

QK
100
A1
B52

POISONOUS PLANTS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

LIBRARY
ANNEX
2

A BERNHARD SMITH.



BRISTOL: JOHN WRIGHT & CO.
LONDON: SIMPKIN MARSHALL HAMILTON KENT & CO. L^{TD}

Cornell University Library

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME
FROM THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND
THE GIFT OF
Henry W. Sage
1891

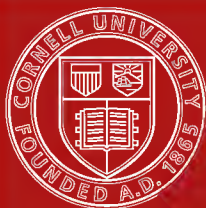
A. 246076

23) VII/10

ALBERT R. MANN LIBRARY

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES
OF
AGRICULTURE AND HUMAN ECOLOGY
AT
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

96-1



Cornell University
Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924001825516>

9151
3-F 94
op 4222

POISONOUS PLANTS

OF ALL COUNTRIES.

WITH

THE ACTIVE, CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES
WHICH THEY CONTAIN;

AND

THE TOXIC SYMPTOMS PRODUCED
BY EACH GROUP.

BY

A. BERNHARD SMITH,

*Late Acting House Surgeon to Lord Lister, King's College Hospital, London;
Member of the British Medical Association; Late Surgeon to the
Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company; Matriculated
at Paris University, Faculté de Médecine; Diplomate
of the Society of Apothecaries of London.*

BRISTOL: JOHN WRIGHT & CO.

LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT AND CO., LTD.

1905.

D

QK
100
H1
B52

A.246076

JOHN WRIGHT AND CO..
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, BRISTOL.

PREFACE.

IN publishing the present work I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to *The Principles of Forensic Medicine* by Drs. Guy and Ferrier, whose classification of the poisonous plants I have adopted.

I am indebted to Mr. William Miller for the numerous English names given to the plants, and which I have culled from his excellent *Dictionary of English Names of Plants*; also to the Superintendent at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington; and the Curators of the Botanical Gardens at Kew, Penang, and Colombo, for their courtesy in affording me opportunities for study.

Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain detailed descriptions of such tropical Fungi as are known to be poisonous; their names, however, are included in the Appendix.

THE AUTHOR.

HARROW, 1904.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE PLANTS DESCRIBED.

ACTING ON BRAIN.

	PAGE	
I.—NARCOTICS		Gomphidius glutinosus
PAPAVERACEÆ		Hygrophorus psittacinus
Papaver somniferum	2	Lactarius fuliginosus -
		" piperatus
II.—DELIRIANTS		" pyrogalus
SOLANACEÆ		" rufus
Atropa belladonna	5	" terminosus -
Datura stramonium	4	Mycena epipterygius
Hyoscyamus niger -	4	" purus -
Mandragora officinalis	4	Pleurotus pulmonarius
Solanum crispum	5	Russula emetica -
" dulcamara	5	Tricholoma fulvulus
" nigrum	4	<i>Hyporhodii</i>
" tuberosum	5	Entoloma lividus
DIPTEROCARPACEÆ		Volvaria gloiocephalus
Dryobalanops camphora	5	<i>Pratelle</i>
		Hypholoma fascicularis
MENISPERMACEÆ		<i>Polypcreæ</i>
Anamirta paniculata	6	Boletus bovinus -
		" luridus
LINACEÆ		" piperatus
Erythroxylon coca	6	" satanas
		<i>Gasteromycetes</i>
CANNABINÆ		Phallus impudicus
Cannabis sativa -	- } 6	
" (vel.) Indica	- }	III.—INEBRIANTS
GRAMINACEÆ		LEGUMINOSÆ
Lolium temulentum	6	Piscidia erythrina
FUNGI		CONIFERÆ
<i>Agaricineæ Leucospori</i>		Pinus larix -
Agaricus arvensis	7	" pinaster
" campestris	7	
" crustuliniformis	7	COMPOSITÆ
" fastibilis	7	Artemisia absinthum
Amanita muscaria	8	" maritima
" pantherinus -	8	" pauciflora
" phalloides	8	
Armillaria citii	8	
Cantharellus aurantiacus	8	

ACTING ON SPINAL-CORD.

CONVULSIVES

	PAGE	
LOGANIACEÆ		Strychnos colubrina
Fagræa lanceolata	} 17	" (vel.) ligustrina
(vel.) Nicandra "		" Ignatii
(vel.) Potalia "		" nux vomica
		" tieuté
		" toxifera

ACTING ON HEART.

I.—DEPRESSANTS

SOLANACEÆ		RANUNCULACEÆ
Nicotiana tabacum	20	Aconitum ferox -
		" napellus
UMBELLIFERÆ		Actæa spicata
Conium maculatum	20	Cimicifuga racemosa
		Delphinium cheilanthum
LOBELIACEÆ		" consolidata
Lobelia inflata	20	" staphisagria
		Eranthis hymenalis -
LEGUMINOSÆ		APOCYNACEÆ
Cytisus scoparius	20	Nereum oleander
Physostigmatis venosum	21	Strophanthus hispidus
		" (vel.) Kombe
RUTACEÆ		Tanghinea venenifera
Pilocarpus pennatifolius	21	URTICACEÆ
		Antiaris toxicaria
RUBIACEÆ		Ficus Roxburghii
Psychotria ipecacuanha	21	" (vel.) dæmona
II.—ASTHENICS		SCROPHULARIACEÆ
ROSACEÆ		Digitalis purpurea
Prunus amara	24	LILIACEÆ
" laurocerasus	24	Convallaria majalis
EUPHORBIACEÆ		Urginea scilla
Jatropha curcas	24	MELANTHACEÆ
" • manihot -	24	Colchicum autumnale
LEGUMINOSÆ		" speciosum
Lathyrus aphaca	25	Schœnocaulon officinale
Phaseolus lunatus	25	Veratrum album
POLYGONACEÆ		LOGANIACEÆ
Rumex acetosa	25	Gelsemium nitidum
OXALIDACEÆ		JASMINACEÆ
Oxalis Bowiciana	25	Jasminum officinale

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

I.—PURGATIVES		FUNGI	PAGE
CAPRIFOLIACEÆ PAGE		Claviceps purpurea	42
Sambucus ebulis -	34	RUTACEÆ	
„ nigra -	34	Ruta graveolens -	42
LILIACEÆ		III.—IRRITANTS, WITH NERVOUS SYMPTOMS	
Aloe socotrina	34	UMBELLIFERÆ	
CUCURBITACEÆ		Æthusa cynapium	44
Cucumis colocynthis	35	Cicuta virosa	44
Momordica elaterium -	34	Öenanthe crocata	44
GUTTIFERÆ		„ fluviatilis	44
Garcinia cambogia	35	„ phellandrium	44
CONVOLVULACEÆ		Sium angustifolium	45
Convolvulus scammonia	36	CONIFERÆ	
Ipomœa purga	35	Taxus baccata	45
EUPHORBIACEÆ		LEGUMINOSÆ	
Croton tiglium -	36	Cystisus laburnum	45
Euphorbia resinifera -	36	TRILLIACEÆ	
Mallotus Philippinensis	37	Paris quadrifolia	45
Ricinus communis	36	EUPHORBIACEÆ	
RANUNCULACEÆ		Mercurialis perennis	45
Caltha palustris	38	LOGANIACEÆ	
Helleborus foetidus	38	Spigelia marilandica	46
„ niger	38	IV.—SIMPLE IRRITANTS	
„ viridis	37	ARACEÆ	
Podophyllum peltatum	37	Anthurium ferrierense	48
LINACEÆ		Arum maculatum	48
Linum catharticum	38	Philodendron Simsii	48
POLYGONACEÆ		Richardia Africana	48
Rheum palmatum	39	THYMELACEÆ	
LEGUMINOSÆ		Daphne gnidium -	49
Cassia senna	39	„ laureola	49
COMPOSITÆ		„ mezereum	49
Arnica montana -	39	AMARYLLIDACEÆ	
PLUMBAGINACEÆ		Galanthus nivalis	50
Plumbago capensis	40	Narcissus Johnstonii	50
II.—ABORTIVES		„ moschatus	49
CONIFERÆ		„ poeticus	49
Juniperus sabinae	42	„ polyanthus -	50
		„ pseudo-narcissus	50
		Scilla bifolia	50

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
LILIACEÆ		BORAGINACEÆ	
Agraphis nutans -	51	Cynoglossum officinale	57
Fritillaria meleagris	51	VERBENACEÆ	
Hyacinthus non scriptus	51	Verbena chaemedrifolia	57
„ orientalis -	51	„ officinalis	57
RANUNCULACEÆ		ERICACEÆ	
Adonis vernalis	54	Arctostaphylos uva ursi	57
Anemone Apennina	52	CAPRIFOLIACEÆ	
„ coronaria	52	Symphoricarpos racemosus	58
„ nemorosa	52	DIOSCORIACEÆ	
Aquilegia vulgaris	54	Tamus communis	58
Clematis florida -	52	CELASTRACEÆ	
„ hybrides	52	Enonymus Europæus -	58
„ rubro-violacea	52	RHAMNACEÆ	
„ vitalba	51	Rhamnus catharticus -	58
Ranunculus acris	54	PAPAVERACEÆ	
„ aquatilis	53	Chelidonium majus	59
„ Asiaticus -	54	Glaucium luteum	59
„ auricormus	53	Papaver rhæas -	59
„ bulbosus	54	Roemeria hybrida	59
„ ficaria	53	CRASSULACEÆ	
„ flammula -	53	Sedum acre	59
„ sceleratus	53	„ album	60
CUCURBITACEÆ		DROSERACEÆ	
Bryonia dioica	55	Dionœa muscipula	60
OLEACEÆ		Drosera rotundiflora	60
Ligustrum vulgare	55	SCROPHULARIACEÆ	
ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ		Gratiola officinalis	61
Asarum Europæum	55	Linaria vulgaris -	60
VALERIANACEÆ		POLYGALACEÆ	
Valeriana officinalis	55	Polygala senega -	61
CARYOPHYLLACEÆ		IRIDACEÆ	
Agrostemma githago	56	Crocus sativus	63
Saponaria officinalis	55	Iris amœna -	62
COMPOSITÆ		„ Florentina	62
Anacyclus pyrethrum -	56	„ foetidissima	61
Doronicum pardalianches	56	„ neglecta	62
BALSAMINACEÆ		„ pseudacorus -	61
Impatiens noli me tangere -	56	„ reticulata	62
FUMARIACEÆ		„ variegata	62
Erysimum cheiranthoides	57		

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS—continued.

EUPHORBACEÆ	PAGE	LEGUMINOSÆ	PAGE
Buxus sempervirens -	62	Andira araroba	67
Euphorbia amygdaloides	65	LORANTHACEÆ	
" exigua	64	Aucuba Japonica	67
" helioscopia	63	Viscum album -	67
" hiberna	64	CRUCIFERÆ	
" lathyris	65	Lepidium latifolium	67
" paralias	64		
" peplis	63		
" peplus	64		
" pilosa	63	V.—SIMPLE IRRITANTS	
" platyphylla	63	IN LARGE QUANTITIES	
" Portlandica	64	SOLANACEÆ	
Hippomane manchinella	65	Capsicum annuum	70
PRIMULACEÆ		PIPERACEÆ	
Primula Sinensis	65	Piper nigrum,	70
URTICACEÆ		ZINGIBERACEÆ	
Urtica dioica -	66	Zingiber officinalis	70
" pilulifera -	66	CRUCIFERÆ	
" urens	66	Cochlearia armoracia -	70
ANACARDIACEÆ		Sinapis alba	71
Rhus toxicodendron	67	" nigra	71
" venenata	66		

POISONOUS PRINCIPLES

Contained in the plants described.

ALKALOIDS.

The active, alkaline, nitrogenous, bitter principles of organic bodies. They are sparingly soluble in water. They contain Nitrogen, Hydrogen, and Carbon. The few solid ones are colorless and crystalline, and contain Oxygen.

Aconitine	Colchicine	Hyoscyamine	Rhæadine
Agaricine	Conine	Imperialine	Ricinine
Atropine	Cornutine	Incine	Scopolamine
Berberine	Curarine	Jervine	Solanine
Brucine	Cynapine	Lobeline	Sparteine
Buxidine	Cystisine	Mandragorine	Strychnine
Buxine	Daturine	Morphine	Taxine
Capsicine	Delphine	Muscarine	Thebaine
Cheledonine	Emetine	Nicotine	Trigonelline
Chelerythrine	Eserine	Oleandrine	Veratrine
Cicutine	Fumarine	Pilocarpine	
Clematine	Gelsemine	Piperine	
Cocaine	Glaucine	Piscidine	

GLUCOCIDES.

Crystalline bodies which, when acted upon chemically, split up into Glucose and other substances different in each case.

Accrin	Cathartic acid	Frangulin	Mallotoxin
Adonidin	Chrysarobin	Helleborin	Paradin
Æsculin	Colocynthin	Inulin	Picrotoxin
Anemonin	Convallamarin	Iridin	Polygalin
Arbutin	Convolvulin	Jalapin	Saponin
Arnican	Crocine	Ligustrin	Smilacin
Asarin	Digitalin	Ligustron	Strophanthin
Bryonin	Ergotinic acid	Linin	Tanghinin

ORGANIC ACIDS.

Absinthic	Euodic	Oxalic	Rheo-tannic
Chrysophanic	Formic	Prussic	Sphacelinic
Crotolinic	Mezerinic	Pyrogallic	Valerianic

NEUTRAL PRINCIPLES.

Proximate, crystalline principles, whose chemical characters have not been determined.

Aloin Elaterin Euphorbin Plumbagin Podophyllin Santonin

RESINS.

Among the products of oxidation of fixed oils.

Cambogin	Euonymin	Œnanthin	Scillitoxin
Cimicifugin	Gratiolin	Scillain	

VOLATILE OILS.

Aromatic, non-greasy bodies, which impart their properties to water, and contain Alcohols, Ketones, Terpenes, etc.

Anemone	Crotonol	Jonquil	" Terpenes "
Baneberry	Euphorbia	Mustard	Valerian
Bay	(fixed oil)	Plumbago	Yew
Borneol	Ginger	Rue	
Cannabinon	Horseradish	Savin	
Cjcuta	Hounds-tongue	Snapdragon	

ACRID JUICES AND MILKS.

GLOSSARY.

- Acuminate.** Tapering to a long point.
- Acute.** Pointed.
- Alternate (leaves).** Placed alternately on either side of stem.
- Annual.** Living for one year.
- Anther.** Part of stamen.
- Awn.** A terminal bristle.
- Axil.** Place of attachment to stem.
- Basidium.** A specialized, reproductive cell, in Fungi.
- Berry.** A fruit having all layers of pericarp fleshy and succulent.
- Biennial.** Living for two years.
- Bract.** A leaf in whose axil a flower is placed.
- Calyx.** Outer whorl of flower.
- Campanulate.** Bell-shaped.
- Capsule.** A seed-case.
- Carpel.** Part of pistil of flower.
- Chotomous.** Divided.
- Clasping.** Adhering laterally.
- Cone.** Fruit of Conifers.
- Convolute.** One margin rolled inwards towards midrib.
- Cordate (leaves).** Heart-shaped, or with rounded lobes at base.
- Coriaceous (leaves).** Dry or leathery.
- Corolla.** Inner whorl of flower.
- Corymb.** A flattened panicle.
- Cuneate (leaves).** Wedge-shaped, tapering towards base.
- Cyme.** Two or more peduncles springing beneath terminal flower.
- Deciduous.** Falling when ripe or withered.
- Dehisce.** To split.
- Dentate (leaves).** Outwardly pointing teeth at margin.
- Digitate (leaves).** Leaflets radiating from point of stalk.
- Dioecious.** Barren and fertile flowers on separate plants.
- Drupe.** A uni- or bi-ocular stone-fruit.
- Elliptic (leaves).** See Oval.
- Endocarp.** Innermost layer of pericarp
- Entire.** Not lobed or divided.
- Evergreen (leaves).** Persistent.
- Follicle.** A unilocular capsule dehiscing only by the ventral suture.
- Glabrous.** Not shining.
- Gland.** A secreting organ.
- Glaucous.** Whitish green.
- Glume.** A form of bract.
- Herbaceous.** Not woody.
- Hilum.** Portion of ovule attached to placenta.
- Hispid.** Covered with stiff hairs
- Hypothandium.** Inflorescence surface hollowed like a pitcher.

- Imbricate.** Overlapping like tiles.
- Inferior.** Below.
- Inflated.** Expanded.
- Involucre.** A form of bract.
- Involute.** Rolled inwards towards midrib.
- Lanceolate (leaves).** Broadest below middle, tapering towards apex.
- Linear (leaves).** Very narrow, but flat.
- Lobe.** A division of corolla of flower.
- Locus.** A cavity.
- Midrib.** Central rib, or nerve.
- Monœcious.** Barren and fertile flowers distinct, but on the same plant.
- Mucronate (leaves).** With midrib projecting from apex.
- Mycelium.** A development of the germinating spores of Fungi.
- Nectary.** Honey-secreting part of flower.
- Oblong (leaves);** A long oval.
- Obovate (leaves).** Egg shaped, with broadest part at apex.
- Obtuse (leaves).** Blunt at apex.
- Oval (leaves).** Longer than broad, with ends equally rounded off.
- Ovary.** A receptacle for the ovules.
- Ovate (leaves).** Egg-shaped, with broadest part below.
- Ovoid.** More or less oval.
- Pale.** A chaff-like bract.
- Palmate (leaves).** With finger-like lobes.
- Panicle.** A compound raceme.
- Papilionaceous.** Butterfly-like.
- Pappus.** A persistent, growing calyx.
- Pedate (leaves).** Divided into three branches; outer into leaflets at inner margin.
- Pedice.** Flower-stalk.
- Peduncle.** Common stalk of inflorescence.
- Peltate (leaves).** With stalk attached to under side.
- Pendent.** Hanging.
- Perennial.** Living for several years.
- Perianth.** Floral envelope.
- Pericarp.** Rind of fruit.
- Persistent.** Not falling.
- Petal.** A division of corolla of flower.
- Petiole.** Leaf-stalk.
- Pinnate (leaves).** Composed of a row of leaflets either side of stalk.
- Pinnatifid.** Pinnately lobed.
- Pistil.** Reproductive part of flower.
- Procumbent.** Lying mostly on ground.
- Pubescent.** Downy.
- Raceme.** A stalked flower-spike.
- Rachis.** Axis of inflorescence.
- Radical.** Springing from root.
- Raphe.** Connection between seed and placenta.
- Reniform.** Kidney-shaped.
- Reticulate.** Net-veined.
- Revolute (leaves).** Margins rolled back.
- Rhizome.** A form of underground stem.
- Root-stock.** A form of underground stem.
- Sagittate (leaves).** With acute lobes at base.
- Scale.** A peltate hair.
- Scandent.** Climbing.
- Segment.** A division.
- Sepal.** A division of the calyx of flower.

