(three being illustrated) of identical, circumferentially arranged, helical slots **59**.

One of the negative lenses **31** is suitably fixedly mounted within the small-diameter portion **55** as by an adhesive. The small-diameter portion **55** may have an internal ledge **61** against which the lens **31** is seated to axially position that lens and an inner peripheral surface **62** for locating the lens **31** radially.

The mounting section **41** also includes a lens retainer **63** which, in this embodiment, is a ring having a groove **65** for receiving one of the positive lenses **29**. The lens **29** is axially and radially positioned by the walls of the groove and is suitably fixedly attached to the lens retainer **63** as by an adhesive.

The lens retainer **63** is received within the large-diameter portion **53** and is attached to an external adjusting ring **67** by three screws **69** (only two being shown in FIG. **4**.) Each of the screws **69** extends through an associated one of the slots **59**.

With this arrangement, the lenses **29** and **31** within each of the mounting sections **41** are held in proper axial alignment. In addition, the axial spacing between the lenses **29** and **31** within each of the mounting sections **41** can be varied without varying the vertex distance between the negative lens **31** and the eye. More specifically, by rotating the adjusting ring **67**, the screws **69** are moved along the associated helical slots **59** to rotate the lens retainer **63** and the positive lens **29** and to move them axially toward the negative lens **31**. Of course, by counter-rotating the adjusting ring **67**, the positive lens **29** can be moved axially away from the negative lens **31**. Regardless of the direction of axial movement of the positive lens **29**, the negative lens **31** remains stationary so that the vertex distance between it and the eye remains the same. Consequently, any astigmatism correction that is placed on the posterior surface of the lens **31** is not upset by movement of the lens **31**. In this manner, the magnification achieved by each of the lens sets can be independently varied by rotation of the adjusting rings **67**.

Although an exemplary embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, many changes, modifications and substitutions may be made by one having ordinary skill in the art without necessarily departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

We claim:

1. An ophthalmic lens system comprising:

an intraocular lens adapted for implantation in the eye and having a negative intraocular lens portion; and

spectacles including a telephoto lens system comprising a positive lens and a negative lens, said negative lens being located posteriorly of the positive lens.

2. A system as defined in claim **1** wherein the positive lens and the negative lens are the only refracting elements of the lens system which have a power other than unity.

3. A system as defined in claim **1** wherein the positive lens and the negative lens are axially spaced and the positive lens system includes means for adjusting such axial spacing.

4. A system as defined in claim **1** wherein the spectacles include a spectacle frame and means for mounting the positive and negative lenses on the spectacle frame in axial alignment with each other.

5. A system as defined in claim **4** wherein the positive lens and the negative lens are axially spaced and the positive lens system includes means for adjusting such axial spacing without varying a vertex distance by which the negative lens is spaced from an anterior surface of the eye.

6. An ophthalmic lens system comprising:

an intraocular lens adapted for implantation in the eye and having a negative intraocular lens portion;

spectacles including a telephoto lens system adapted to be located outside the eye and including a plurality of lenses each having a power other than unity; and

said spectacles including a spectacle frame and means for mounting said plurality of lenses on the spectacle frame.

7. A system as defined in claim **6** wherein said plurality of lenses includes axially spaced anterior and posterior lenses and the telephoto lens system includes means for adjusting the axial spacing of the anterior and posterior lenses without varying a vertex distance by which the posterior lens is spaced from an anterior surface of the eye.

8. An ophthalmic lens system comprising:

an intraocular lens adapted for implantation in the eye;

spectacles including a first telephoto lens system adapted to be located outside the eye and including a plurality of lenses each having a power other than unity; and

said intraocular lens being adapted to cooperate with said telephoto lens system of the spectacles to provide a second telephoto lens system.

9. A method for obtaining optical magnification with a reduced vertex distance comprising passing light through an external telephoto lens system which includes multiple lenses carried outside an eye by a spectacle frame and then through a negative intraocular lens portion located within the eye.

10. A method as defined in claim **9** wherein the telephoto lens system includes positive and negative lenses and the step of passing includes passing the light through the positive lens and then through the negative lens.

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