

other in the cavernous sinus, at the superior orbital fissure, and in the cavity of the orbit, as follows:

In the **cavernous sinus** (Fig. 786), the oculomotor, trochlear, and ophthalmic nerves are placed in the lateral wall of the sinus, in the order given, from above downward. The abducent nerve lies at the lateral side of the internal carotid artery. As these nerves pass forward to the superior orbital fissure, the oculo-

motor and ophthalmic divide into branches, and the abducent nerve approaches the others; so that their relative positions are considerably changed.

In the **superior orbital fissure** (Fig. 787), the trochlear nerve and the frontal and lacrimal divisions of the ophthalmic lie in this order from the medial to the lateral side upon the same plane; they enter the cavity of the orbit above the muscles. The remaining nerves enter the orbit between the two heads of the Rectus lateralis. The superior division of

the oculomotor is the highest of these; beneath this lies the nasociliary branch of the ophthalmic; then the inferior division of the oculomotor; and the abducent lowest of all.

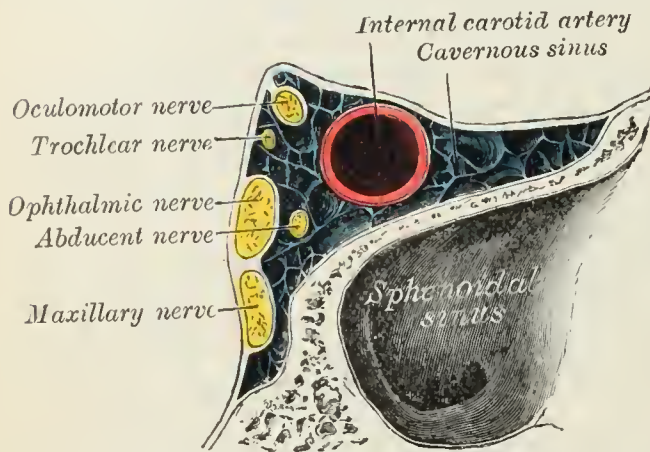


FIG. 786.—Oblique section through the right cavernous sinus.

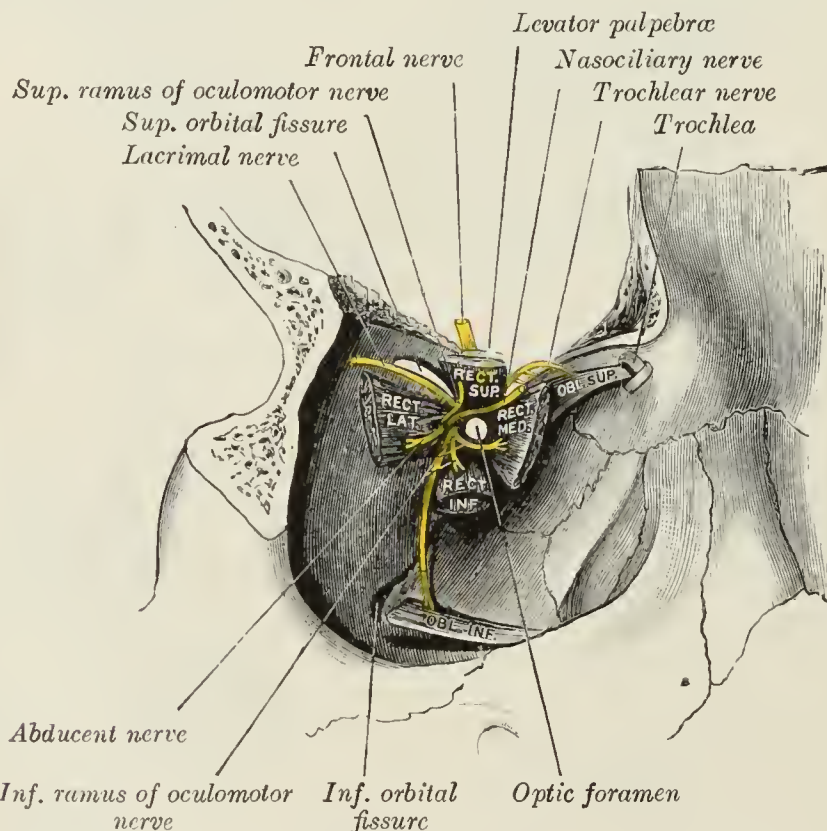


FIG. 787.—Dissection showing origins of right ocular muscles, and nerves entering by the superior orbital fissure.

In the **orbit**, the trochlear, frontal, and lacrimal nerves lie immediately beneath the periosteum, the trochlear nerve resting on the Obliquus superior, the frontal on the Levator palpebrae superioris, and the lacrimal on the Rectus lateralis. The superior division of the oculomotor nerve lies immediately beneath the Rectus