- Serrate (leaves).** Saw-like teeth at margin.
- Sessile.** Placed directly on stem.
- Sinuate (leaves).** With broad, shallow, rounded indentations at margin.
- Spadix.** A spike surrounded by a spathe.
- Spathe.** A form of bract.
- Spike.** A simple peduncle.
- Spinous.** Furnished with thorns or prickles.
- Stamen.** Accessory reproductive part of flower.
- Standard.** Uppermost petal of papilionaceous flower.
- Stem.** Flower, fruit, and leaf-bearing part.
- Stigma.** Part of pistil of flower
- Stipule.** A leaf-like appendage.
- Striate.** Lined.
- Style.** Part of pistil of flower
- Subulate (leaves).** Awl-shaped; as thick as broad.
- Superior.** Above.
- Suture.** A seam on the ovary.
- Ternate.** Three leaflets from apex of petiole.
- Testa.** Covering of ovule.
- Thallophyte.** A plant constructed of cells only.
- Thyrse.** A much-branched, pyramidal panicle.
- Tuber.** A form of underground stem.
- Umbel.** Stem terminating in numerous, stalked flowers.
- Undulate.** Waved.
- Whorled.** Arranged in a circle.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

POISONS ACTING ON THE BRAIN.

I. NARCOTICS.

Symptoms.—Giddiness ; dimness of sight ; contracted pupils ; headache ; noises in the ears ; confusion of ideas, and drowsiness, passing into insensibility.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetics (especially mustard, a tablespoonful in half a tumbler of warm water).

Stomach Tube. (Wash out at half-hourly intervals with Potash Permanganate solution B.P. diluted three times with warm water.)

Dash cold water on face and chest. Ammonia or Amyl Nitrite to nostrils.

(Later :)

Tannin. (Hot, strong coffee, tea, or infusions of nut-galls or oak-bark.)

Strychnine solution B.P. two minims subcutaneously.

Atropine, half-a-grain subcutaneously, repeated if necessary.

Faradic current. Oxygen.

Artificial respiration if necessary.

Demulcents. (Milk, eggs, oil, &c., swallowed and injected.)

NOTE.—*All* vegetable poisons act more quickly on the empty stomach: our treatment therefore is directed towards (1,) *diluting* and *evacuating* the poison by means of washing out with warm water containing powdered charcoal: (2,) *neutralizing* the poison by means of an antidote such as Tannin.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM (*British*),

OPIUM POPPY—WHITE POPPY—CARNATION POPPY—PEONY
POPPY—JOAN SILVERPIN—BALE-WORT.

Papaveraceæ.—Capsule nearly globular.—Leaves unequally divided, glaucous.—Waste places ; 3ft. ; Ann. : July ; white or purplish, purple at base.

Toxic principles.—**MORPHINE, THEBAINE** ; also contained in **Papaver somniferum floreplenum, Papaver somniferum nigrum**.

POISONS ACTING ON THE BRAIN.

II. DELIRIANTS.

Symptoms.—Spectral illusions ; delirium ; dilated pupils ; thirst, and dryness of the mouth ; inco-ordination. Occasionally, though rarely, there are paralysis and tetanoid spasms.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and Stomach Tube.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, one-third of a grain subcutaneously, repeated if necessary.

Ammonia or Amyl Nitrite to nostrils.

Tannin.

(Later :)

Stimulants, Castor Oil.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

NOTE.—In Muscarine poisoning give Belladonna Tincture B.P. fifteen minims.

DATURA STRAMONIUM (*British*).

THORN APPLE—DEVIL'S APPLE—DEVIL'S TRUMPET—DEWTRY
—JAMES-TOWN-WEED—STINK-WEED—APPLE PERU.

Solanaceæ.—Leaves ovate, angular and sinuated.—Fruit spiny.
—Waste ground ; 2ft. ; Ann. ; July-Sept. ; white.

Toxic principle.—**DATURINE**, also contained in *D. alba*,
D. arborea, *D. ceratocaula*, *D. fastuosa*, *D. ferox*, *D. Metel*,
D. tatula.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER (*British*).

COMMON HEN BANE—COMMON HEN-BELL.

Solanaceæ.—Leaves downy, sinuated.—Stem clasping.—
Flowers sessile.—Waste ground ; 1ft. ; Ann. ; July ; dingy
yellow, with purple veins.

Toxic principle.—**HYOSCYAMINE** ; also contained in *H. albus*,
H. muticus, *Duboisia myoporoides*.

MANDRAGORA OFFICINALIS.**MANDRAGORA VERNALIS** (*S. Europe*).

COMMON MANDRAKE—MEDICINAL MANDRAKE—DEVIL'S
APPLES.

Solanaceæ.—A herb ; hardy ; perenn. ; almost stemless.—
Root spindle-shaped, forked, 4-5ft.—Flower white to bluish,
odor fœtid, large, reticulately veined ; corolla campanulate,
5-fid, lobes broad, flat, imbricated ; May.—Fruit, a large berry,—
Leaves petiolate, oblong—lanceolate and ovate, undulated, 1ft.
long.

Toxic principle.—**MANDRAGORINE**.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA (*British*).

WOODY NIGHTSHADE—BITTER-SWEET—FELON WORT—
FELON WORT MORTAL—FELON WOOD.

Solanaceæ.—A climbing shrub.—Leaves cordate.—Flowers in
drooping clusters.—Hedges ; abundant ; 6ft ; June - Aug.
Bright purple ; stamens yellow.—Berries red.

Toxic principle.—**SOLANINE**.

SOLANUM NIGRUM (*British*).

BLACK NIGHTSHADE—GARDEN NIGHTSHADE—HOUND'S
BERRY—PETTY MOREL.

Solanaceæ.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaves ovate ; waved.—
Flowers in drooping umbels.—A common weed. 1ft. ; Ann. ;
June-Sept.—White ; stamens yellow.—Berries black.

Toxic principle.—**SOLANINE**.

ATROPA BELLADONNA (*British*).

BELLADONNA—BANE WORT—BLACK CHERRY—DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE—DWALE—DWAY BERRIES—GREAT MOREL—NAUGHTY MAN'S CHERRY.

Solanaceæ.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaves ovate.—Flowers solitary.—Waste ground; 3ft.; perenn.; June; dull purple. Berries black.

Toxic principle.—**ATROPINE**.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON POTATO.

Solanaceæ.—A tuber.—Stem herbaceous.—Leaflets ovate.—Flowers in racemes.—If.; Ann.; June-August; bright purple; stamens yellow.—Fruit green.

Toxic principle.—**SOLANINE**.

SOLANUM CRISPUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

POTATO TREE.

Solanaceæ.—Stem woody.—A wall climber.—Leaves ovate.—Flowers in clusters.—Perenn.; June-Aug.; 6ft.; light purple; stamens yellow.

Toxic principle.—**SOLANINE**; also contained in *S. bahamense*, *S. carolinense*. (Allied to this alkaloid is "**Scopolamine**," contained in *Scopala atrapoides*, *S. japonica*).

DRYOBALANOPS CAMPHORA.

DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA (*Sumatra, and Borneo*).

CAMPHOR TREE.

Dipterocarpaceæ.—A gigantic tree; evergreen; 100ft.—Flowers yellowish red, in axillary panicles.—Leaves alt., obtusely acuminate, involute, stipules convolute, elliptic, entire, coriaceous, shining, deciduous, oblong, terminating the branches with a point, veins running from midrib to margin.—Flowers in racemes; calyx permanent, tubular, afterwards forming elongated wings over fruit; ovary superior, three-celled.—Fruit a drupe.

Toxic principle.—**BORNEOL**=**Vol. OIL OF CAMPHOR**; also contained in *Rosmarindus officinalis*.

CANNABIS SATIVA (*Asia*).

COMMON HEMP—INDIAN HEMP—BHANG—FIMBLE.

Cannabinæ.—Stem 3 to 10ft., slightly woody.—Leaves numerous, alternate, palmate, on long petioles, deeply serrate, linear, lanceolate.—Flowers, stamens 5, stigmas protruding beyond perianth.—Fruit one-seeded supported by a bract.—Ann.—Yellowish.

Toxic principles.—**CANNABINON**=Vol. **OIL OF HEMP**, **TRIGONELLINE**; also contained in *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, *Pisum sativum*.

ANAMIRTA PANICULATA. MENISPERMUM COCCULUS (*India and Malay Peninsula*).

COCCULUS INDICUS.

Menispermaceæ.—A large woody twiner.—Bark cork-like.—Leaves alternate: on stalks thickened at both ends, and prehensile.—Flowers small; diœcious; in pendulous, compound racemes, 1ft. long, springing from the old wood; pale green.—Fruit, usually two; rounded, ovoid drupes; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. black.—Seed reniform on section.

Toxic principle.—**PICROTOXIN**.

ERYTHROXYLUM COCA (*South America*).

COCA BUSH—SPADIC BUSH.

Linacæ.—A shrub; 2-4ft.—Leaves closely placed; alternate; shortly stalked; lanceolate; entire; glaucous beneath, with a longitudinal arched line on either side of midrib.—Flowers drooping; 3 to 4 in axils of leaves, pale yellow.—Fruit oblong ovoid, smooth, red.—Seed filling the endocarp.

Toxic principle.—**COCAINE**.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM (*British*).

TINKER-TAILOR—BEARDED DARNEL—CHEAT—CHESS—IVRAY—JURAY.

Graminacæ.—Spikelets shorter than the glumes.—Florets yellow; awned.—2ft.; Ann.; July.

Toxic principle.—**PICROTOXIN**.

FUNGI (*Europe*).

Toxic principles—**MUSCARINE, AGARICINE.**

Class:—BASIDIOMYCETES.

Order:—HYMENOMYCETES.

No.	Family.	Species.	Habitat.	Season.
1—	AGARICINÆ LEUCOSPORI.	Amanita Muscarius " Fly Agaric "	Woods, under Birches, &c. ...	Sum., Aut.
2—	"	Amanita Pantherinus " Mottled Amanita "	Mountains, Woods, under Trees	Sum., Aut.
3—	"	Amanita Phalloides " Stinking Amanita "	Under shady Trees	Sum., Aut.
4—	"	Armillaria Citri	Clusters round dead Stumps	Sum., Aut.
5—	"	Tricholoma Fulvellus " Tawny Tricholome "	Thickets	Aug., Sep.
6—	"	Mycena Purus " Pure Mycena "	Dead Leaves, Stumps in Woods	...
7—	"	Mycena Epipterygius " Nodding Mycena "	Dead Leaves, Stumps, Moss,	Jun., Aut. Sum., Aut.
8—	"	Cantharellus Aurantiacus, " Poisonous Chantarella "	Under Trees, Fields	Sum., Aut.
9—	"	Lactarius Piperatus " Hot Toad Stool "	Woods, Groves	Sum., Aut.
10—	"	Lactarius Fuliginosus " Yellow Milked Toad Stool "	Shady Woods	Aut.
11—	"	Lactarius Tormentosus " Bearded Toad Stool "	Woods, Waysides	Sum., Aut.
12—	"	Lactarius Rufus " Rufous Toad Stool "	Pine Woods	July, Oct.
13—	"	Lactarius Pyrogalus " Red-Milked Toad Stool "	Groves, Meadows	Sum., Aut.



Plate I.—FUNGI.



Plate 11.—FUNGI.

FUNGI (*Europe*).*Toxic principles*—MUSCARINE, AGARICINE.Class :—BASIDIOMYCETES. *Order* :—HYMENOMYCETES.

No.	Family.	Species.	Habitat.	Season.
1—	AGARICINÆ	LEUCOSPORI.	Hygrophorus Psittacinus, Open Spaces	... Sum., Aut.
2—	"	"	Russula Emetica, ... Damp Woods, round Trees...	... Sum.
3—	"	"	"Emetic Toad Stool" Gomphidius Glutinosus ... Pine Woods	... Sum., Aut.
4—	"	"	"Solitary Toad Stool" Pleurotus Pulmonarius ... In Tufts on old Stumps	... Sum., Aut.
5—	"	"	HYPORHODII ... Volvaria Gloiocephalus ... Tree Trunks "Silky Toad Stool"	... Sum.
6—	"	"	Entoloma Lividus ... Among Grass, in Woods	... Sum., Aut.
7—	"	"	"Bulbous or Poisonous Mushroom" PRATELLÆ ... Hypholoma Fascicularis... Clearings, Decayed Trees	... Spr., Aut.
8—	"	"	POLYPOREÆ ... Boletus Bovinus ... Heathy Fir Woods	... Sum., Aut.
9—	"	"	"Glutinous Fungus" Boletus Satanas ... Woods	... Aut.
10—	"	"	"Devil's Fungus" Boletus Luridus ... Woods and Pastures	... Sum., Aut.
11—	"	"	"Lurid Fungus" Boletus Piperatus ... Woods	... Sum., Aut.
12—	"	"	"Peppery Fungus" <i>Order</i> :—GASTEROMYCETES. Phallus Impudicus ... Woods "Common Stink-Horn" "Devil's Horn" "Stinking Pole-Cat Fungus" "Fœtid Wood-Witch"	... Sum., Aut.

SOME DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF TOXIC AND NON-TOXIC FUNGI.

It appears that most fungi which have a warty cap, more especially fragments of membrane adhering to the upper surface, are poisonous. Heavy fungi which have an unpleasant odour, especially if they emerge from a "volva" or bag, are generally hurtful. Of those which grow in woods, and shady places, a few are esculent, but most are unwholesome; and if they are moist on the surface they should be avoided; all those which grow in tufts or clusters from the stumps of trees ought likewise to be avoided. A sure test of a poisonous fungus is a styptic, astringent taste; and perhaps also a disagreeable, but certainly a poisonous odour. Those whose substance becomes blue soon after being cut are invariably poisonous. Agarics of an orange or rose-red color; and Boleti which are coriaceous or corky in texture, or which have a membranous collar round the stem, are also unsafe. But these rules are not universally applicable in other genera.—*Christison on Poisons.*

POISONS ACTING ON THE BRAIN.

III. INEBRIANTS.

Symptoms.—Excitement of cerebral functions, and of the circulation; loss of power of co-ordination, and of muscular movements, with double vision; leading to profound sleep, and deep coma.

Treatment (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube.**

Tannin.

(Later :)

Epsom Salts.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA (*West Indies*).

JAMAICA DOGWOOD—FISH-POISON TREE.

Leguminosæ.—The only known species of this genus. A tree; 30ft.—Flowers white, and mixed with blood-color; appearing before the leaves; calyx-teeth broadly triangular; standard silky-hoary outside the claw, almost equalling the calyx; panicles lateral, sometimes ovate and dense flowered, scarcely 3ins. long (sometimes elongate thyrsoid, 6-12ins. long). May.—Leaves alt. pinnate, exstipulate; leaflets 7-11, oval, obovate, or broadly oblong, obtuse or shortly acuminate, at length coriaceous, 2-4 in. long on stalks $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long.—Pod lance-shaped, bearing 4, projecting, longitudinal wings.

Toxic principle.—**PISCIDINE**; also contained in *P. carthagenesis*.

PINUS PINASTER (*British*).

FIR—STAR PINE—CLUSTER PINE.

Coniferæ.—Leaves single; rigid; bluish-green.—Cones ovate-conical; green when unripe; 3-8in.—Male catkins large; yellow.—A tree; northern forests.—May and June.

Toxic principle.—**PINENE** (= **A Terpene**).

PINUS LARIX (*Cultivated in Britain*).

LARCH PINE—CORSIKAN PINE—CALABRIAN PINE.

Coniferæ.—Tree; 80ft.; smaller branches slender and pendent.—Bark flaky; gray; red beneath.—Leaves deciduous; in bush-like tufts, containing 30-40 whitey-green leaves, from perennial buds.—Male Catkins sessile; $\frac{1}{2}$ in; pale yellow. Female cones shortly stalked; $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; erect; bright pink, when unripe.

Toxic principle.—**PINENE** (= **A Terpene**); also contained in *P. australis* (**AUSTRALINE**), *P. sylvestris* (**AUSTRALINE**) and *P. tæda*.

ARTEMISIA PAUCIFLORA:**ARTEMISIA LERCHEANA** (*Scandinavia*).

WORM SEED—SANTONIN.

Compositæ.—Shrubby.—Rootstock branching from the crown.—Shoots short; numerous; 1ft.; woody-white. Branches erect.—Leaves alternate.—Flowers crowded in spike-like panicles; 3-5 in each head; bluish.—Perenn.

Toxic principle.—**SANTONIN**.

ARTEMISIA MARITIMA.—(*British.*)

SEA WORMWOOD—GARDEN CYPRESS.

Composita.—Erect.—Leaves downy, bipinnatifid, with linear segments.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Sea-shore. 1½ ft. Perenn.—Sept.—Yellowish.

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHUM.—(*British.*)

ABSINTH—COMMON WORMWOOD—OLD WOMAN.

Composita.—Leaves bipinnatifid with lanceolate segments, downy.—Waste places; 1 ft.; perenn; Aug.; dingy yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ABSINTHIC ACID.**

POISONS ACTING ON THE SPINAL CORD.

CONVULSIVES.

Symptoms.--Clonic (intermittent) spasms, extending from above downwards. Opisthotonos very violent; but trismus (lock-jaw) rare. Swallowing spasmodic. Death, usually, in less than three hours, or rapid recovery.

Treatment (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube.** **Tannin.**

Chloral Hydrate, five grains subcutaneously, repeated if necessary. Chloroform inhalation. Artificial respiration.

Potassium Bromide, one drachm in water every half-hour.
Morphia (?).

(Later :)

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

Castor Oil. Chloroform inhalation if convulsions return.

STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA (*Southern India, Java, &c.*)

NUX-VOMICA TREE—POISON-NUT—CROW-FIG—KACHITA.

Loganiaceæ.—A moderate sized Tree.—Trunk short ; thick.—Bark smooth.—Leaves opposite ; without stipules ; shortly stalked ; oval-rotundate —Flowers in tricotomous cymes at ends of branches ; greenish white.—Fruit a smooth, shining, globular berry ; 2in. ; rind tough ; orange ; filled with soft pulp, in which seeds are irregularly immersed.—Seeds 1.5 ; circular ; flat ; hollowed : 1in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in, thick ; covered with silky hairs.

Toxic principles —**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

STRYCHNOS TOXIFERA (*Guiana*).

CURARE.—CURARI.—URARI.—WOURALI.—ARROW-POISON.

Loganiaceæ.—Stem climbing, densely covered with long, spreading, ferruginous, harsh hairs ; attaching to other plants by means of the gyrate ends of its young shoots.—Leaves rough with coarse hairs, 5 veined, roundish, obtuse, or ovate-oblong and shortly acuminate.—Fruit large, round ; seeds imbedded in gummy, bitter pulp.

Toxic principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, CURARINE.**

STRYCHNOS IGNATII (*Philippines*).

ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN.

Loganiaceæ.—A small tree ; scandent.—Stem erect.—Branches numerous ; long ; opposite ; smooth ; climbing ; quadrangular at extremities.—Leaves opposite ; shortly stalked ; 5in. ; smooth oval ; entire.—Flowers numerous ; on axillary, sub-quadriflorous peduncles, arranged in panicles. Calyx short ; five toothed. Corolla funnel-shaped, with the tube seven times the length of the calyx, and five, spreading, obtuse segments ; white. Stamens five.—Fruit large ; 4-7in. ; smooth ; ovoid (variable). Pericarp thick ; brittle ; one-celled ; whitish.—Seeds numerous ; pressed together ; rendered irregular through mutual pressure ; 1in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. : testa thin ; covered with silky hairs. (*Blanco and Loureiro*).

Toxic principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

STRYCHNOS TIEUTÉ (*Java*).

