Results of an Investigation on Depth Perception at a Distance of 50 Metres

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Will be published in extenso elsewhere.

With a three-rod apparatus (distance of the two fixed rods to the test person's eyes = 50 m.) the findings were:

For 100 test persons: V.O.D. and V.O.S. > 6/6

mean error of adjustment 91.6 cm. (parallax angle $\pm 4.68''$)

average error of adjustment 103.5 cm. (parallax angle $\pm 5.26''$)

' The smallest errors were made by:

Test person K.: mean error: 12.6 cm.

(Pupil distance 60 mm.) average error: 15.7 cm. (parallax angle $0.61''$)

Test person H.: average error: 11.0 cm.

(Pupil distance 63mm.) mean error: 12.8cm. (parallax angle $0.59''$).

The middle rod was adjusted:

too near: $\pm 70.2\%$

too far: $\pm 29.5\%$

approx. correctly: $\pm 0.3\%$.

Ten Doesschate, Results of an Investigation' on ... 57

1 test person made all the adjustments too far, 25 made them all to near. In all these tests the subjects made the adjustments themselves with an endless rope.

Experiments in which the investigator placed the middle rod at certain distances and the test person judged the relative position, yielded similar results.

Discussion.

Dekking: 1. Is depth perception of any significance in modern aeronautics? I have often noticed that just before landing the nose of the machine is pointed upwards to such an extent that the pilot is absolutely unable to see the runway.

2. Is it usual to reject persons with insufficient stereoscopic vision?

Do Intra-Arterial Obstructive Mechanisms Exist in the Eye?

By J. TH. PLANTEN (Utrecht).

(Also on behalf of C. A. WAGENVOORT.)

Histological investigation of the vessels in and around the optic nerve revealed intra-arterial obstructive mechanisms. At some places they are fixed to the vessel wall, in other sections they are seen as loose islets in the lumen. They consist of endo-thelial lining with intima and media; sometimes the adventitia is also found to be invaginated. These findings are in agreement with the bodies first described by Buccianti in 1945 under the name "cuscineti pedunculati a forma

polipoide” in vessels of the human prostatic capsule. Bucciante and more recent authors consider these configurations a physiological obstructive mechanisms.

In order to obtain more extensive material

investigations were carried out on 23 eyes from the morbid-anatomical collection of the Nederlands Gasthuis voor Ooglijders

each consisting of a series of about 25 sections at distances of approximately 150 μ apart. The above-mentioned formations were found in 11 of these eyes

initially mainly in the branches of the posterior short ciliary artery

later also in minute apparently unimportant rami. The formations do not seem to be pathological: the diagnoses were

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