illustrate convexo-convex, concavo-convex, convexo-concave, and concavo-concave lens bodies respectively, with mirrored surfaces forming a folded telescope system of the Gregorian form. As shown in FIGS. *2a* through *2d*, the annular mirrored surfaces are concave and the circular mirrored surfaces are also concave. As shown in FIGS. *1a* and *1b*, the annular mirrored surface **20** is concave and the circular mirrored surface **22** is convex. The corresponding mirrors of FIGS. *2e* through *2g* are similarly shaped. FIGS. *2e* through *2g* illustrate convexo-convex, concavo-convex, and concavo-concave lens bodies, respectively, with mirrored surfaces forming a folded telescope system of the Cassegrain form.

I claim:

1. An intraocular lens for the rehabilitation of macular degeneration, comprising:

(a) a transparent body having front and rear surfaces;

(b) a substantially circular reflecting layer in said body adjacent said front surface;

(c) an annular reflecting layer in said body adjacent said rear surface; and

(d) means for retaining said lens inside the eye;

(e) said reflective layers operating as a folded telescope when implanted within the eye.

2. The lens of claim **1**, in which the curvature of said reflecting layers is substantially the same as the curvature of the adjacent surface.

3. The lens of claim **1**, in which said folded telescope is of the Gregorian form, and said reflecting layers are concave.

4. The lens of claim **3**, in which said body is convexo-convex.

5. The lens of claim **3**, in which said body is concavo-convex.

6. The lens of claim **3**, in which said body is convexo-concave.

7. The lens of claim **3**, in which said body is concavo-concave.

8. The lens of claim **1**, in which said folded telescope is of the Cassegrain form, and said annular and circular reflecting layers are concave and convex, respectively.

9. The lens of claim **8**, in which said body is convexo-convex.

10. The lens of claim **8**, in which said body is concavo-convex.

11. The lens of claim **8**, in which said body is convexo-concave.

12. The lens of claim **8**, in which said body is concavo-concave.

13. The lens of claim **1**, in which said body is adapted to be retained within the anterior chamber of said eye.

14. The lens of claim **1**, in which said body is adapted to be retained within the posterior chamber of said eye.

15. An intraocular lens for implantation in the eye comprising:

an optic body having anterior and posterior surfaces;

a generally anteriorly facing reflector carried by said optic body;

a generally posteriorly facing reflector carried by said optic body, said reflectors being positioned in said optic body so that light from an object passing through the anterior surface and striking the anteriorly facing reflector is reflected from the anteriorly facing reflector to said posteriorly facing reflector and from said posteriorly facing reflector through said posterior face; and

fixation means for fixing the optic body in the eye.

16. A lens as defined in claim **15** wherein the anteriorly facing reflector is concave.

17. A lens as defined in claim **15** wherein the anteriorly facing reflector is annular.

18. A lens as defined in claim **15** wherein said reflectors are within the optic body.

19. An intraocular lens for implantation in the eye comprising:

an optic including a reflecting telescope;

fixation means for fixing the optic in the eye; and

said reflecting telescope having reflecting surfaces for reflecting light in the eye when the intraocular lens is implanted in the eye.

20. An intraocular lens for implantation in the eye comprising:

an optic including an optic body and a plurality of reflective surfaces carried by the optic body to provide a single optical element serving as a telescope; and

fixation means for fixing the optic in the eye.

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