FALSE UPAS TREE.—UPAS RADJA.—POKROE.—TSHETTIK.

Loganiaceæ.—Large, climbing, shrub; 120ft., branched above.—Root woody, thick as a child's arm.—Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ in., pedunculate, corymbose, axillary, in lax cymes, greenish white, stamens five, jasmine-smelling; June-July.—Fruit big as an apple, pink, at first brownish-yellow; Sep.-Oct.—Leaves opp., solitary, oblong, three nerved, acuminate, on short petioles; hooks opp., solitary.

Toxic principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA.**STRYCHNOS LIGUSTRINA** (*Java, Timor, Coromandel*).

EAST INDIAN SNAKE-WOOD.

Loganiaceæ.—Climbing tree; 15ft. (Lowlands, in the sunshine), 12in. diameter.—Wood bitter, heavy, hard, mottled.—Flowers greenish-yellow, small; in terminal, solitary cymes; calyx five parted; stamens 4-5.—Nov.-Dec.—Fruit, "prune reine," "prune Claude"; usually only one matures at end of cyme; pulp yellow, succulent, containing 2-8 scattered seeds.—Leaves opp. glabrous, ovate or elliptic, shortly petioled, obtusely acuminate, three nerved, no stipules; tendrils lateral, becoming ligneous.

Toxic principles.—**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

FAGRÆA LANCEOLATA.**POTALIA LANCEOLATA.****NICANDRA LANCEOLATA** (*Java*).

Loganiaceæ.—Tree; (3,000ft. above sea)—Flowers in terminals, solitary or 3-5; calyx cut in four divisions, conical, persistent; stamens five; strongly smelling; white.—Fruit glabrous, green spotted, with a sticky style at apex; pericarp transparent, sticky; pulp soft, bitter nauseous, containing many small ovoid seeds.

Toxic principles —**STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE.**

POISONS ACTING ON THE HEART

I. DEPRESSANTS.

Symptoms.—Vertigo ; vomiting ; abdominal pain ; confused vision ; convulsions ; occasional delirium ; paralysis ; syncope ; sometimes asphyxia.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and Stomach Tube. Tannin.

Stimulants. Strychnine solution B.P., two minims subcutaneously.

Atropine, half-a-grain subcutaneously, repeated if necessary.

(Later :)

Stimulants. Hot fomentations.

Artificial respiration if necessary. Castor Oil.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

NICOTIANA TABACUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO PLANT.

Solanaceæ.—A coarse, hardy, glaucous plant, 6ft.—Root tapering, long.—Leaves alt.; lower ones sometimes 2ft. long; shortly stalked; ovate; entire.—Flowers in terminal panicles; dull pink.—Capsule formed by persistent calyx.—Seeds numerous; pale brown.—Ann.—Aug.—Nov.

Toxic principle.—**NICOTINE**,² also contained in **N. repanda** **N. rustica**.

CONIUM MACULATUM (*British*).

HEMLOCK.—HERB BENNET.

Umbelliferae.—Stem polished, spotted with purple.—Leaves dark, glossy green; tripinnate.—Fruit with waved ridges.—Hedge-banks.—4ft.—Bienn.—June and July; white.

Toxic principle.—**CONINE**.

LOBELIA INFLATA (*North America, and cultivated in Britain*).

INDIAN TOBACCO.—ASTHMA WEED.—EMETIC WEED.

Lobeliaceæ.—Stem erect; glaucous; 1-2ft.—Leaves alternate; sessile; lower ones stalked.—Flowers stalked in upright racemes, and branched below.—Fruit inflated; nearly globular; crowned by remains of corolla.—Seeds minute; numerous; orange; with raised network.—Ann. or bienn.; pink.

Toxic principle.—**LOBELINE**, also contained in **L. urens**.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (*British*).

BROOM.

Leguminosæ.—A shrub with angular branches, and small, ternate leaves.—Woods and heaths.—Very common.—3-10ft.—May and June.—Bright yellow.

Toxic principle.—**SPARTEINE**.

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM (*West Africa*).

CALABAR BEAN.—CHOP NUT.

Leguminosæ.—Climber.—Stem woody; cylindrical; 50ft.—Leaves alternate; pinnately trifoliolate.—Flowers in long, zigzag racemes; rachis set with solid tubercles.—Pod compressed; pointed; 4-7in.; lined inside with white wool.—Seeds 3; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; testa smooth; chocolate; hilum long; black; tasteless and odourless.—Perenn.—Mauve with crimson centres.

Toxic principle.—**ESERINE**, also contained in **Erythrophlœum Guineense**.

PILOCARPUS PENNATIFOLIUS (*Brazil*).

JABORANDI.

Rutaceæ.—Shrub; 4-6ft.; branches erect.—Leaves alternate; without stipules; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; leaflets opposite; in 2-5 pairs and 1 terminal.—Flowers small; on short pedicels; arranged round an erect raceme, 18in. long, which terminates a branchlet.—Fruit composed of 5 carpels, spreading round a hard axis.—Seed solitary; black.—Spring and early summer; violet.

Toxic principle.—**PILOCARPINE**.

PSYCHOTRIA IPECACUANHA (*Brazil*).

IPECACUANHA.

Rubiaceæ.—Stem ascending, somewhat shrubby.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, slightly pubescent; leaflets slightly cordate, bracts large.—Flowers white, in involucred head, corolla tubular, five-cleft, stigma two-parted.—Berry two-seeded, receptacle chaffy.

Toxic principle.—**EMETINE**.

POISONS ACTING ON THE HEART.

II. ASTHENICS.

Symptoms.—Numbness, and tingling in the mouth ; abdominal pain ; vertigo ; vomiting ; purging ; tremor ; occasional delirium ; paralysis ; dyspnoea, ending in syncope.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube.** **Tannin.**

Stimulants. Cold affusion.

Faradic current. Atropine, half-a-grain subcutaneously.

(Later :)

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

Continued recumbent position.

Artificial respiration if necessary. Castor Oil.

NOTE.—In Aconite poisoning inject Digitalis Tincture B.P., twenty minims subcutaneously.

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON LAUREL.—CHERRY-BAY.

Rosaceæ.—Evergreen shrub; sometimes 20ft.; branches spreading; gray-green; shining.—Leaves thick; alternate; ovato-lanceolate; margin faintly serrate; midrib prominent below.—Flowers in upright racemes from leaf axils; petals 5; soon falling; stamens 20; spreading.—Fruit a cherry-like drupe; shining; blue-black.—Seed solitary.—May; white.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**.

PRUNUS AMARA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

BITTER ALMOND.

Rosaceæ.—Tree; bark pale brown.—Leaves alternate; lanceolate; sharply serrate.—Flowers nearly sessile on last year's branches; appear before leaves; calyx reddish; petals 5; pink; stamens 30.—Fruit a drupe; 1½ in.; ovoid; with furrow on side; downy.—Seed solitary; (seed of 'Amara' somewhat smaller than the best varieties of "Dulcis.")—March.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**, also contained in *P. americana*, *P. avium*, *P. claudiana*, *P. insitica*, *P. lusitanica*, *P. padus*, *P. serotina*, *P. spinosa*, *P. domestica*, *Persica vulgaris*, *Armeniaca vulgaris*.

JATROPA CURCAS.

JATROPA URENS (*Coromandel*).

PHYSIC NUT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Small tree; 2-4ft.—Bark light ash coloured.—Flowers in terminal panicles, or from exterior axils; many small, yellow-green, anthers 10; June-Sep.—Ovary oblong smooth.—Leaves scattered, stalked, cordate, 5 angled, smooth, divisions cut or even pennatifid, often discoloured.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**.

JATROPA MANIHOT (*Tropics*).

TAPIOCA.—CASSAVA.—MANDIOC PLANT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Herbaceous; Perenn.; 5-9ft.—Root very large, cylindrical, yellow, tapering, 3ft.; filled with milky juice.—Leaves triangular-linear, palmate.—Flowers on stalked panicles, orange.—Fruit glabrous; rough with raised ridges.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**, also contained in *J. Gossypifolia*.

PHASEOLUS LUNATUS (*India*).

HIBBERT BEAN.—SUGAR BEAN.—LIMA KIDNEY BEAN.—POIS D'ACHERY.—HARICOT DU CAP.

Leguminosæ.—Twining, herbaceous, bienn.—Flowers 4-5 on a raceme; keel with style and stamens spirally twisted, calyx campanulate, 5 toothed: corolla papilionaceous, white; July.—Legume scimitar-shaped, smooth, compressed, many-seeded; hilum of seed oval-oblong.—Leaves pinnately trifoliolate; leaflets with partial stipules; racemes axillary, pedicels in pairs.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**.

LATHYRUS APHACA (*British*).

YELLOW VETCHLING—YELLOW FLOWERED PEA.

Leguminosæ.—Leaves usually absent, stipules very large and leaf-like; sagittate; glaucous.—Fields; rare; 1-2ft.—Ann.—June-Aug.; yellow.

Toxic principle.—**PRUSSIC ACID**.

RUMEX ACETOSA (*British*).

SORREL DOCK—SOUR DOCK.—SHARP DOCK.—SHEEP'S SORREL. GREEN SAUCE.—SOUR GRASS.—SOUR LEEK.

Polygonaceæ.—Leaves oblong sagittate.—Flowers diœcious.—Meadows; abundant. 1-2ft. Perenn. May-July. Red.

Toxic principle.—**OXALIC ACID**.

OXALIS BOWIEANA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

BOWIE'S WOOD SORREL.

Oxalidaceæ.—A greenhouse perenn.—Flowers rose-red, yellowish at base inside, petals 5.—Leaves alt. exstipulate, trifoliolate, leaflets emarginately bi-lobed, pubescent beneath.—August.

Toxic principle.—**OXALIC ACID**.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS (*British*).

MONK'S HOOD.—MONK'S COWL.—COMMON ACONITE.—WOLF'S BANE.—VENUS' CHARIOT.—BEAR'S FOOT.—HELMET FLOWER.—LUCKIE'S MUTCH.—FRIAR'S CAP.—SOLDIER'S CAP.—TURK'S CAP.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lateral petals hairy inside.—Leaves deeply 5 cleft; the lobes deeply cut.—River sides. Rare. 3-4ft. Perenn. June. Blue.

Toxic principle.—**ACONITINE**.

ACONITUM FEROX (*Himalayan Mountains, India*).

BISH POISON.—INDIAN ACONITE.—NEPAUL ACONITE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rootstock fleshy; tuberous; with lateral tubers.—6ft.; erect; stout; branched above.—Leaves alternate; deeply cut into 5 irregularly indented lobes.—Flowers arranged on long stalks, on long racemes.—Fruit of 5 follicles; pubescent.—Seeds black.—Perenn.—Indigo blue.

Toxic principle.—**ACONITINE**, also contained in **A. arctophonium**, **A. cammarum**, **A. lagactonum**, **A. lycoctonum**, **A. meloetinum**, **A. myoetinum**, **A. vulparia**.

ERANTHIS HYMENALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

WINTER ACONITE.—WINTER HELLEBORE.—WINTER WOLF'S BANE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Hardy, tuberous-rooted perenn.; 3-8in.—Flowers yellow, solitary, sessile; petals 6-8, tubular; sepals petal-like; Jan.-March.—Leaves divided, involucre of 3 deeply-cut leaflets.

Toxic principle.—**ACONITINE**.

ACTÆA SPICATA (*British*).

HERB CHRISTOPHER.—BANE BERRY.—GRAPE-WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Raceme erect; elongated. Petals as long as stamens.—Mountain woods. Rare. 2ft. Perenn. June. White. Berries black.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF BANE BERRY**.

DELPHINIUM CHEILANTHUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect, branched, 2-3ft.—Flowers dark blue; petals shorter than calyx, 2 lower ones with obliquely inflexed, ovate, entire limbs.—June-Sept.—Leaves 5 parted, with oblong, acuminate, sub-trifid, and somewhat toothed lobes.

Toxic principle.—**DELPHINE**.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

STAVES-ACRE.—LOUSE-WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—3-4ft. Ann.—Stem glaucous everywhere, erect, stout, slightly branched, cylindrical.—Leaves alternate, on long stalks.—Flowers on long stalks from axils of leafy bracts.—Fruit of three follicles opening at inner suture; seeds twelve to the follicle, $\frac{1}{4}$ in., quadrilateral, netted, chocolate.—Blue and pink with orange anthers.

Toxic principle.—**DELPHINE**.

DELPHINIUM CONSOLIDATA (*British*).WILD LARKSPUR.—BRANCHING LARKSPUR.—DOLPHIN FLOWER
—KING'S CONSOUND.—KNIGHT'S SPUR.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect with straggling branches.—Leaves sessile, with many linear segments. Fields. 2ft. Ann. July. Blue or pink.

Toxic principle.—**DELPHINE**, also contained in *D. trollifolium*, *D. belladonna*, *D. elatum*, *D. cheilanthum*.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA (*North America*).BUGBANE.—COHOSH.—BLACK SNAKE ROOT.—RATTLE ROOT.—
SQUAW ROOT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves compound; leaflets stalked, or nearly sessile; 1-3in. long, ovate, acute, serrated.—Stem erect, cylindrical; unbranched below the inflorescence.—Flowers crowded on erect raceme of 10in. long, petals none; stamens numerous.—Fruit ovoid, compressed laterally. Perenn. 5-8ft. June and July; white.

Toxic principle.—**CIMICIFUGIN**.

NEREUM OLEANDER (*Cultivated in Britain*).OLEANDER.—COMMON OLEANDER.—ROSE BAY.—DOG BANE.—
SOUTH SEA ROSE.

Apocynaceæ.—A shrub; 6ft.—Leaves opp., or in threes.—Flowers crimson or yellow; sometimes double; stamens upon the corolla.—Fruit sometimes a double berry; ovaries 2 styled.—July-Sept.—Stem contains an acrid, milky juice.

Toxic principles.—**OLEANDRINE**, **PRUSSIC ACID** (?), also contained in *Aspidosperma quebracho*.

STROPHANTHUS KOMBÉ (*Western Africa*).

WHITE-WOOLY KOMBE BEAN.—GABOON ARROW POISON.

Apocynaceæ.—A woody climber. 6ft.—Petals united; ovary 2 style. Corolla-lobes 4in. long, peduncles terminal, 2-4 flowered, pink.—June.—Stamens five or more upon the corolla.—Seeds oval; arrow-like, with comose appendices; 100-200 contained in long follicles.—Leaves approximate, obversely lanceolate, obtuse or subacute.—Branches erect, glabrous.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic principles.—**STROPHANTHIN, INCINE.**

TANGHINEA VENENIFERA:**CERBERA TANGHIN** (*Madagascar*).

ORDEAL-TREE.—POISON TANGHIN.

Apocynaceæ.—(The only species of the genus.) Small, glabrous, milk-bearing, evergreen tree; 20ft.—Flowers in large, terminal panicles, each supported by 2 bracts; corolla salver-shaped, with pale pinkish lobes, and a green-funnel-shaped tube, hairy within; stamens 5; calyx 5-fid; May.—Fruit purplish tinged with green, consisting of a pyriform, ellipsoid, double drupe, 2-3in. long, enclosing an acuminate, fillimentaceous, woody nut.—Leaves alt., smooth, lanceolate, thick, 6in.; clustered towards points of branches, directed upwards.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic principles.—**TANGHININ, PRUSSIC ACID (?)**.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA (*Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Philippines*).

UPAS-TREE.—ANTSJAR.—POHON UPAS.—HYPO.—MALAY ARROW POISON.

Urticaceæ.—Tree; 100ft. before the branches; (lowlands and dark valleys).—Wood, light, white, hard, *milk-bearing*; bark deeply scarred where leaves have fallen.—Flowers polygamous, male in dense heads, receptacle fungus-like, downy, turbinate, pedicellate; female flowers small, sessile, without bracts, anthers 4, no pistils, ovary adheres to involucre, monœcious; June-Sept. Green.—Fruit a drupe, fleshy, one-seeded.—Leaves alt., with deciduous stipules, simple, oblong, unequally cordate, very entire, often lobed, smaller ones hairy.

Toxic principle.—**ANTIARINE.**

FICUS ROXBURGHII.

FICUS DÆMONA.

FICUS TOXICARIA (*Tanjore*).

Urticaceæ.—Young shoots thickly clothed with soft, white hairs.—Leaves opp.; stalked; oblong and oblong-cuneate; acute; sometimes serrate; above smooth; below downy and reticulated with soft, hairy veins; 2-12ins.; petioles round, with a green gland on each side of base; stipules within leaves, deciduous.—Flowers (male) monandrous.—Fruit (hypanthodium) yellow-green, size of a large nutmeg; obovate; very hairy; umbilicus closed by cordate, imbricate scales; growing (*a*) usually in pairs, in radical, withering racemes, which are frequently of great length, apices penetrating the ground, or (*b*) entire raceme and fruit underground, or (*c*) growing from trunk and branches.—Stem contains a milky sap.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (*British*).

COMMON FOX-GLOVE.—THROAT WORT.—BLOODY FINGER.—DEAD MEN'S BELLS.—FAIRY FINGERS.—FINGER FLOWER.—FLAP DOCK.—LUSMORE.

Scrophulariaceæ.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate; rugged; crenated; downy.—Woods and hedge-banks. Common in hilly districts. 2-5ft. Bienn.—June and July.—Crimson, speckled within. Rarely white.

Toxic principle.—**DIGITALIN**, also contained in *D. lutea*.

URGINEA SCILLA (*Cape, Mediterranean coast*).

MEDICINAL SQUILL.—SEA ONION.

Liliaceæ.—Rootstock covered with scales forming a bulb; 6in.; globular.—Leaves from base of flowering stem; appearing long after flowers; 1½-2ft.—Flowers numerous; on long pedicels, in erect raceme, 1lt.; rachis 1½ft.—Fruit 3 lobed; yellow.—Seeds 6 in each cell; ¼in.; flattened; chocolate.—Perenn.—May and June; greenish.

Toxic principles.—**SCILLITOXIN, SCILLAIN**, also contained in *U. altissima, Scilla indica, Agrapanthus umbellatus, Crinum asiaticum*.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (*British*).

COMMON LILY OF THE VALLEY—MAY LILY—MUGGET—CONVAL-
LILY—LIRICON FANCY.

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Leaves in pairs ;
ovate-lanceolate.—Hill-woods. Common ; 6-9in. ; perenn.—
May ; white ; berries red.

Toxic principle.—**CONVALLAMARIN** ; also contained in **C. japonica**.

SCHÆNOCAULON OFFICINALE

(*South America*).

SABADILLA VERATRINA—CEVADILLA.

Melanthaceæ.—5ft.—Leaves all from the bulb ; linear ; grass-
like ; keeled ; with a strong midrib.—Flowers on spiked
raceme ; numerous ; green, anthers orange.—Fruit a capsule ;
3 follicles ; $\frac{1}{2}$ in.—Seeds 2-5 in each follicle ; chocolate.

Toxic principle.—**VERATRINE**.

VERATRUM ALBUM.**ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS** (*Alps*).

WHITE-FLOWERED WHITE HELLEBORE—LANG WORT—
LYNG WORT.

