the remaining focusing of light into images; and finally a light-sensitive part of the eye (the retina), where the images fall and are processed. The retina makes a connection to the brain via the optic nerve. The remaining components of the eye keep it in its required... 3453aa912f == Basic properties == 3453aa912f The anthology features 21 stories that had not yet appeared in book form. Quicker Than the Eye features a mix of 11 old and 10 new stories. 3453aa912f The genetics and... 3453aa912f == Background == 3453aa912f In 1886, Walter Baldwin Spencer, an anatomist

at the University of Oxford, reported the results of his dissection of 29 species of lizards; he noted the presence of the same structure that Leydig had described. Spencer called it the pineal eye or parietal eye and noticed that it was associated with the parietal foramen and the pineal stalk, which attaches... 3453aa912f In 1872, Franz Leydig, a professor of zoology at the University of Tübingen, dissected four species of European lizards—the slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and three species of *Lacerta*. He found cup-like protrusions under the middles of their brains. He believed the protrusions to be glandular and called them frontal organs (German *Stirnorgan*). 3453aa912f

The Transformers: More than Meets the Eye Its title was taken from one of the two taglines of the Transformers franchise, while the other was given to its companion series *The Transformers: Robots in Disguise*. The series was written by James Roberts and was primarily drawn by Alex Milne. The series opens after the one-shot *Death of Optimus Prime*, where the Transformers' planet of Cybertron faces a period of uneasy peace and political instability. *More than Meets the Eye* was a serialized comic series that was part of IDW Publishing's The Transformers comic book line. Issues 1 to 22 were

primarily coloured by Josh Burcham while issues 28 to 57 were primarily coloured by Joanna Lafuente. In response, Rodimus Prime recruits a large crew of Autobots to search for the Knights of Cybertron, a group of religious ambassadors who had vanished prior to the events of the comic. Its title was taken from one of The Transformers: More than Meets the Eye was a serialized comic series that was part of IDW Publishing's The Transformers comic book line

Eye color Eye color is a polygenic phenotypic trait determined by two factors: the pigmentation of the eye's iris and the frequency-dependence of the scattering Eye color is a polygenic phenotypic trait determined by two factors: the pigmentation of the eye's iris and the frequency-dependence of the scattering of light by the turbid medium in the stroma of the iris

Prior to the development of single-use pre-loaded sterile plastic applicators, eye drops were administered using an eye dropper, a glass pipette with a rubber bulb.

Quicker Than the Eye Quicker Than the Eye (ISBN 0-380-97380-4, 1996 Avon Books) is a collection of short stories by American writer Ray Bradbury. The anthology features 21 Quicker Than the Eye (ISBN 0-380-97380-4, 1996 Avon Books) is a collection of short stories by American writer Ray Bradbury
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