as follows.

" A spectacle lens including:

a first area that causes light rays incident on an object-side face of the lens to exit from an eyeball-side face of the lens and to converge at a predetermined position A on a retina of a wearer; and

a plurality of second areas configured to cause light rays to converge at a position C on the distal side relative to the position A,

wherein, in the first area in a peripheral area of the spectacle lens that is a radius range from 4.5 mm to 25 mm of a lens center, a refractive power error in a meridional direction and a refractive power error in a sagittal direction have values that cause light rays to converge in a direction extending from a vicinity of the position A toward the position C."

[0077] In the case of a mode of exhibiting the hyperopia progression-suppressive effect, it may be desired to implement an example as follows.

" The second areas are concave areas, and

in the first area in the peripheral area, both the refractive power error in the meridional direction and the refractive power error in the sagittal direction are +0.25 D or less."

"The refractive power error in the meridional direction or the refractive power error in the sagittal direction (e.g. the refractive power error in the meridional direction) is −0.12 D or more and +0.12 D or less, and takes a value higher than the value of the other refractive power error (e.g. the refractive power error in the sagittal direction)."

Note that the concave areas are, literally, areas that are formed with recesses. The concave areas may have a shape obtained by recessing the convex shape of the micro convex portions (e.g., convex areas 6 as described with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3 above) toward the opposite side. Other shapes, arrangements, and so on are provided by replacing "convex" with