Melanthaceæ.—Rootstock short ; fleshy ; black outside ;
white inside.—4ft. ; erect ; unbranched except at inflorescence.
—Leaves alternate ; sessile ; forming sheaths to stem ; longitu-
dinally ribbed.—Flowers numerous ; sessile.—Fruit of 3 follicles.
—Seeds 12 to each carpel ; pale brown.—Perenn. ; white.

Toxic principle.—**VERATRINE** ; also contained in **V. nigrum**,
V. viride.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE (*British*).

COMMON MEADOW SAFFRON—MEADOW CROCUS—AUTUMN
CROCUS—MICHAELMAS CROCUS—PURPLE CROCUS—FOG
CROCUS—NAKED LADIES.

Melanthaceæ.—Leaves erect ; broadly lanceolate, withering
in summer.—Meadows ; 4-8in. ; perenn ; Sept.-Nov. ; purple.

Toxic principle.—**COLCHICINE**.

COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

GIANT MEADOW SAFFRON—AUTUMN CROCUS.

Melanthaceæ.—Flowers clear red-purple, varying to deep crimson-purple, with a white throat; perianth long, divisions oval.—Sept.-Oct.—Leaves 1ft. by 4in., elliptic, sub-erect, narrowed to the obtuse apex.

Toxic principle.—**COLCHICINE**.

BIGNONIA SEMPERVIRENS.**GELSEMIUM NITIDUM** (*South America and United States*).

GELSEMIN—CAROLINA JASMINE—WILD JESSAMINE.—FALSE YELLOW JASEMINE.

Loganiaceæ.—A woody climber.—Leaves opposite; persistent; lanceolate; shortly stalked.—Flowers usually solitary.—Fruit an ovoid capsule; $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 2 celled.—Seeds large; pale brown.—March and April; yellow.

Toxic principle.—**GELSEMINE**.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON WHITE-FLOWERED JASMINE.

Jasminaceæ.—Hardy, woody, climbing shrub; 20ft.—Leaves opposite or alternate; trifoliolate or unequally pinnate, without stipules; dull green.—Flowers white.—Fruit a double berry.

Toxic principle.—**ÆSCULIN**; also contained in **J. sambac**, **J. fruticans**, **J. sempervirens**.

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

I. PURGATIVES.

Symptoms.—Abdominal pain; vomiting, and purging; cramps; strangury and tenesmus, followed by collapse, and sometimes accompanied by drowsiness, and slight nervous symptoms.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube**. **Tannin**.

(Later :)

Opium to relieve pain.

Stimulants to counteract collapse.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

SAMBUCUS EBULIS (*British*).

DWARF ELDER—HERBACEOUS ELDER—GROUND ELDER—
BLOOD HILDER—DANES' BLOOD—DANE BALL—DANE WEED—
DANE WORT—WALL WORT—DEAD WORT.

Caprifoliaceæ.—Leaves lanceolate.—Stem herbaceous.—
Cymes with three branches.—Waste ground; 2-3ft.; perenn.
July; pink; berries black.

Toxic principle.—**VALERIANIC ACID**.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA (*British*).

COMMON ELDER—ELDER BERRY—ARN TREE—BOON TREE—
BOOR TREE—BOOTRY TREE—BUR TREE.

Caprifoliaceæ.—A large shrub.—Leaves ovate.—Cymes with
three principal branches.—Hedges; common; 8-15ft. June;
white; berries black.

Toxic principle.—**VALERIANIC ACID**; also contained in
S. canadensis, **S. humilis**.

ALOE SOCOTRINA (*West Indies, and Cultivated in
Britain*).

SOCOTRINE ALOES TREE.

Liliaceæ.—Stem woody; scarred; branching dichotomously.
—Leaves crowded at ends of branches; sessile; 15-20in.; curved
at base, then erect and incurved; tapering; concave above,
convex below; with numerous white prickles on margins.—
Flowering-stem tall; erect; slender.—Flowers numerous;
stalked; crowded on raceme.—Fruit a blunt capsule; 1in.;
3-celled.—Seeds numerous; compressed.—6ft.; ann. Early
spring; pink, with yellowish tips.

Toxic principle.—**ALOIN**; also contained in **A. barbadensis**,
A. ferox.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM.

ECBALIUM ELATERIUM (*Cultivated in Britain
and South Europe*).

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER—WILD CUCUMBER

Cucurbitaceæ.—Root tapering; white; fleshy.—Stems prostrate;
1½-3ft.; branched; cylindrical; translucent.—Leaves
alternate; on long, tapering petioles; deeply cordate; rounded
auricles at base; no tendrils; lobed and undulated.—Glaucous
everywhere.—Flowers unisexual; stalked; 1 or 2in.; axillary

peduncle.—Fruit oblong-ovoid; $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; pendent; capped by withered flower.—Pericarp thick; white inside; filled with juice, in which lie numerous pale-brown seeds, (when ripe), suddenly separating from stalk, and violently expelling contents through orifice.—Perenn.; pale yellow, centres green.

Toxic principle.—**ELATERIN.**

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS (*Central Europe*).

BITTER APPLE—COLOCYNTH.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Root woody; branched; yellow; crown brown.—Stems prostrate; rough; branched.—Leaves alternate; with lateral tendril; deeply cleft; undulated; on long stalks.—Flowers unisexual; solitary; on long peduncles.—Fruit globose; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; smooth; rarely longitudinally furrowed; mottled; 1 celled; pericarp hard, but thin; yellow.—Seeds numerous; immersed in white pulp; $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; compressed; brown.—Perenn.—Pale yellow.

Toxic principle.—**COLOCYNTHIN.**

GARCINIA CAMBOGIA (*Siam and Cochin China*).

GAMBOGE TREE.

Guttiferæ.—Tree; 25-50ft.—Branches many; spreading.—Leaves opposite; on short petioles without stipules; oval; midrib prominent beneath.—Flowers diœcious; coming from leaf-axils of previous years; pale yellow.—Fruit the size of a crab-apple; spherical; depressed at top; surrounded at base by 5 persistent sepals; 4 celled; fleshy; yellow-green.—Seeds 1 to each cell.

Toxic principle.—**CAMBOGIN.**

EXOgonium PURGA.

IPOMŒA PURGA (*West Mexico*).

JALAP PLANT.

Convolvulaceæ.—Herbaceous twiner.—Stems numerous; slender; twisted; 12ft.; arising from crown of tubercular.—Roots, which are nearly globular, tapering; mottled brown; white inside.—Leaves alternate; on long stalks; cordate; pointed; entire.—Flowers in small axillary cymes of 3; corolla $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; salver-shaped, glabrous; tube 2in., contracted on joining limb.—Perenn.; June-Sept.; purplish-pink.

Toxic principle.—**CONVOLYULIN**; also contained in **I. turpethum**

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA (*Asia Minor and Cultivated in Britain*).

SCAMMONY.

Convolvulaceæ.—Root very long; perpendicular; straight; unbranched; woody; exuding milky juice when wounded.—Stems numerous; twining; hollow.—Branches widely spreading.—Leaves alternate; scattered; triangular.—Flowers numerous; solitary; bracts opposite; small; leaf-like. Corolla widely funnel-shaped; 2in.—Fruit a capsule; $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; not exceeding persistent sepals.—Seeds 4; angular; chocolate.—Perenn.; cream, pink stripes beneath.

Toxic principle.—**JALAPIN**; also contained in *C. orizabensis*.

CROTON TIGLIUM (*East Indies*)

CROTON OIL PLANT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A small tree.—Branches many; spreading.—Leaves alternate, on longish stalks; ovato-lanceolate; entire.—Flowers arranged on short pedicels, on spiked raceme; stamens long; pale-green.—Fruit a globular capsule; 3 celled; smooth.—Seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; oval; dull, brownish-gray; without odour; hilum faintly marked.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic principles.—**CROTONAL, CROTONIC ACID**; also contained in *C. variegatum, C. verreauxii*.

RICINUS COMMUNIS (*India and South Europe*).

CASTOR OIL PLANT—CASTOR BEAN—PALMA-CHRISTI.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Stems, 5ft. (40ft. in Tropics), hollow, glaucous.—Leaves alternate, lanceolate, serrate.—Flowers, petals none, stamens numerous, green.—Fruit a blunt, grooved, tricocous, spined capsule.—Seeds 3, oval, flattened, smooth, shining, mottled, raphe raised.—Yellowish; fruit green to purple.

Toxic principle.—**RICININE**; also contained in *R. sanguineus*.

EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA (*Morocco*).

EUPHORBIA GUM PLANT—DARKMOUS—DERGMUSE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A leafless plant, resembling a cactus.—Trunk short; stout.—Stem much branched; 4ft.—Branches curved; upright; fleshy; quadrangular, with blunt angles on which are plates (scutella), each bearing 2 spines (altered

stipules).—Leaves represented by a small tubercle fused with the plate.—Flowers monœcious; in clusters of 3; coming off a little above stipular spines.—Fruit a small capsule; perenn.; pale yellow.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN.**

ROTTLERA TINCTORIA.

MALLOTUS PHILIPPINENSIS (*Asia and East Indies*)

KAMALA—KAMEIA.

Euphorbiaceæ.—A tree; 20-30ft.; trunk 3-4ft. round.—Leaves ovate; veins prominent beneath, which is covered with hairs.—Flowers diœcious, arranged in axillary panicles; 3 styles, spreading.—Capsule trigonous, globular; covered with crimson powder.

Toxic principle.—**MALLOTOXIN.**

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM (*North America*).

AMERICAN MAY APPLE—AMERICAN MANDRAKE—PODOPHYLLIN PLANT—WILD LEMON—WILD BUCK-FOOT—RACON BERRY.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rhizome creeping; 6ft.; marked at intervals of 3 in., with last year's stems, and simple roots; terminating in erect, flowering, stem (the horizontal growth starting from base of stem); 1ft.; cylindrical.—Leaves opposite or single; peltate; deeply cut into 5-7 segments; serrate.—Flower solitary; on short, curved peduncle; from fork between leaves.—Fruit an edible, ovoid, 2in., yellow, indehiscent berry.—Seeds 12; yellow.—Perenn.; May; white.

Toxic principles.—**BERBERINE, PODOPHYLLIN.**

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS (*British*).

GREEN HELLEBORE—BASTARD HELLEBORE—BEAR'S FOOT—BOAR'S FOOT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem few flowered.—Leaves dark green; digitate.—Calyx spreading.—Woods on chalk.—1ft.; perenn.; April; green.

Toxic principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS (*British*).

STINKING HELLEBORE—SETTER WORT—BEAR'S FOOT—BAR FOOT—OX HEEL.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem many flowered.—Calyx converging.—Leaves pedate.—Woods ; 1ft. ; perenn. ; Jan.-April ; green, tipped with purple.

Toxic principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

HELLEBORUS NIGER (*Cultivated in Britain*).

CHRISTMAS ROSE—BLACK HELLEBORE—BEAR'S FOOT—CHRIST'S WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Rhizome black ; knotted ; fleshy ; with many interlaced branches giving off numerous, straight roots.—Leaves from extremities of rhizome-branches ; on long stalks ; deeply divided into 2-4, serrate lobes, successively smaller towards the petiole.—Flower-stalk terminating rhizome ; rarely 2 ; large bract beneath flower ; sepals 5, large, petals 13, or more, short, green.—Stamens numerous.—Fruit follicular ; sessile.—Seeds in 2 rows ; black.—Perenn. ; Dec.-March ; white.

Toxic principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN** ; also contained in **H. orientalis**.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS (*British*).

MARSH MARIGOLD—WATER BUTTERCUP—MEADOW BRIGHT—MEADOW BOUT—MEADOW GOWAN—OPEN GOWAN—WATER GOWAN—YELLOW GOWAN—MAY BLOBS—BOOTS—GOLDS—GOLDINS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect.—Lower leaves large, rounded ; heart-shaped ; deep glossy green.—Marshes and river sides. — 1-1½ft.—Perenn. ; May ; bright yellow.

Toxic principles.—**JERVINE, HELLEBORIN.**

LINUM CATHARTICUM (*British*).

PURGING FLAX—FAIRY FLAX—DWARF FLAX—FAIRY LINT—MILL-MOUNTAIN.

Linaceæ.—Leaves opposite, obovate ; upper ones lanceolate.—Dry pastures ; common ; 4-6in.—Ann. ; June-Sept. ; white or yellowish.

Toxic principle.—**LININ.**

RHEUM PALMATUM (*China and Thibet*).

TURKEY RHUBARB—MEDICINAL RHUBARB—PALMATE-LEAVED
RHUBARB—SHARA-MOTO—DJUN TSA.

Polygonaceæ.—Root with a vertical axis 1ft. long, and equally thick ; many slender rootlets 2ft. long.—Flowering-stem 7-10ft. ; cylindrical ; hollow ; striate ; red.—Leaves at root on petioles 2ft. long ; 5 lobed ; deeply and unequally serrate ; stem-leaves becoming smaller.—Flowers numerous ; on spreading pedicels ; 2-3 together on branchlets of panicle, which come off in tufts at each joint.—Fruit triangular in section ; winged.—Perenn. ; June ; white. (This plant has no poisonous properties under home cultivation).

Toxic principles.—**RHEO-TANNIC ACID, CHRYSAROBIN** ; also contained in **R. compactum, R. undulatum, R. australe**.

CASSIA LANCEOLATA. CASSIA SENNA
(*North Africa*).

ALEXANDRIAN SENNA—NUBIAN SENNA.

Leguminosæ.—Shrub ; 2ft.—Stem erect ; pale green.—Branches angular.—Leaves alternate ; spreading ; leaflets in pairs ; shortly stalked ; lanceolate.—Flowers orange.—Pod broadly oblong ; 2 by 1in. ; stalked.—Seeds 6 ; obovate-wedge-shaped.

Toxic principle.—**CATHARTIC ACID**.

ARNICA MONTANA (*Mid. and South Europe*).

MEDICINAL LEOPARD'S-BANE—MOUNTAIN TOBACCO—
MOUNTAIN ALKANET.

Compositæ.—Rhizome black ; 2in.—Flowering stem 9in. ; erect ; cylindrical.—Leaves opposite ; few ; sessile ; oblong-ovate ; entire.—Flower-heads solitary on summit of stem, or, rarely, by lateral branches.—Fruit linear, oblong ; striate.—Glaucous.—Perenn. ; June and July ; yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ARNICIN**.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

CAPE LEAD WORT.

Plumbaginaceæ.—Shrub, half-hardy climber; 2ft.—Stem angularly striate, glaucous.—Flowers in terminal, short, approximating spikes; corolla-tube thrice as long as calyx.—Summer-autumn.—Pale blue; leaves oblong-obtuse, entire, mucronulate.—Fruit dry, unilocular, one seeded.

Toxic principles.—**PLUMBAGIN, OIL OF PLUMBAGO**; also contained in *P. europæa*, *P. coccinea*, *P. larpentæ*, *P. rosea*, *P. scandens*.

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

—

II.

ABORTIVES.

—

Symptoms.—Nausea ; vomiting ; stupor ; polyuria ; some times tenesmus.—Abortion may or may not occur ; coma.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube.** **Tannin.**
Ammonia or Amyl Nitrite to nostrils.

(Later :)

Opium to relieve pain.
Stimulants to counteract collapse.
Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

JUNIPERUS SABINÆ (*Cultivated in Britain*).

SAVIN.

Coniferæ.—Evergreen shrub (under cultivation may become a tree of 20ft.); compact.—Branches numerous; much divided.—Leaves opposite, or in 3's; closely packed; of 2 forms (1,) on the elongated branches more distantly placed; triangular; subulate; (2,) on the smaller lateral branches rhomboidal; with a central gland.—Flowers small; diœcious; male catkins; female cones.—Fruit berry-like; formed by enlargement and coalescence of the scales; on drooping stalk; purple with whitish bloom.—Seeds 1-3; ovoid.—May and June; greenish.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF SAVIN**.

CLAVICEPS PURPUREA (*Central Europe*).

ERGOT OF RYE FUNGUS.—SPURRED RYE.—EARED RYE.

Fungi.—(The Sclerotium of the Fungus, produced between the pales, and replacing the grain of *secale cereale*.) Subcylindrical; tapering; curved $\frac{1}{3}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; longitudinally furrowed; commencing as a sticky mycelium; ripening and falling to ground in July. (Also parasitic on ovary of various grasses) —Thallophyte. —Bienn.—Early summer; black.

Toxic principles. — **CORNUTINE, SPHACELINIC ACID, ERGOTINIC ACID**.

RUTA GRAVEOLENS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON RUE.—COUNTRYMAN'S TREACLE.—AVE GRACE.—HERB OF GRACE.—HERB OF REPENTANCE.

Rutaceæ.—Herbaceous shrub; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. — Leaves alternate; persistent; compound; lower tri-pinnate; upper pennate; leaflets linear-oval.—Inflorescence a terminal; corymbose, irregularly trichotomous cyme. Flowers on long stalks; petals alternating with, and exceeding sepals.—Fruit hard; rough; roundish; 5 lobed.—Seeds ovoid-angular; testa black; rough.—Perenn.—Greenish-yellow.

Toxic principles.—**OIL OF RUE, EUODIC ACID**.

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

III.

IRRITANTS WITH NERVOUS SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.—Abdominal pain ; vomiting and purging ; dilated pupils ; headache ; tetanic spasms ; occasional convulsions ; sometimes rapid coma.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and **Stomach Tube.** **Tannin.**

Opium to relieve pain.

Stimulants to counteract collapse.

Bleeding if necessary.

(Later :)

Castor Oil.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

[This group of Poisons may be considered as the unclassified remnant of the large division formerly known as the NARCOTICO-IRRITANTS.]

CENANTHE CROCATA (*British*).

WATER HEMLOCK.—HEMLOCK DROPWORT.—DEAD TONGUE.—
BELDER ROOT.—BEN DOCK.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets all wedge-shaped, many cleft.—Fruit linear-oblong with slender ridges.—River sides. Much like celery before flowering. 3-5ft. Perenn.—July. White.

Toxic principle.—**CENANTHIN**.

CENANTHE PHELLANDRIUM.**PELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM** (*British*).

HORSE BANE.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets with many, narrow, wedged-shaped segments.—Subaqueous leaves hair-like.—Fruit ovate with broad ridges.—Ditches. 2-3ft. Perenn.—June and July. Pinkish.

Toxic principles.—**CENANTHIN, PHELLANDRINE**. (A Terpene.)

CENANTHE FLUVIATILIS (*British*).

RIVER WATER DROPWORT.

Umbelliferæ.—Stem leaves pinnate, tubular.—Root throwing out runners.—Styles very long when in fruit.—Ditches. Perenn. 2-3ft.—July and August. Pinkish.

Toxic principle.—**CENANTHIN**, also contained in *O. fistulosa*.

CICUTA VIROSA (*British*).

WATER HEMLOCK.—COW BANE.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaves biternate; with linear-lanceolate leaflets.—Umbels opposite the leaves.—Ditches. Perenn. 3-4ft.—August. White.

Toxic principles.—**OIL OF CICUTA, CICUTINE**, also contained in *C. maculata*.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM (*British*).

FOOL'S PARSLEY.—ASS'S PARSLEY.—DOG'S PARSLEY.—LESSER HEMLOCK.—FALSE PARSLEY.—FOOL'S CICELY.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaflets all wedge-shaped, with lanceolate segments, dark glossy green. Leaves of involucels, long, pointing downwards.—A common weed. 6in.-2ft. Ann.—July and August. White.

