## CLAIMS

1. A toric ophthalmic lens wherein refractivity of the lens differs between a first radial direction of the lens on a plane perpendicular to an optical axis of the lens and a second radial direction of the lens which differs from the first radial direction,

wherein refractivity difference which is the difference between the refractivity at a first position that resides on a line extending in the first radial direction and the refractivity at a second position that resides on a line extending in the second radial direction and corresponds to the first position continuously varies in a stepless manner according to a variation of the first position and the second position from the center of the lens.

2. The toric ophthalmic lens according to claim 1, wherein the refractivity difference is controlled based on a measurement of a shape of cornea of an eyeball in which the lens is mounted or a measurement of a distribution of refractive power from a center to a periphery of the cornea to vary so as to attenuate a variation in refractivity with respect to a radial direction or a circumferential direction in a cornea of the eyeball.

3. The toric ophthalmic lens according to claim 1 or

claim 2, wherein with respect to first refractivity in a paraxial portion of the lens in the first radial direction, second refractivity in a peripheral portion of the lens in the first radial direction, third refractivity in the paraxial portion of the lens in the second radial direction, and fourth refractivity in the peripheral portion of the lens in the second radial direction, the difference between the first refractivity and the third refractivity is refractivity difference in the paraxial portion of the lens and the difference between the second refractivity and the fourth refractivity is refractivity difference in the peripheral portion of the lens, and the refractivity difference in the paraxial portion of the lens and the refractivity difference in the peripheral portion of the lens are controlled to be different from each other.

4. The toric ophthalmic lens according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein amounts of first spherical aberration in the first radial direction and amounts of second spherical aberration in the second direction are controlled individually.

5. A toric ophthalmic lens wherein refractivity of the lens differs between a first radial direction of the lens on a plane perpendicular to an optical axis of the lens and a second radial direction of the lens

which differs from the first radial direction, wherein the following formulas (1) to (6) are established,

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{f_1} \quad (1)$$

$$P_1' = \frac{1}{f_1'} = \frac{1}{f_1 + SA_1} \quad (2)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{f_2} \quad (3)$$

$$P_2' = \frac{1}{f_2'} = \frac{1}{f_2 + SA_2} \quad (4)$$

$$P_C = P_1 - P_2 \quad (5)$$

$$P_C' = P_1' - P_2' \quad (6)$$

wherein $P_1$ is first refractivity at a first position in a paraxial portion of the lens that resides on a first line extending in the first direction, $P_1'$ is second refractivity at a second position in a peripheral portion of the lens that resides on the first line extending in the first radial direction, $P_2$ is third refractivity at a third position corresponding to the first position in the paraxial portion of the lens that resides on a second line extending in the second

direction, $P_2'$ is fourth refractivity at a fourth position corresponding to the second position in the peripheral portion of the lens that resides on the second line extending in the second radial direction, $f_1$ is a focal length in the first radial direction of the lens, $SA_1$ is a distance of amounts of spherical aberration at the second position in the first radial direction of the lens, $f_2$ is a focal length in the second radial direction of the lens, $SA_2$ is a distance of amounts of spherical aberration at the fourth position in the second radial direction of the lens,

$P_C$ and $P_C'$ are determined based on a measurement of an eyeball in which the lens is mounted so as to cancel a difference between a refractivity in the paraxial portion of the eyeball and a refractivity in the peripheral portion of the eyeball, respectively,and

$P_C$ and $P_C'$ are configured to continuously vary in a stepless manner.