Toxic principle.—**CYNAPINE**, also contained in *A. fatua*.

SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM (*British*).

COW CRESS.—FOOL'S WATER CRESS.—NARROW-LEAVED
WATER PARSNIP.

Umbelliferæ.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets unequally lobed and serrated.—Umbels opposite the leaves.—Ditches. 8in.-1ft. Perenn.—July and Aug. White.

TAXUS BACCATA (*British*).

COMMON YEW.—PALM.

Coniferæ.—An evergreen tree.—Leaves linear, in 2 rows; crowded.—Woods on chalk.—March and April. Yellowish.—Berries pink.

Toxic principles.—**TAXINE, OIL OF YEW.**

CYSTISUS LABURNUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON LABURNUM.—BEAN TREFOIL.—HE BROOM.—FALSE
EBONY.—GOLDEN RAIN.—GOLDEN CHAIN.

Leguminosæ.—Tree; 30ft.—Flowers in drooping racemes; corolla papilionaceous. Standard large, ovate.—Pedicels and calyces clothed with adpressed pubescence.—Pod with upper suture keeled.—Leaves petiolate, digitate, trifoliate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate; pubescent beneath.—April-June; yellow.

Toxic principle.—**CYSTISINE**, also contained in *C. hirsutus*, *C. alpinus* and others, *Ulex europæus*, *Saphora tomentosa*, *S. speciosa*.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA (*British*).

HERB PARIS.—FOUR-LEAVED GRASS.—ONE BERRY.—TRUE
LOVE.

Trilliaceæ.—Leaves ovate, 4 in a whorl below the flower. Dark green.—Woods. Perenn. 1ft.—May and June. Green; Berry black.

Toxic principle.—**PARADIN.**

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS (*British*).

DOG'S MERCURY.—HERB MERCURY.—WILD SPINACH.
KENTISH BALSAM.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Stem simple.—Leaves rough.—Fertile flowers on long stalks.—Woods and thickets. Common. 1-2ft.—Perenn.—April and May. Green.—Stem contains a milky sap.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF EUPHORBIA.**

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA (*Cultivated in
Britain*).

CAROLINA PINK.—INDIAN PINK.—WORM GRASS.

Loganiaceæ.—Hardy, perenn. ; 18in.—Flowers in simple, or forked, short spikes ; calyx 5 parted, red outside, yellow within ; corolla $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., lobes 5, valvate, at length spreading ; stamens 5 affixed to tube ; July-Aug. —Leaves opp., sessile, ovate-lanceolate acute, penni-veined. Stems hairy, 4 sided, simple, erect.

Toxic principle.—**UNNAMED.**

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

IV.

SIMPLE IRRITANTS.

Symptoms.—Burning pain in the throat and stomach ; thirst ; nausea ; vomiting ; tenesmus ; purging ; dysuria ; dyspnœa and cough occasionally. Death through shock ; convulsions exhaustion ; or starvation due to injury to throat or stomach.

Some few (*i.e.* the Nettles) cause smarting pain on the merest contact with the secretions of the plant ; quickly followed by erythema and urticarial rash, which slowly subsides.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and Stomach Tube. Tannin.

Opium to relieve pain.

Stimulants to counteract collapse.

Chloral and Bromides if convulsions.

(Later :)

Castor Oil.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

RICHARDIA AFRICANA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

WHITE ARUM.—TRUMPET LILY.—LILY OF THE NILE.

Araceæ.—Herb; 2ft.—Flowers enclosed in a white spathe; monœcious; massed on an orange spadix.—Leaves radical, saggitate, borne on long petioles.—Spring and summer.—Rhizome thick.—Greenhouse perenn.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in **R. maculata**, **R. hastata**.

ANTHURIUM FERRIERENSE (*Cultivated in Britain*).

BANNER PLANT.—FLAMINGO PLANT.—TAIL PLANT.

Araceæ.—Dwarf-growing evergreen; 1ft.—Flowers on peduncles which spring from among the base of the leaf-stalks; spathe ovate-oblong, crimson; spadix whitish. June-Sep.—Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 18in., leathery.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in **A. candidum**, **A. divaricatum**, **A. dracontium**, **A. dracunculus**, **A. italicum**, **A. macrorrhizon**.

ARUM MACULATUM (*British*).

CUCKOO PINT.—LORDS AND LADIES.—WILD ARUM.—WAKE ROBIN.—PORTLAND SAGO.—PORTLAND STARCH-ROOT.—LAMB-IN-A-PULPIT.—JACK-IN-A-PULPIT.—LILY GRASS.—MANDRAKE.—NIGHTINGALES.—CALVES' FOOT.—FRIAR'S COWL.—BULLS AND COWS.—BOBBING JOAN.—BOBBINS.—BLOODY MAN'S FINGER.—AARON.—ADAM AND EVE.—ADDER'S MEAT.—ARROW ROOT.

Araceæ.—Leaves halberd-shaped, glossy, usually spotted.—Spadix club-shaped.—Hedges, banks and thickets. 6-10in. Perenn. May.—Spathe greenish; spadix purple.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in **A. atropurpureum**, **A. crinitum**.

PHILODENDRON SIMSII (*Cultivated in Britain*).

Araceæ.—A shrub. Stem stout, erect.—Flowers; spathe crimson, inflated at base, expanding above into an oval hood rather exceeding the spadix; nearly sessile; March.—Leaves cordate-saggitate, 2 by 1½ft., with raised, purple veins beneath; petioles rounded, 1½ft. long.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA (*British*).

SPURGE LAUREL.—COPSE LAUREL.—WOOD LAUREL.—
DWARF BAY.

Thymelacæa.—A shrub.—Leaves broadly lanceolate.—Evergreen.—Flowers in axillary racemes.—Woods. 2-8ft. March. Yellowish-green. Berries black.

Toxic principle.—**MEZERINIC ACID**.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM (*British*).

COMMON MEZEREON.—MYSTERIOUS PLANT.—SPURGE FLAX.—
SPURGE OLIVE.—DWARF BAY.

Thymelacæa.—A shrub.—Leaves lanceolate, deciduous.—Flowers sessile, usually 3 together.—Woods. 4-8ft.—March. Pink. Berries scarlet.

Toxic principle.—**MEZERINIC ACID**.

DAPHNE GNIDUM (*South Europe*).

SPURGE FLAX.—FLAX-LEAVED DAPHNE.

Thymelacæa.—Bush; 2-5ft.—Branches many; slender; ascending.—Leaves alternate; numerous; persistent; crowded at summit; linear; sessile.—Flowers arising from several terminal panicles.—Fruit $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; ovoid; tapering; scarlet. July-Sep.; white.

Toxic principle.—**MEZERINIC ACID**.

NARCISSUS MOSCHATUS (*British*).

MUSK-SCENTED DAFFODIL.

Amaryllidacæa.—Spathe single-flowered. Nectary bell-shaped; erect, with 6 crisped segments, equal to the perianth.—Moist woods. 1ft. Perenn. March. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL**.

NARCISSUS POETICUS (*British*).

POET'S DAFFODIL.—WHITSUN LILY.

Amaryllidacæa.—Spathe single-flowered. Nectary very short, depressed, crenated on the margin.—Heaths and pastures. 1ft. Perenn.—May. White; nectary edged with crimson.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL**.

NARCISSUS JOHNSTONII.

QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Amaryllidaceæ.—(Corbularia group).—Flowers yellow; outer segments much contracted; tube in centre composed of confluent stamens.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL.**

NARCISSUS PSEUDO-NARCISSUS.

AFFADIL.—AVERIL.—BELL ROSE.—BUL ROSE.—COMMON DOUBLE DAFFODIL.—CROW BELLS.—CHALICE FLOWER. DAFFIDOWNDILLY.—LENT LILY.—LENT ROSE.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Herbaceous perenn.—Leaves sword-shaped.—Flowers hermaphrodite; composed entirely of petals. White or yellow.—Fruit a 3-celled capsule.—March-April.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL.**

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS.**NARCISSUS TAZETTA** (*Cultivated in Britain*).

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.—FRENCH DAFFODIL.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Spathe many-flowered. Nectary somewhat elongated.—1ft. Perenn. May.—Pale yellow, or white; nectary yellow.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL.**

SCILLA BIFOLIA (*British*).

TWO-LEAVED SQUILL.—EARLY SPRING SQUILL.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Raceme lax, without bracts.—Leaves 2, lanceolate.—(A doubtful native.)—4-5in.; Perenn.—March-April; blue.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL**, also contained in *S. amœna*, *S. autumnalis*, *S. brachyphylla*, *S. campanulata*, *S. corymbosa*, *S. fraseri*, *S. lilio-hyacinthus*, *S. patula*, *S. peruviana*, *S. siberica*, *S. taurica*, *S. verna*.

GALANTHUS NIVALIS (*British*).

COMMON SNOWDROP.—CANDLEMAS BELLS.—BULBOUS VIOLET. FAIR MAIDS OF FEBRUARY.—PURIFICATION FLOWER.

Amaryllidaceæ.—Flowers solitary, pendant.—Meadows and thickets. 4-8in. Perenn.—February and March. White, inner segments tipped with green.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF JONQUIL.**

HYACINTHUS NONSCRIPTUS.

AGRAPHIS NUTANS (*British*).

BLUE BELLS OF ENGLAND.—WILD HYACINTH.—BLUE BOTTLE.
 CRAKE FEET.—CROW BELLS.—CROW LEEK.—CULVERKEYS.
 COMMON BLUE BELL.—DOG'S LEEK.—HAIR BELL.
 HARE BELL.

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in drooping racemes.—Leaves linear, flaccid.—Woods and thickets. Abundant. 6-10in. Perenn.—May and June. Blue, sometimes pink.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

ORIENTAL HYACINTH.—(CZAR PETER.—ANNA MARIA.)

Liliaceæ.—Flowers in crowded racemes.—Leaves linear.—6in.-1ft. Perenn. March and April. Blue, white, yellow, crimson, pink.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in **H. romanus**.

FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS (*British*).

SNAKE'S HEAD.—FRITILLARY.—DROOPING TULIP.—GUINEA-HEN FLOWER.—CHEQUERED DAFFODIL.—CHEQUERED LILY.

Liliaceæ.—Stem 1-flowered.—Leaves linear-lanceolate.—Moist meadows; 1ft.; Perenn.—April. Pink.

Toxic principle.—**IMPERIALINE**, also contained in **F. imperialis**.

CLEMATIS VITALBA (*British*).

TRAVELLER'S JOY.—BINDWITH.—BITING CLEMATIS.—HEDGE VINE.—LADY'S BOWER.—MAIDEN'S HONESTY.—OLD MAN.—OLD MAN'S BEARD.—SMOKE WOOD.—VIRGIN'S BOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—A climbing plant, with pinnate leaves.—Fruit feathered with long silvery plume.—Hedges, on chalky soil. Perenn. June and July. White.

Toxic principle.—**CLEMATINE**.

CLEMATIS RUBRO-VIOLACEA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

PURPLE CLEMATIS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Woody climber; soft.—Leaves opp.; do not sheath stem.—Flowers; petals none; carpels 1-seeded. July-Oct.; sepals oblong-lanceolate; acute; membranaceous; violet-coloured, with prominent midrib.

Toxic principle.—**CLEMATINE**.

CLEMATIS FLORIDA.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDES (*Cultivated in Britain*):

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.—JACKMAN'S CLEMATIS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Hardy climber.—Flowers pale white, pink, etc., spreading; sepals 6-8 lanceolate; peduncles one-flowered, longer than the leaves; double or single; April-Sep.—Leaves ternately decompound; leaflets ovate-acute, entire.

Many other varieties are also cultivated.

Toxic principle.—**CLEMATINE**.

ANEMONE NEMOROSA (*British*).

WOOD ANEMONE.—WOOD WIND FLOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—Flowers solitary, with involucre of 3, stalked, deeply-cut leaves.—Petals 6.—Woods and thickets. 6-8in. Perenn. April. White, purplish underneath.

Toxic principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE**.

ANEMONE APENNINA (*British*).

BLUE ANEMONE.—APENNINE WIND FLOWER.

Ranunculaceæ.—Petals numerous.—Leaves triternate. Involucre of 3 deeply-cut ternate leaves.—Woods; a doubtful native. 6in. Perenn. April. Blue.

Toxic principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE**.

ANEMONE CORONARIA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

POPPY ANEMONIES.—POPPY WIND FLOWER.—COMMON GARDEN ANEMONE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Flowers many, solitary, varying much in color, sepals 6, oval, approximate. April-May.—Leaves sessile, ternate, segments multifid; lobules linear, mucronated.

Toxic principles.—**ANEMONIN, OIL OF ANEMONE**, also contained in *A. hortensis*, *A. pulsatilla*.

RANUNCULUS AQUATILIS (*British*).

WATER RANUNCULUS.—LODE WORT.—RAM'S FOOT.—WATER ANEMONE.—WATER CROWFOOT.—WATER SNOW-CUPS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lower leaves under water, hair-like ; upper ones floating, 3 lobed, sometimes wanting.—Ponds, ditches, and slow streams.—Perenn. May. White.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA (*British*).

SMALL SPEAR WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lower leaves ovato-lanceolate, serrated, with long foot-stalks.—Stem reclining.—Ditches and wet places. Common. 1-2ft. Perenn. June-Sept. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

RANUNCULUS FICARIA (*British*).

LESSER CELANDINE.—BUTTERCUP.—CROWFOOT.—FIG-WORT.—MARSH PILE WORT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves heart-shaped.—Flowers solitary, with many petals.—Roots consisting of clustered tubers.—Hedge banks and shady places. Common. 4-6in. Perenn. March and April. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE, ANEMONIN.**

RANUNCULUS AURICORMUS (*British*).

WOOD CROWFOOT.—GOLDBLOCKS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 3-parted, with deeply cut lobes.—Stems erect, slender, many-flowered.—Petals with a pore at the base.—Dry woods. 1ft. Perenn. April-June. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE.**

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS (*British*).

CELERY-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Ranunculaceæ.—Lower leaves palmate, with 3 slightly lobed segments ; shining ; lower ones fingered in 3 lobes.—Fruit forming a cylindrical head.—Watery places. Common. 1-2ft. Ann. June-Sept. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE, ANEMONIN.**

RANUNCULUS ACRIS (*British*).

BUTTERCUP.—BUTTER DAISY.—UPRIGHT MEADOW CROWFOOT.
—BLISTER PLANT.—CROW FLOWER.—MEADOW RANUNCULUS.
YELLOW GOWAN.

Ranunculaceæ.—Stem erect, hairy, round.—Calyx spreading. Petals with a small scale at the base.—Very common in meadows and pastures. 1ft. Perenn. June. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS (*British*).

BUTTERCUP.—BUTTER DAISY.—BULBOUS CROWFOOT.—CROW FLOWER.—ST. ANTHONY'S TURNIP.

Ranunculaceæ.—Root bulbous.—Flower stalks furrowed, hairy.—Calyx reflexed.—Pastures. Common. 1ft. Perenn. May. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS (*British*).

COLUMBINE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 2-ternate, lobed.—Spur of petals incurved.—Woods and pastures. 18in. Perenn. June. Purple or rose color.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

GARDEN RANUNCULUS.—TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

Ranunculaceæ.—Leaves 3-parted with deeply cut lobes, serrated.—Flowers solitary. Nectary aborted. 1ft. June. Crimson, sometimes yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**. (Other species of this genus are poisonous.)

ADONIS VERNALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

OX-EYE.

Ranunculaceæ.—Herbaceous perenn. 1ft.—Flowers solitary, terminal; petals 10-12, oblong, rather denticulate. March. Yellow.—Leaves, lower ones abortive, upper sessile and multifid with very entire lobes.

Toxic principle.—**ADONIDIN**.

BRYONIA DIOICA (*British*).

RED BERRIED BRVONY.—COMMON WHITE BRYONY.—WHITE WILD VINE.—WILD HOP.—DEVIL'S TURNIP.—GRAPE WORT.—MANDRAKE.—MURRAIN BERRIES.—TETTER BERRY.—ISLE OF WIGHT VINE.

Cucurbitaceæ.—Stems climbing.—Leaves palmate, rough. Dioecious.—Hedges. Common. Perenn. May. Green. Berries red.

Toxic principle.—**BRYONIN**.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE (*British*).

COMMON PRIVET.—PRIM PRINT.—PRIM.

Oleaceæ.—A shrub.—Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, nearly evergreen.—Hedges and thickets. 4-8ft. June. White.

Toxic principles.—**LIGUSTRIN, LIGUSTRON**, also contained in **L. sinense**.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM (*British*.)

ASARABACCA.—CAHARET.—HAZEL WORT.—WILD NARD.

Aristolochiaceæ.—Stems creeping and rooting.—Leaves kidney-shaped, in pairs.—Sepals recurved.—Mountain woods. 2-4in. Perenn. May. Brown.

Toxic principles.—**OIL OF BAY, ASARIN**, also contained in **Pimenta acris**.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS (*British*).

CAT'S VALERIAN.—MEDICINAL VALERIAN.—ALL HEAL.—CUT FINGER.—CUT HEAL.—HERB BENNET.—ST. GEORGE'S HERB.

Valerianaceæ.—Leaves all pinnate; leaflets lanceolate.—Moist places. Common. 3-4ft. Perenn. June. Pink.

Toxic Principles.—**VALERIANIC ACID, OIL OF VALERIAN**

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS (*British*).

COMMON SOAP WORT.—SOAP WORT GENTIAN.—HEDGE PINK. BOUNCING BET.—CROW SOAP.—FULLER'S HERB.

Caryophyllaceæ.—Leaves ovato-lanceolate, opposite.—Calyx cylindrical. Flowers often double.—Hedge-banks and waste places. 2ft. Perenn. Aug. Pink.

Toxic principle.—**SAPONIN**, also contained in **Sapindus emarginatus, S. saponaria**.

AGROSTEMMA GITHAGO (*British*).

CORN COCKLE.—BASTARD NIGELLA.—WILD SAVAGER.

Caryophyllaceæ.—Flowers large; teeth of calyx projecting beyond the corolla. Petals very slightly cleft.—Plant covered with silky hairs.—Cornfields. Common. 2-3ft. Ann. July Purple.

Toxic principle.—**SMILACIN**, also contained in *Dianthus plumarius*, *D. chinensis*, *D. caryophyllus*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Æsculus hippocastinum*, *Quillaja saponaria*, *Gosophila struthian*.

ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM (*Levant*).

PELLITORY.—ALEXANDER'S FOOT.—BERTRAM.—LUNG WORT.

Compositæ.—Stem procumbent, or ascending; branched; numerous.—Root long; tapering; vertical.—Leaves alternate; oval in outline; deeply bipennatisect; segments again 3-fid.—Glaucous.—Heads terminal; disk-flowers bisexual; yellow. Ray-flowers female; in a single row; white, pink below.—Fruit obovoid: smooth; forming a short, scarios pappus.—Perenn.—April-June.

Toxic principle.—**INULIN**.

DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES (*British*).

GREAT LEOPARD'S BANE.—CRAY FISH LEOPARD'S BANE.

Compositæ.—Leaves heart-shaped; lower on long petioles, upper on winged petioles dilated at the base.—Moist woods; scarcely native. 2-3ft. Perenn. June-Sept. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ARNICIN**.

IMPATIENS NOLI-ME-TANGERE (*British*).

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—COMMON YELLOW BALSAM.

Balsaminacæ.—Spur loosely recurved. — Watery, shady places. Local.—1-2ft. Ann. July and Aug. Bright yellow, with orange spots.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHOIDES (*British*).

TREACLE WORM SEED.—TREACLE MUSTARD.

Fumariaceæ.—Leaves lanceolate.—Waste places and fields.
—1-2ft. Bienn.—May-Nov. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**FUMARINE**.

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE (*British*).

HOUND'S TONGUE.—COMMON DOG'S TONGUE.—GIPSY FLOWER.

Boraginaceæ.—Leaves lanceolate, broad, downy, sessile.—
Waste ground. Common. 2ft. Bienn. July. Magenta.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF HOUND'S TONGUE**.

VERBENA CHAMÆDRIFOLIA.**VERBENA VENOSA** (*Cultivated in Britain*).

HARDY GARDEN VERBENA.—LARGE-VEINED VERVIAN.

Verbenaceæ.—Half-hardy under-shrub.—Stems filiform, fork-
branched, creeping.—Flowers scarlet, large spike, solitary on an
elongated ascending peduncle.—Leaves oblong or ovate, broadly
cuneate at base, crenate or somewhat incise-serrate; strigose
above, hairy beneath, on short petioles.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).COMMON VERVIAN.—HOLY HERB.—JUNO'S TEARS.—PIGEON'S
GRASS.—SIMPLER'S JOY.

Verbenaceæ.—Stems filiform, creeping.—Flowers sparsely
scattered on ascending spikes. Pink.—Leaves on short petioles.
—June-July.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (*British*).

BURRIN MYRTLE.—CREA'S BAK.—KINNIKINNIK.—BRAWLINS.
—MOUNTAIN BOX.—UPLAND CRANBERRY.—RED BEAR BERRY.
RED BEAR BILBERRY.—RED BEAR'S GRAPE.

Ericaceæ.—Evergreen. Stems procumbent.—Leaves obovate,
entire, revolute at the margin.—Stony heaths. 4-6in. Perenn.
—May. Pink.—Berries red. (No sepals on the top: as in the
Cranberry).

Toxic principle.—**ARBUTIN**, also contained in **Arbutus unedo**,
Pyrola umbellata.

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON SNOW BERRY.—ST. PETER'S WORT.

Caprifoliaceæ.—Hardy, deciduous shrub; 4-6ft.—Flowers in loose and somewhat leafy, interrupted, terminal spikes; corolla bearded inside; petals united; stigmas sessile; July-Sept.; Pink.—Drupes white, baccate, globose, fleshy, 4-seeded, persistent.—Leaves opp., shortly petiolate, ovate, entire, glaucous below.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in *S. montana*, *S. occidentalis*, *S. microphyllus*, *S. vulgaris*.

TAMUS COMMUNIS (*British*).

BLACK BRYONY.—ISLE OF WIGHT VINE.—LADIES' SEAL.—MANDRAKE.—MURRAIN BERRIES.—OX BERRY.

Dioscoriaceæ.—A climbing plant, with heart-shaped, net-veined, glossy leaves.—Thickets. Perenn.—June. Green. Berries red.

Toxic principle.—**BRYONIN**.

EUONYMUS EUROPÆUS (*British*).

COMMON SPINDLE TREE.—SKEWER WOOD.—DOG WOOD.—CAT WOOD.—PIG WOOD.—PRICK WOOD.—LOUSE BERRY TREE.—ANANBEAM.

Celastraceæ.—A bush.—Leaves opposite; flowers 4-parted.—Hedges. Common. May. Greenish.—Capsules crimson, with orange seeds.

Toxic principle.—**EUONYMIN**, also contained in *E. atropurpureus*.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS (*British*).

COMMON BUCKTHORN.—FRENCH BERRIES.—RAIN BERRY.—RHINE BERRY.—HART'S THORN.—RHINE THORN.—WAY THORN.

Rhamnaceæ.—A bush, with spiny branches.—Flowers 4-cleft, in dense clusters.—Thickets.—May; Green. Berries black.

Toxic principle.—**FRANGULIN**, also contained in *R. frangula*, *R. purshianus*.

GLAUCIUM LUTEUM (*British*).

YELLOW HORNED POPPY.—SEA POPPY.

Papaveraceæ.—Stem smooth.—Stem-leaves wavy.—Pods very long, curved.—Plant glaucous.—Sea-coast. 1-3ft. Bienn.—June-Aug. Bright yellow.

Toxic principle.—**GLAUCINE**.

ROEMERIA HYBRIDA (*British*).

VIOLET HORNED POPPY.—WIND ROSE.

Papaveraceæ.—Stem slightly hairy.—Leaves 3-pinnatifid, with linear segments.—A doubtful native. 2ft. Ann. May; Purple, red at base.

Toxic principle.—**RHÆADINE**.

PAPAVER RHÆAS (*British*).

CORN POPPY.—CORN FLOWER.—CORN ROSE.—CANKER ROSE.—COCK ROSE.—COP ROSE.—COPPER ROSE.—BLIND EYES.—HEAD ACHE.—RED WEED.

Papaveraceæ.—Capsule smooth, nearly globular.—Flowers deep scarlet, often brown at base.—2ft. Ann. June and July. Cornfields; common.

Toxic principle.—**RHÆADINE**.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS (*British*).

CELANDINE.—COCK-FOOT.—TETTER WORT.

Papaveraceæ.—Flowers in umbels.—Plant slightly hairy.—Juice yellow, acrid.—Waste ground and thickets. 2ft. Perenn.—May and June. Yellow.

Toxic principles.—**CHELIDONINE**, **CHELERYTHRINE**, also contained in *C. grandiflorum*.

SEDUM ACRE (*British*).

COMMON STONE CROP.—BITING STONE CROP.—COUNTRY PEPPER.—CREEPING JACK.—RUN AWAY JACK.—GOLDEN MOSS.—GOLD DUST.—WALL MOSS.—WALL PEPPER.—JACK OF THE BUTTERY.

Crassulaceæ.—Leaves close, alternate, fleshy, somewhat ovate, spurred at the base; bright green.—Flowers in trifid cymes.—Walls and rocks. Common. 1-2in. Perenn. June; Bright yellow.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

SEDUM ALBUM (*British*).

WHITE STONE CROP.—WORM GRASS.

Crassulaceæ.—Leaves scattered, cylindrical, fleshy.—Flowers in many-branched panicles.—Rocks and walls. 2-4in.—Perenn. July. White; anthers red.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFLORA (*British*).

COMMON SUNDEW.—ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW.—LUST WORT.—RED WORT.—YOUTH WORT.

Droseraceæ.—Leaves rounded.—Foot-stalks hairy. Bogs. 2-4in. Perenn. July. White.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in species of *Pinguicula*, *Nepenthes*, *Sarracenia*.

DIONCÆA MUSCIPULA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

FLY CATCHER.—VENUS'S FLY TRAP.

Droseraceæ.—Dwarf herbaceous perenn. 6in.—Flower white, in terminal corymbs. July and August.—Leaves radical on long footstalks which are dilated at the top into a 2-lobed irritable limb, beset with one row of long hairs on the margin folding together in the manner of the teeth of a trap. Movement takes place on irritating the bristles at the centre of the lobe.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**.

LINARIA VULGARIS (*British*).

COMMON TOADFLAX.—YELLOW TOADFLAX.—WILD FLAX.—BUTTER AND EGGS.—BUTTERED HAYCOCKS.—EGGS AND BACON.—DRAGON BUSHES.—FLAX WEED.—GALL AND WORMWOOD.—GALL WORT.—RAMSTED.

Scrophulariaceæ.—Stems erect.—Leaves linear-lanceolate, glaucous.—Calyx smooth; shorter than the spur.—Hedges Common. 1-2ft. Perenn. June and July. Bright yellow and orange.

Toxic principles.—**OIL OF SNAPDRAGON, GRATIOLIN**.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS (*S.E. Europe*).

HEDGE HYSSOP.—POOR MAN'S HERB.

Scrophulariaceæ.—In dense masses; marshes.—Root creeping, jointed.—Stem 2ft., erect, a little branched.—Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. opp., smooth, obtuse, lanceolate.—Flowers solitary, on long stalk, fr. 2 bracts, below calyx; corolla white striped with red, tube longer than calyx, covered inside with yellow hairs.—Fruit a 4-sided capsule, ovate, acuminate; seeds many.

Toxic principle.—**GRATIOLIN**.

POLYGALA SENEGA (*North America*).

SENECA SNAKE ROOT.

Polygalaceæ.—Leaves alternate, sessile, lanceolate.—Stems numerous, slender, erect.—Flowers crowded in a terminal spike petals 3.—Seeds 2.—6-12in. Perenn. May and June. Pink.

Toxic principle.—**POLYGALIN**, also contained in **P. amara**.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS (*British*).

YELLOW IRIS.—YELLOW FLAG.—FLEUR DE LUCE.—JACOB'S SWORD.—WATER FLAG.

Iridaceæ.—Inner segments of perianth smaller than the petaloid stigmas, the outer very broad.—Seeds angular.—Watery places. Common. 3-4ft. Perenn. July. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**IRIDIN**.

IRIS FÆTIDISSIMA (*British*).

STINKING IRIS.—STINKING GLADWIN.—ROAST-BEEF PLANT.—GLADER.—GLADIN.—BLUE SEGGIN.

Iridaceæ.—Inner segments of perianth spreading, outer narrow.—Seeds rounded. Fætid.—Pastures and thickets. 1-2ft. Perenn. June-Aug. Purple, sometimes yellow.—Seeds orange.

Toxic principle.—**IRIDIN**.

(1) IRIS FLORENTINA.

(2) IRIS VARIEGATA. (3) IRIS AMCÆNA.

(4) IRIS NEGLECTA.

(5) IRIS RETICULATA. (*Cultivated in Britain.*)

(1) FLORENTINE IRIS.—ORIS ROOT PLANT.—ORRICE ROOT PLANT.

(2) VARIEGATED IRIS. (3) DELICATELY TINTED IRIS.

(4) GERMAN FLAG IRIS.—BROAD-LEAVED FLAG IRIS.

(5) EARLY BULBOUS IRIS.

(1) *Iridaceæ*.—Rhizome cylindrical; 12 in.; rarely branched; ringed.—Leaves sword-shaped; equitantly sheathing below.—Flowering-stem much exceeding leaves; branched; flowers solitary; terminal.—Fruit a capsule; 1 in.; 3-celled; faintly triangular.—Perenn.—May; white.

Toxic principle.—IRIDIN.

(2, 3 & 4) *Iridaceæ*.—Flowering-stem obovate-unguiculate, erect, clustered, 4-5 flowered, glaucous, forked, 3 ft.; May. Perenn.—Leaves tufted, few, sword-shaped, glaucous.

Toxic principle.—IRIDIN.

(5) *Iridaceæ*.—Flowers variously colored; Feb.-March.—Leaves generally 2 to a tuft, as high as flower at flowering-time, afterwards growing to 1 ft. or more.

Toxic principle.—IRIDIN, also contained in *I. tuberosa* and others. *Viola canina odorata*, *V. palmensis*, *V. sylvatica*, *V. tricolor*.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (*British*).

COMMON BOX TREE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—An evergreen shrub.—Leaves oblong-ovate, convex, shining.—Chalk hills, local, 3-15 ft.—April. Yellowish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principles.—BUXINE, BUXIDINE, OIL OF EUPHORBIA, also contained in the varieties:—*angustifolia*, *arborescens*, *argentea*, *aurea*, *myrtifolia*, *pyramidata*, *rosmarinifolia*, *rotundifolia*, *suffruticosa*.

CROCUS SATIVUS (*British*).

SAFFRON CROCUS.—COMMON SAFFRON PLANT.

Iridaceæ.—Stigma hanging out of the flower in three deep linear segments.—Meadows. 6-8in. Perenn. Sept.-Nov. Purple.

Toxic principle.—**CROCIN**, also contained in **C. luteus** and others.

EUPHORBIA PEPLIS (*British*).

PURPLE SPURGE.—HYSSOP SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Stem procumbent, forked.—Leaves oblong, semi-cordate at the base.—Plant glaucous.—Sandy shores. 2-6in. Ann. July. Reddish. Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA PILOSA (*British*).

DOWNY SPURGE.—HAIRY SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, hairy beneath. Bracts elliptical.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Capsules hairy.—Woods near Bath (naturalized?); 2ft. Perenn. June. Yellowish-green; glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA (*British*).

SUN SPURGE.—CAT'S MILK.—CHURN STAFF.—IRBY DALE GRASS.—LITTLE GOOD.—LITTLE GOODY.—WART GRASS.—WART WORT.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Leaves bright green, obovate, somewhat cuneate, serrated towards the end.—Capsules smooth.—A common weed. 6-10in. Ann. July and Aug. Yellowish green.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA PLATYPHYLLA (*British*).

BROAD-LEAVED WARTED SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves obovate-lanceolate.—Umbel usually 5-cleft.—Bracts cordate.—Capsules warted.—Fields. 1-2ft. Ann. June-Oct. Glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA HIBERNA (*British*).

IRISH SPURGE.—MAKINBOY.—MAKIN-BWEE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves and bracts elliptical, hairy beneath.—Umbel 5-6 cleft.—Capsules warted.—Thickets. 1-2ft. Perenn. May and June. Green; glands purple.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA PORTLANDICA (*British*).

PORTLAND SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves very glaucous; obovate-lanceolate.—Stems red.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Glands of involucre with 2 long horns.—Capsules rough at the angles.—Southern coast. 6in.-2ft. Perenn. Aug.-Sept. Yellowish. Glands deep orange.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA PARALIAS (*British*).

SEA SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves imbricated, glaucous; lower obovate-lanceolate; upper linear-lanceolate.—Umbel 5-cleft.—Capsules wrinkled.—1ft. Perenn. Aug. and Sept. Greenish; glands orange.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA PEPLUS (*British*).

PETTY SPURGE.—WART WEED.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves broadly obovate, tapering to a petiole.—Umbel 3-cleft.—A common weed. 4in.-1ft. Ann. June-Nov. Greenish, glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

EUPHORBIA EXIGUA (*British*).

DWARF SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves and bracts rather rigid; lanceolate, acute.—Umbel 3-cleft.—Glands with 2 long horns.—Cornfields. 5-6in. Ann. July. Greenish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**.

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS (*British*).

CAPER SPURGE.—CAPER BUSH.—MOLE PLANT.—MYRTLE SPURGE.—EUPHORBIA OIL PLANT.—WILD CAPER.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves oblong-lanceolate, cordate at the base, glaucous.—Bracts cordate.—Umbel 4-cleft.—Capsules smooth.—Thickets. 1-2ft. Bienn. July. Greenish.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principles.—**EUPHORBIN, OIL OF EUPHORBIA.**

EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES (*British*).

WOOD SPURGE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Leaves broadly lanceolate, tapering at the base, hairy beneath.—Bracts perfoliate.—Umbel 5 to 6-cleft, with scattered peduncles below.—Capsules dotted.—Woods. Common. 2-4ft. Perenn. April-June. Yellowish; glands yellow.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**EUPHORBIN**, also contained in **E. myrtifolia**, **E. cyparissias**.

HIPPOMANE MANCHINELLA (*Central America, West Indies*).

MANCHINEAL TREE.

Euphorbiaceæ.—Terrestrial. Tree; 50ft. *Milk-bearing*.—The only species of this genus).—Fruit capsular; of 3 one-seeded cells; fleshy, sweet smelling, yellowish-green.—Flowers small, inconspicuous, of separate sexes. May.—Leaves stalked, alt., shining green, egg-shaped or elliptical with edges cut into saw-like teeth, having a single gland on upper side at junction of stalk and leaf.—*Milk*, in all parts of plant, has vesicant properties.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF EUPHORBIA**, also contained in **Excæcaria agallocha**, **Cameraria latifolia**.

PRIMULA SINENSIS (*Cultivated in Britain*).

CHINESE PRIMROSE.

Primulaceæ.—Greenhouse herb; perenn.; 9in.—Flowers variously colored, single or double, umbellately racemose. Autumn.—Spring.—Leaves radical, glaucous, fleshy, with sinuated edges.

URTICA DIOICA (*British*).

COMMON NETTLE.

Urticaceæ.—Leaves cordate, with stinging hairs.—Flowers in much-branched axillary clusters; usually dioecious.—Waysides; abundant. 2-4ft. Perenn. July and Aug. Green.

Toxic principle.—**FORMIC ACID**.

URTICA URENS (*British*).

SMALL NETTLE.

Urticaceæ.—Leaves elliptical, with stinging hairs.—Flowers in loose racemes.—Waste ground.—8in.-1ft. Ann. June-Oct.; green.

Toxic principle.—**FORMIC ACID**.

URTICA PILULIFERA (*British*).

ROMAN NETTLE.

Urticaceæ.—Leaves opposite, ovate, deeply serrated, with stinging hairs. Fertile flowers in globular heads. Waste ground. 1-2ft. Ann. June and July. Green.

Toxic principle.—**FORMIC ACID**, also contained in *U. crenulenta*, *U. urentissima*, *U. gigas*.

RHUS VENENATA.**RHUS VERNIX** (*N. America*).

POISON ELDER.—POISON ASH.—POISON SUMACH.—SWAMP SUMACH.—DOG WOOD.

Anacardiaceæ.—A hardy, deciduous tree. 6-18ft.—Flowers green, small, polygamous, in loose and slender, axillary and bractate terminal panicles. Calyx 4-6 parted, persistent; petals 4-6, much spreading, imbricated; stamens 4-10. July.—Fruit in small, dry, compressed drupes.—Leaves alt.; simple; leaflets obovate-oblong, entire, rather glabrous than pubescent, reticulately veined below, veins above red-purple, becoming red on decay.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**PYROGALLIC ACID**, also contained in *R. arborea*, *R. caustica*, *R. diversiloba*, *R. metopium*, *R. radicans*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON (*N. America*).

POISON IVY.—TRAILING POISON OAK.

Anacardiaceæ.—A shrub; climbing by rootlets over rocks, etc., or ascending trees.—Flowers greenish-yellow, in loose, slender, axillary panicles. June.—Leaves alt., simple; leaflets 3; rhombic, ovate, mostly pointed, rather downy beneath, variously notched, sinuated, or cut-lobed.—Stem contains a milky juice.

Toxic principle.—**PYROGALLIC ACID**.

ANDIRA ARARоба (*Bahia*).

GOA-POWDER TREE.—ARARоба-POWDER TREE.—BAHIA-POWDER TREE.

Leguminosæ.—A tree; 50ft.—Flowers yellow, in axillary or terminal panicles.—Leaves alt., unequally pinnate; leaflets ovato-lanceolate, glabrous.—Pod drupaceous, greenish-yellow, glabrous; pulp fleshy, enclosing a single hard nut.

Toxic principles.—**CHRYSAROBIN, CHRYSOPHANIC ACID**.

AUCUBA JAPONICA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

BLOTCHED-LEAVED LAUREL.—SPOTTED LAUREL.—VARIEGATED LAUREL.—GOLD-LEAF PLANT.

Loranthaceæ.—Evergreen shrub, 10ft.—Flowers diœcious, in panicles; petals 4, purple-brown; May-July.—Leaves opp., petiolate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, toothed, leathery, glabrous, spotted with yellow; midrib prominent.—Fruit one-seeded, scarlet.

VISCUM ALBUM (*British*).

COMMON MISTLETOE.

Loranthaceæ.—A parasitic shrub.—Stems forked.—Leaves opposite. Diœcious.—On apple and other trees. March-May. Yellowish.—Berries white.

LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM (*British*).

BROAD-LEAVED PEPPER WORT.—BROAD-LEAVED PEPPER CRESS.—DITTANDER.—DITTANY.

Cruciferae.—Leaves ovato-lanceolate; serrate.—Fruit oval.—Salt marshes.—2ft. Perenn.—July. White.

Toxic principle.—**ACRID JUICE**, also contained in **L. campestre**, **L. piscidium**, **L. sativum**, **L. virginicum**.

VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

V.

SIMPLE IRRITANTS WHEN TAKEN IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Symptoms.—Burning pain in throat and stomach. Vomiting ; purging ; difficulty in swallowing. Recovery usual.

Treatment. (Immediate :)

Emetic and Stomach Tube. Tannin.

Opium to relieve pain.

Stimulants to counteract collapse.

(Later :)

Castor Oil.

Demulcents (swallowed and injected).

CAPSICUM ANNUM (*Cultivated in Britain*).

CHILLIES.—CAYENNE PEPPER.—GUINEA PEPPER.—POD PEPPER.—RED PEPPER.

Solanaceæ.—Bushy herb; 2ft.—Stem hollow.—Branches spreading.—Leaves alternate; ovate; entire.—Flowers solitary in each bifurcation.—Fruit indehiscent; oblong, or nearly globose; inflated; 2-celled; skin tough; shining; scarlet.—Seeds numerous; oval; yellow.—Ann.; creamy-white.

Toxic principle.—**CAPSICINE**, also contained in *C. fastigium*, *C. baccatum*, *C. cerasiforme*, *C. frutescens*, *C. grossum*, *C. tetragonum*.

PIPER NIGRUM (*East Indies*).

BLACK PEPPER PLANT.—MURICH.

Piperaceæ.—Climbing shrub; 30ft.—Stems woody; thickened; giving off adventitious rootlets at joints.—Leaves alternate; oval; entire.—Flowers monœcious or diœcious; sessile; from filiform, pendulous spadices.—Fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; globular; sessile; changing from green to red, then yellow.—Seeds solitary; chocolate; taking 6 months to ripen.

Toxic principle.—**PIPERINE**, also contained in *P. angustifolium*, *C. betle*, *C. cubeba*, *C. clusia*, *C. excelsum*, *C. methysticum*, *C. officinarum*, *C. peltatum*.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALIS (*Tropics*).

COMMON GINGER.—EAST INDIAN GINGER.—RED GINGER.

Zingiberaceæ.—Rhizome solid, tough, jointed; roots numerous. thick.—Barren stems. 3-4ft.—Leaves alternate; terminating in 2, small auricles. Sheaths long; standing away from stem.—Flowers few, sessile; on 1ft. flowering stem; each surrounded by a bract, which, collectively, form a cone-like terminal spike.—Perenn.—Purple and pale brown.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF GINGER**, also contained in *Winterania canella*.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA (*Cultivated in Britain*).

COMMON HORSERADISH.

Crucifera.—Root-leaves large, oblong, wrinkled, on long foot-stalks.—Fruit oblong.—Waste places. A doubtful native.—Root pungent; used as a condiment. 2-3ft. Perenn. June. White.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF HORSERADISH**.

SINAPIS ALBA (*British*).

WHITE MUSTARD.—SALAD MUSTARD.—CHARLOCK.

Crucifera.—Leaves pinnatifid.—Pods bristly, rugged, spreading, shorter than the beak.—Waste ground. 1ft. Ann. July. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF MUSTARD.**

SINAPIS NIGRA (*British*).

BLACK MUSTARD.—BROWN MUSTARD.—GROCER'S MUSTARD.

Crucifera.—Lower leaves lyrate, rough; upper ones linear-lanceolate.—Beak of pod very short.—Pungent seeds used as a condiment.—3-4ft. Ann. June. Yellow.

Toxic principle.—**OIL OF MUSTARD.**

APPENDIX OF PLANTS REPUTED POISONOUS.

<p> <i>Acnistus arborescens</i> <i>Agave fœtida</i> <i>Aglaonema commutata</i> <i>Agaricus excelsa</i> " <i>crustiliniformis</i> " <i>æuginosus</i> " <i>fastibilis</i> " <i>frostiana</i> " <i>spretæ</i> " <i>verna</i> " <i>virosa</i> <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> <i>Amianthium muscœtoxicum</i> <i>Anagyris fœtida</i> <i>Anthemis cotula</i> <i>Archemora rigida</i> <i>Argemone mexicana</i> <i>Aristolochia grandiflora</i> <i>Arum dranunculus</i> <i>Asperugo procumbens</i> <i>Astrantia major</i> <i>Ballota nigra</i> <i>Boletus felleus</i> <i>Buerreria succulenta</i> <i>Buphane toxicaria</i> <i>Capparis cynophallophora</i> <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> <i>Cerbera ahonai</i> <i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i> <i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i> <i>Chianonthus virginica</i> <i>Cimicifuga fœtida</i> <i>Circœa lutetiana</i> </p>	<p> <i>Clathrus cancellatus</i> <i>Clitocybe asper</i> " <i>sulphureus</i> " <i>porreus</i> <i>Coprinarius papilionaceus</i> <i>Coprinus picaceus</i> <i>Coriaria ruscifolia</i> " <i>thymifolia</i> <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> <i>Creptis fœtida</i> <i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> " <i>europœa</i> <i>Daphne tartonraria</i> <i>Dolichos pruriens</i> <i>Dysodia chrysanthemoides</i> <i>Euphorbia arborea</i> " <i>officinarum</i> " <i>punicea</i> <i>Euryale ferox</i> <i>Galega frutescens</i> <i>Gastrolobium bilobum</i> " <i>callistachys</i> " <i>calycinum</i> " <i>obovatum</i> " <i>spinosum</i> <i>Geoffroya inermis</i> <i>Gyrometra esculenta</i> <i>Helleborus atrorubens</i> " <i>officinalis</i> <i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i> <i>Hydnocarpus piscidia</i> </p>
--	--

Hydrocotile vulgaris	Prenos glaber
Hygrophorus conicus	Pyrus sorbus
Hynœcanche globosa	
Ileodictyon cibarium	Randia aculeata
Ilex vomitoria	Rhizophora mangle
Illicium floridanum	Rhododendron chrysanthum
	Ribes depalens
Jatropha urens	„ inebrians
	„ prostratum
Kalmia angustifolia	Russula fœtidus
Kibara macrophylla	„ furcatus
	„ nitidus
	„ ruber
Lactarius aurantiacus	Sapindus emarginatus
„ blennus	Scabiosa succisa
„ helvus	Scrophularia aquatica
„ nectatus	„ nodosa
„ thyogalus	Sebastiana lucida
„ virtus	Serjana lethalis
Laurus nobilis	Simaruba amara
Lepidium piscidium	Solanum lycopersicum
Limacium carnosus	„ melongena
„ chrysdon	„ sodomeum
Lotus australis	Swaysona greyana
Lupinus densiflorus	Symphlocarpus fœtidus
Malpighia urens	Telepora palmata
Marasmius urens	Tephrosia toxicaria
Melaleuca cajeputi	Thalictrum fœtidum
Monotropa uniflora	Thapsia fœtida
Mycena alcalinus	Torreya grandis
„ aliaceus	„ taxifolia
Ocymum viride	Toxicophlœa spectabilis
Oxytropis fœtida	„ thunbergii
	Tricholoma æstuans
Panus stypticus	„ virgatus
Passiflora fœtida	Trichosanthes colubrina
Pavia glabra	
Pæderia fœtida	Vincitoxicum officinale
Philadelphus coronarius	
Phyllanthus conami	Walsura piscidia

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
AAKON	48	Agaricine	8, 9
Absinth	13	Agaricineæ	7, 8, 9
Acid absinthic	13	Agaricus arvensis	7
— cathartic	39	— campestris	7
— chrysophanic	67	— crustiliniformis	7
— crotonic	36	— fastibilis	7
— ergotinic	42	Agrapanthus umbellatus	29
— euodic	42	Agraphis nutans	51
— formic	66	Agrostemma githago	56
— mezerinic	49	Alexander's foot	56
— oxalic	25	Alexandrian senna	39
— prussic	24, 25, 27, 28	All-heal	55
— pyrogallic	66, 67	Aloe barbadensis	34
— rheo-tannic	39	— ferox	34
— sphacelinic	42	— socotrina	34
— valerianic	34	Aloin	34
Aconitine	25, 26	Amanita muscarius	8
Aconitum arctophorum	26	— pantherinus	8
— cammarum	26	— phalloides	8
— ferox	26	Amaryllidaceæ	49, 50
— lagactonum	26	American Mandrake	37
— lycoctonum	26	— May-apple	37
— meloctonum	26	Anacardiaceæ	66, 67
— myoctonum	26	Anacyclus pyrethrum	56
— napellus	25	Anagallis arvensis	56
— vulparia	26	Anamirta paniculata	6
Acrid juices .. 48, 51, 53, 54, 56,		Ananbeam	58
58, 59, 60, 67		Andira araroba	67
— milky juices 24, 27, 28, 29,		Anemone Apennina	52
35, 36, 45, 62, 63, 64, 65,		— coronaria	52
66, 67		— hortensis	52
Actæa spicata	26	— nemorosa	52
Adam and Eve	48	— pulsatilla	52
Adder's meat	48	Anemonin	52, 53
Adonidin	54	Anna Maria hyacinth	51
Adonis vernalis	54	Anthurium candidum	48
Æsculin	31	— divaricatum	48
Æsculus hippocastinum	56	— dracontium	48
Æthusa cynapium	44	— dracunculus	48
— fatua	44	— Ferrierense	48
Affadil	50	— italicum	48

	PAGE		PAGE
Anthurium macrorrhizon ..	48	Basidiomycetes ..	8, 9
Antiarine	28	Bastard hellebore ..	37
Antiaris toxicaria	28	— nigella	56
Antsjar	28	Bean trefoil	45
Apennine wind flower ..	52	Bearded darnel	6
Apocynaceæ	27, 28	— toad stool	8
Apple-Peru	4	Bear's foot	25, 37, 38
Aquilegia vulgaris	54	Belder root	44
Araceæ	48	Bell rose	50
Araroba-powder tree ..	67	Belladonna	5
Arbutin	57	Ben dock	44
Arbutus unedo	57	Berberine	37
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi ..	57	Bertram	56
Aristolochiaceæ	55	Bhang	6
Armeniaca vulgaris	24	Bignonia sempervirens ..	31
Armillaria citri	8	Bindwith	51
Arn tree	34	Bish poison	26
Arnica montana	39	Biting clematis	51
Arnycin	39, 56	— stone crop	59
Arrow-poison	16	Bitter almond	24
Arrow-root	48	— apple	35
Artemisia absinthium ..	13	— sweet	4
— lercehana	12	Black bryony	58
— maritima	13	— cherry	5
— pauciflora	12	— hellebore.. ..	38
Arum atro-rubens	48	— mustard	71
— crinitum	48	— nightshade	4
— maculatum	48	— pepper plant	70
Asagræa officinalis ..	30	— snake root	27
Asarabacca	55	Blind eyes	59
Asarin	55	Blister plant.. ..	54
Asarum europæum ..	55	Blood hilder	34
Aspidosperma quebracho ..	27	Bloody finger	29
Asses' parsley	44	— man's finger	48
Asthma weed	20	Blotched-leaved laurel ..	67
Atropa belladonna	5	Blue anemone	52
Atropine	5	— bells of England	51
Aucuba japonica	67	— bottle	51
Australine	12	— seggin	61
Autumn crocus	30, 31	Boar's foot	37
Ave grace	42	Bobbing Joan	48
Averil	50	Bobbins	48
BAHIA-POWDER tree ..	67	Boletus bovinus	9
Bale-wort	2	— luridus	9
Balsaminaceæ	56	— piperatus	9
Bane berry	26	— satanas	9
— wort	5	Boon tree	34
Banner plant	48	Boor tree	34
Bar foot	38	Boots.. ..	38
		Boraginaceæ	57

	PAGE		PAGE
Borneol	5	Camphor tree	5
Boule de Neige	7	Candlemas bells	50
Bouncing Bet	55	Canker rose	59
Boutry tree	34	Cannabinæ	6
Bowie's wood sorrel	25	Cannabis indica	6
Branching larkspur	27	— (vel) sativa	6
Brawlins	57	Cannabinon	6
Broad-leaved pepper cress	67	Cantharellus aurantiacus	8
— — flag iris	62	Cape lead wort	40
— — pepper wort	67	Caper bush	65
— — warted spurge	63	— spurge	65
Broom	20	Caprifoliaceæ	34, 58
Brown mustard	71	Capsicine	70
Brucine	16, 17	Capsicum annuum	70
Bryonia dioica	55	— baccatum	70
Bryonin	55, 58	— cerasiforme	70
Bug bane	27	— fastigium	70
Bul rose	50	— frutescens	70
Bulbous crowfoot	54	— grossum	70
— mushroom	7, 9	— tetragonum	70
— violet	50	Carnation poppy	2
Bulls and cows	48	Carolina jasmine	31
Bundled toad stool	9	— pink	46
Bur tree	34	Caryophyllaceæ	55, 56
Burrin myrtle	57	Cassava	24
Butter cup	53, 54	Cassia lanceolata	39
— daisy	54	— senna	39
— and eggs	60	Castor bean	36
Buttered haycocks	60	— oil plant	36
Button	7	Cat wood	58
Buxidine	62	Cat's milk	63
Buxine	62	— valerian	55
Buxus sempervirens	62	Cayenne pepper	70
<i>angustifolia</i>	62	Celandine	59
<i>arborescens</i>	62	Celastraceæ	58
<i>argentea</i>	62	Celery-leaved crowfoot	53
<i>aurea</i>	62	Cerbera tanghin	28
<i>myrtifolia</i>	62	Cevadilla	30
<i>pyramidata</i>	62	Chalice flower	50
<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	62	Champillion	7
<i>rotundifolia</i>	62	Charlock	71
<i>suffruticosa</i>	62	Cheat	6
CAHARET	55	Cheese-room	7
Calabar bean	21	Chelerythrine	59
Calabrian pine	12	Chelidonium	59
Caltha palustris	38	Chelidonium grandiflorum	59
Calves' foot	48	— majus	59
Cambogin	35	Chequered daffodil	51
Cameraria latifolia	65	— lily	51
		Cherry bay	24

	PAGE		PAGE
Chess	6	Common mandrake .. .	4
Chillies	70	— meadow saffron .. .	30
Chinese primrose .. .	65	— mezereon	49
Chop nut	21	— mistletoe	67
Christmas rose	38	— nettle	66
Christ's wort	38	— oleander	27
Chrysarobin	39	— potato	5
Churn staff	63	— privet	55
Cicuta maculata	44	— rue	42
— virosa	44	— saffron plant	63
Cicutine	44	— snow berry	58
Cimicifuga racemosa .. .	27	— snowdrop	50
Cimicifugin	27	— soap wort	55
Claviceps purpurea .. .	42	— spindle tree	58
Clematine	51, 52	— stink-horn	9
Clematis florida	52	— stone crop	59
— hybrides	52	— sundew	60
— rubro-violacea	52	— toad flax	60
— vitalba	51	— vervain	57
Cluster pine	12	— white bryony	55
Coca bush	6	— white-flowered jasmine	31
Cocaine	6	— worm wood	13
Cocculus-indicus	6	— yellow balsam	56
Cochlearia armoracia .. .	70	— yew	45
Cock foot	59	Compositæ	12, 13, 39, 56
— rose	59	Coniferæ	12, 42, 45
Cohosh	27	Conine	20
Colchicine	30, 31	Conium maculatum .. .	20
Colchicum autumnale .. .	30	Conval lily	30
— speciosum	31	Convallamarin	30
Colocynth	35	Convallaria japonica .. .	30
Colocynthin	35	— majalis	30
Columbine	54	Convolvulaceæ	35, 36
Common aconite	25	Convolvulin	35
— blue bell	51	Convolvulus orizabiensis	36
— box tree	62	— scammonia	36
— buckthorn	58	Cop rose	59
— dog's tongue	57	Copper rose	59
— double daffodil .. .	50	Copse laurel	49
— elder	34	Corn cockle	56
— foxglove	29	— flower	59
— garden anemone .. .	52	— poppy	59
— ginger	70	— rose	59
— hemp	6	Cornutine	42
— henbane	4	Corsican pine	12
— — bell	4	Country pepper	59
— horse radish	70	Countryman's treacle .. .	42
— laburnum	45	Cowbane	44
— laurel	24	— cress	45
— lily of the valley .. .	30	Crake feet	51

	PAGE		PAGE
Crassulaceæ	59, 60	Datura ferox	4
Cray fish leopard's bane	56	— Metel	4
Crea's bak	57	— stramonium	4
Creeping Jack	59	— tatula	4
Crinum asiaticum	29	Daturine	4
Crocin	63	Dead men's bells	29
Crocus luteus	63	— tongue	44
— sativus	63	— wort	34
Croton oil plant	36	Deadly nightshade	5
— tiglium	36	Delicately-tinted iris	62
— variegatum	36	Delphine	26, 27
— Verreauxii	36	Delphinium belladonna	27
Crotonol	36	— cheilanthum	26
Crow bells	50, 51	— consolidata	27
— fig	16	— elatum	27
— flower	54	— staphisagria	27
— foot	53	— trollifolium	27
— leek	51	Dergmuse	36
— soap	55	Devil's apples	4
Cruciferae	67, 70, 71	— fungus	9
Cuckoo pint	48	— horn	9
Cucumis colocynthis	35	— trumpet	4
Cucurbitaceæ	34, 35, 55	— turnip	55
Culverkeys	51	Dewtry	4
Curare	16	Digitalin	2
Curari	16	Dianthus caryophyllus	56
Cut finger	55	— chinensis	56
— heal	55	— plumarius	56
Cynapine	44	Digitalis lutea	29
Cynoglossum officinale	57	— purpurea	29
Cystisine	45	Dioncea muscipula	60
Cystisus alpinus	45	Dioscoriaceæ	58
— hirsutus	45	Dipterocarpaceæ	5
— laburnum	45	Dittander	67
— scoparius	20	Dittany	67
Czar Peter hyacinth	51	Djuntsa	39
		Dog bane	27
DAFFIDOWNDILLY	50	— wood	58, 66
Dane ball	34	Dog's leek	51
— weed	34	— mercury	45
— wort	34	— parsley	44
Danes' blood	34	Dolphin flower	27
Daphne gnidum	49	Doronicum pardalianches	56
— laureola	49	Downy spurge	63
— mezereum	49	Dragon bushes	60
Darkmoss	36	Drooping tulip	51
Datura alba	4	Drosera rotundiflora	60
— arborea	4	Droseraceæ	60
— ceratocaula	4	Dryobalanops aromatica	5
— fastuosa	4	— (vel) camphora	5

	PAGE		PAGE
Duboisia myoporoides	4	Excæcaria agallocha	65
Dwale	5	Exogonium purga	35
Dwarf bay	49	FAGRÆA lanceolata	17
— elder	34	Fair maids of February	50
— flax	38	Fairy fingers	29
— spurge	64	— flax	38
Dway berries	5	— lint	38
EARED rye	42	False ebony	45
Early bulbous iris	62	— parsley	44
— spring squill	50	— upas tree	17
East Indian ginger	70	— yellow jasmine	31
— — snake wood	17	Felon wood	4
Ecballium elaterium	34	— wort	4
Edible mushroom	7	— — mortal	4
Eggs and bacon	60	Ficus dæmona	29
Elaterin	35	— (vel) Roxburghii	29
Elder berry	34	— (vel) toxicaria	29
Emetic toad stool	9	Fig wort	53
— weed	20	Fimble	6
Emetine	21	Finger flower	29
Entoloma lividus	7, 9	Fir	12
Eranthis hymenalis	26	Fish-poison tree	12
Ergot of rye fungus	42	Flamingo plant	48
Ericaceæ	57	Flap dock	29
Erysimum cheiranthoides	57	Flaps	7
Erythrophlœum guineense	21	Flax-leaved daphne	49
Erythroxyllum coca	6	Flax weed	60
Eserine	21	Fleur de luce	61
Euonymin	58	Florentine iris	62
Euonymus atropurpureus	58	Fly agaric	8
— Europæus	58	— catcher	60
Euphorbia amygdaloides	65	Fœtid wood-witch	9
— cyparissias	65	Fog crocus	30
— exigua	64	Fool's cicely	44
— gum plant	36	— parsley	44
— helioscopia	63	— water cress	45
— hiberna	64	Four-leaved grass	45
— lathyris	65	Frangulin	58
— myrtifolia	65	French berries	58
— oil plant	65	— daffodil	50
— paralias	64	Friar's cap	25
— peplis	63	— cowl	48
— peplus	64	Fritillaria imperialis	51
— pilosa	63	— meleagris	51
— platyphylla	63	Fritillary	51
— portlandica	64	Fuller's herb	55
Euphorbiaceæ	24, 36, 37, 45, 62, 63, 64, 65	Fumariaceæ	57
Euphorbin	37, 63, 64, 65	Fumarine	57
		Fungi	7, 8, 9, 42

	PAGE		PAGE
GABOON arrow poison	28	Haricot du Cap	25
Galanthus nivalis	50	Hart's thorn	58
Gall and wormwood	60	Hazel wort	55
— wort	60	He-broom	45
Gamboge tree	35	Head ache	59
Garcinia cambogia	35	Hedge hyssop	61
Garden cypress	13	— mushroom	7
— nightshade	4	— pink	55
— ranunculus	54	— vine	51
Gasteromycetes	9	Helleborin	37, 38
Gelsemin	31	Helleborus foetidus	38
Gelsemine	31	— niger	38
Gelsemium nitidum	31	— orientalis	38
German flag iris	62	— viridis	37
Giant meadow saffron	31	Helmet flower	25
Gipsy flower	57	Hemlock	20
Glader	61	— dropwort	44
Gladin	61	Herb Bennet	20, 55
Glaucine	59	— Christopher	26
Glaucium luteum	59	— of grace	42
Glutinous fungus	9	— of repentance	42
Goa powder tree	67	— mercury	45
Gold dust	59	— Paris	45
Gold-leaf plant	67	Herbaceous elder	34
Golden chain	45	Hibbert bean	25
— moss	59	Hippomane manchinella	65
— rain	45	Holy herb	57
Goldilocks	53	Horse bane	44
Goldins	38	— mushroom	7
Golds	38	Hot toad stool	8
Gomphidius glutinosus	9	Hound's berry	4
Gosophila struthian	56	— tongue	57
Grape wort	26, 55	Hyacinthus non scriptus	51
Gratiola officinalis	61	— orientalis	51
Gratiolin	60, 61	— romanus	51
Graminaceæ	6	Hygrophorus psittacinus	9
Great leopard's bane	56	Hymenomycetes	8, 9
— morel	5	Hyoscyamine	4
Green hellebore	37	Hyoscyamus albus	4
— sauce	25	— muticus	4
Grocer's mustard	71	— niger	4
Ground elder	34	Hypholoma fascicularis	9
Guinea hen flower	51	Hypo	28
Guinea pepper	70	Hyporhodii	9
Guttiferæ	35	Hyssop spurge	63
HAIR bell	51	IMPATIENS noli-me-tangere	56
Hairy spurge	63	Imperialine	51
Hardy garden verbena	57	Incine	28
Hare bell	51	Indian aconite	26

	PAGE		PAGE
Indian hemp	6	King's consound	27
— pink	46	Kinnikinnik	57
— tobacco	20	Knight's spur	27
Inulin	56	LACTARIUS fuliginosus ..	8
Ipecacuanha	21	— piperatus	8
Ipomœa purga	35	— pyrogalus	8
— turpethum	35	— rufus	8
Irby Dale grass	63	— terminosus	8
Iridaceæ	61, 62, 63	Ladies' seal	58
Iridin	61, 62	Lady's bower	51
Iris amœna	62	Lamb in a pulpit	48
— florentina	62	Lang wort	30
— fœtidissima	61	Larch pine	12
— neglecta	62	Large-flowered clematis ..	52
— pseudacorus	61	Large-veined vervain	57
— reticulata	62	Lathyrus aphaca	25
— tuberosa	62	Leguminosæ 12, 20, 21, 25, 39,	
— variegata	62	45, 67	
Irish spurge	64	Lent lily	50
Isle of Wight vine ..	55, 58	— rose	50
Ivray	6	Lepidium campestre	67
JABORANDI	21	— latifolium	67
Jack in a pulpit	48	— piscidium	67
— of the buttery	59	— sativum	67
Jackman's clematis ..	52	— virginicum	67
Jacob's sword	61	Lesser celandine	53
Jalap plant	35	— hemlock	44
Jalapin	36	Leucospori	8, 9
Jamaica dog wood	12	Ligustrin	55
James-town weed	4	Ligustron	55
Jasminaceæ	31	Ligustrum sinense	55
Jasminum fruticans ..	31	— vulgare	55
— officinale	31	Liliaceæ	29, 30, 34, 51
— sambac	31	Lily grass	48
— sempervirens	31	— of the Nile	48
Jatropa curcas	24	Lima kidney bean	25
— gossypifolia	24	Linaceæ	6, 38
— manihot	24	Linaria vulgaris	60
— urens	24	Linin	38
Jervine	37, 38	Linum catharticum	38
Joan silver pin	2	Liricon fancy	30
Juniperus sabinæ	42	Little good	63
Juno's tears	57	— goody	63
Juray	6	Lobelia inflata	20
KACHITA	16	— urens	20
Kamala	37	Lobeliaceæ	20
Kamela	37	Lobeline	20
Kentish balsam	45	Lode wort	53
		Loganiaceæ	16 17 31, 46

	PAGE		PAGE
Lolium temulentum	6	Mountain alkanet	39
Loranthaceæ	67	— box	57
Lords and ladies	48	— tobacco	39
Louse berry tree	58	Mugget	30
— wort	27	Murich	70
Luckie's mutch	25	Murrain berries	55, 58
Lung wort	56	Muscarine	8, 9
Lurid fungus	9	Mushroom snow-ball	7
Lusmore	29	Musk-scented daffodill	49
Lust wort	60	Mycena epipterygius	8
Lyng wort	30	— purus	8
MAIDEN'S honesty	51	Myrtle spurge	65
Makinboy	64	Mysterious plant	49
Makin-bwee	64	NAKED ladies	30
Malay arrow poison	28	Narcissus Johnstonii	50
Mallotoxin	37	— moschatus	49
Mallotus philippinensis	37	— poeticus	49
Manchineal tree	65	— polyanthus	50
Mandioc plant	24	— pseudo-narcissus	50
Mandragora officinalis	4	— tazetta	50
— vernalis	4	Narrow-leaved water parsnip	45
Mandragorine	4	Naughty man's cherry	5
Mandrake	48, 55, 58	Nepaul aconite	26
Marsh marigold	38	Nepenthes (species)	60
— pile wort	53	Nereum oleander	27
May blobs	38	Nicandra lanceolata	17
— lily	30	Nicotiana repanda	20
Meadow bout	38	— rustica	20
— bright	38	— tabacum	20
— crocus	30	Nicotine	20
— gowan	38	Nightingales	48
— ranunculus	54	Nodding mycena	8
Medicinal leopard's bane	39	Nubian senna	35
— mandrake	4	Nux vomica tree	16
— rhubarb	39	CENANTHE crocata	44
— squill	29	— fistulosa	44
— valerian	55	— fluviatillis	44
Melanthaceæ	30, 31	— phellandrium	44
Menispermaceæ	6	Cenanthin	44
Menispermum cocculus	6	Old man	51
Mercurialis perennis	45	Old man's beard	51
Michaelmas crocus	30	Old woman	13
Mill-mountain	38	Oleaceæ	55
Mole plant	65	Oleander	27
Monk's cowl	25	Oleandrine	27
— hood	25	Oil of anemone	52
Momordica elaterium	34	— — bane-berry	26
Morphine	2	— — bay	52
Mottled amanita	8		

	PAGE		PAGE
Oil of camphor	5	Physic nut	24
— — cicuta	44	Physostigmatis venenosum	21
— — euphorbia	45, 62, 65	Picrotoxin	6
— — ginger	70	Pig wood	58
— — hemp	6	Pigeon's grass	57
— — horse radish	70	Pilocarpine	21
— — hound's tongue	57	Pilocarpus pennatifolius	21
— — jonquil	49, 50	Pimenta acris	55
— — mustard	71	Pinene	12
— — plumbago	40	Pinguicula (species)	60
— — rue	42	Pinus Australis	12
— — savin	42	— larix	12
— — snapdragon	60	— pinaster	12
— — valerian	55	— sylvestris	12
— — yew	45	— tæda	12
One berry	45	Piper angustifolium	70
Open gowan	38	— betle	70
Opium poppy	2	— clusia	70
Ordeal tree	28	— cubeba	70
Oriental hyacinth	51	— excelsum	70
Oris root plant	62	— methysticum	70
Orrice root plant	62	— nigrum	70
Oxalidaceæ	25	— officinarum	70
Oxalis Bowieana	25	— peltatum	70
Ox berry	58	Piperaceæ	70
— eye	54	Piperine	70
— heel	38	Piscidia carthaginesis	12
— mushroom	7	— erythrina	12
PALM	45	Piscidine	12
Palma-christi	36	Pisum sativum	6
Palmate-leaved rhubarb	39	Pleurotus pulmonarius	9
Papaver rhæas	59	Plumbagin	40
— somniferum	2	Plumbaginaceæ	40
— — floreplenum	2	Plumbago Capensis	40
— — nigrum	2	— coccinea	40
Papaveraceæ	2, 59	— Europæa	40
Paradin	45	— larpentæ	40
Paris quadrifolia	45	— rosea	40
Pellitory	56	— scandens	40
Peppery fungus	9	Pod pepper	70
Peony poppy	2	Podophyllin	37
Persica vulgaris	24	— plant	37
Petty morel	4	Podophyllum peltatum	37
— spurge	64	Poet's daffodil	49
Phallus impudicus	9	Pohon upas	28
Phaseolus lunatus	25	Pois d'Achery	25
Phellandrine	44	Poison ash	66
Phellandrium aquaticum	44	— elder	66
Philodendron Simsii	48	— ivy	67
		— nut	16

	PAGE		PAGE
Poison sumach	66	Rain berry	58
— tanghin	28	Ram's foot	53
Poisonous chantarella	8	Ramsted	60
— mushroom	7, 9	Ranunculaceæ	25, 26, 27, 37,
Pokroe	17	38, 51, 52, 53, 54	
Polyanthus narcissus	50	Ranunculus acris	54
Polygala amara	61	— aquatilis	53
— senega	61	— asiaticus (and vars)	54
Polygalaceæ	61	— auricormis	3
Polygalin	61	— bulbosus	54
Polygonaceæ	25, 39	— ficaria	53
Polyporeæ	9	— flammula	53
Poor man's herb	61	— scleratus	53
Poppy anemones	52	Rattle root	27
— wind flower	52	Red bear berry	57
Portland sago	48	— — bilberry	57
— spurge	64	— bear's grape	57
— starch root	48	— berried bryony	55
Potalia lanceolata	17	— ginger	70
Potato tree	5	— milked toad stool	8
Pratellæ	9	— pepper	70
Prick wood	58	— weed	59
Prim	55	— wort	60
— print	55	Rhamnaceæ	58
Primula Sinensis	65	Rhamnus catharticus	58
Primulaceæ	65	— frangula	58
Prunus amara	24	— purshianus	58
— americana	24	Rheum australe	39
— avium	24	— compactum	39
— claudiana	24	— palmatum	39
— domestica	24	— undulatum	39
— insitia	24	Rhine berry	58
— laurocerasus	24	— thorn	58
— lusitanica	24	Rhæadine	59
— padus	24	Rhus arborea	66
— serotina	24	— caustica	66
— spinosa	24	— diversiloba	66
Psychotria ipecacuanha	21	— metopium	66
Pure mycena	8	— radicans	66
Purging flax	38	— toxicodendron	67
Purification flower	50	— venenata	66
Purple clematis	52	— vernix	66
— crocus	30	Richardia Africana	48
— spurge	63	— hastata	48
Pyrola umbellata	57	— maculata	48
QUEEN of Spain daffodil	50	Ricinine	36
Quillaia saponaria	56	Ricinus communis	36
RACoon berry	37	— sanguineus	36
		River water dropwort	44
		Roast beef plant	61

	PAGE		PAGE
Rœmaria hybrida	59	Scopala japonica	5
Roman nettle	66	Scopolamine	5
Rosaceæ	24	Scrophulariaceæ	29, 60, 61
Rose bay	27	Sea onion	29
Rosmarindus officinalis	5	— poppy	59
Rottlera tinctoria	37	— spurge	64
Round-leaved sundew	60	— worm wood	13
Rubiaceæ	21	Sedum acre	59
Rufous toad stool	8	— album	60
Rumex acetosa	25	Seneca snake root	61
Run-away Jack	59	Setter wort	38
Russula emetica	9	Shara-moto	39
Ruta graveolens	42	Sharp dock	25
Rutaceæ	21, 42	Sheep's sorrel	25
SABADILLA veratrina	30	Silky toad stool	9
Saffron crocus	63	Simpler's joy	57
Salad mustard	71	Sinapis alba	71
Sambucus canadensis	34	— nigra	71
— ebulis	34	Sium angustifolium	45
— humilis	34	Skewer wood	58
— nigra	34	Small nettle	66
Santonin	12	— spear wort	53
Saphora speciosa	45	Smilacin	56
— tomentosa	45	Smoke wood	51
Sapindus emarginatus	55	Snake's head	51
— saponaria	55	Soap wort gentian	55
Saponaria officinalis	55	Socotrine aloes tree	34
Saponin	55	Solanaceæ	4, 5, 20, 70
Sarracenia (species)	60	Solanine	4, 5
Savin	42	Solanum Bahamense	5
Scammony	36	— Carolinense	5
Schœnocaulon officinale	30	— crispum	5
Scilla amœna	50	— dulcamara	4
— autumnalis	50	— nigrum	4
— bifolia	50	— tuberosum	5
— brachyphylla	50	Soldier's cap	25
— campanulata	50	Solitary toad stool	9
— corymbosa	50	Sorrel dock	25
— Fraseri	50	Sour dock	25
— indica	29	— grass	25
— lilio hyacinthus	50	— leek	25
— patula	50	South sea rose	27
— Peruviana	50	Spadic-bush	6
— Siberica	50	Sparteine	20
— taurica	50	Spigelia Marilandica	46
— verna	50	Spotted laurel	67
Scillain	29	Spurge flax	49
Scillitoxin	29	— laurel	49
Scopala atrapoides	5	— olive	49
		Spurred rye	43

	PAGE		PAGE
Squaw root	27	Trailing poison oak ³ ..	67
Squirting cucumber ..	34	Traveller's joy	51
St. Anthony's turnip ..	54	Treacle mustard	57
— George's herb	55	— worm seed	57
— Ignatius's bean	16	Tricholoma fulvellus ..	8
— Peter's wort	58	Trigonella fœnum-græcum	6
Star pine	12	Trigonelline	6
Stavesacre	27	Trilliaceæ	45
Stink weed	4	True love	45
Stinking amanita	8	Trumpet lily	48
— gladwin	61	Tshettik	17
— hellebore	38	Turban ranunculus ..	54
— iris	61	Turkey rhubarb	39
— pole-cat fungus	9	Turk's cap	25
Strophanthin	28	Two-leaved squill	50
Strophanthus hispidus ..	28	ULEX Europæus	45
— (vel) kombé	28	Umbelliferae	20, 44, 45
Strychnine	16, 17	Upas radja	17
Strychnos colubrina ..	17	— tree	28
— Ignatii	16	Upland cranberry	57
— ligustrina	17	Upright meadow crow-foot	54
— nux vomica	16	Urari	16
— tieuté	17	Urginea altissima	29
— toxifera	16	— scilla	29
Sugar bean	25	Urtica crenulenta	66
Sun spurge	63	— dioica	66
Swamp sumach	66	— gigas	66
Symphoricarpos microphyllus	58	— pilulifera	66
— montana	58	— urens	66
— occidentalis	58	— urentissima	66
— racemosus	58	Urticaceæ	28, 29, 66
— vulgaris	58	VALERIANA officinalis ..	55
TAIL plant	48	Valerianaceæ	55
Tamus communis	58	Variiegated iris	62
Tanghinea venenifera ..	28	— laurel	67
Tanghinin	28	Venus' chariot	25
Tapioca	24	— fly trap	60
Tawny tricholome	8	Veratrine	30
Taxine	45	Veratrum album	30
Taxus baccata	45	— nigrum	30
Terpenes	12	— viride	30
Tetter berry	55	Verbena chamædritolia ..	57
— wort	59	— officinalis	57
Thebaine	2	— venosa	57
Thorn apple	4	Verbenaceæ	57
Throat wort	29	Viola canina odorata ..	62
Thymelaceæ	49	— palmensis	62
Tinker-tailor	6	— sylvatica	62
Touch-me-not	56		

	PAGE		PAGE
Viola tricolor ..	62	Wild hop ..	55
Violet horned poppy ..	59	— hyacinth ..	51
Virginian tobacco plant ..	20	— jessamine ..	31
Virgin's bower ..	51	— larkspur ..	27
Viscum album ..	67	— lemon ..	37
Volvaria gloiocephalus ..	9	— nard ..	55
WAKE robin ..	48	— savager ..	56
Wall moss ..	59	— spinach ..	45
— pepper ..	59	Wind rose ..	59
— wort ..	34	Winter aconite ..	26
Wart grass ..	63	— hellebore ..	26
— weed ..	64	— wolf's bane ..	26
— wort ..	63	Winteranea canella ..	70
Water anemone ..	53	Wolf's bane ..	25
— buttercup ..	38	Wood anemone ..	52
— crowfoot ..	53	— crow-foot ..	53
— flag ..	61	— laurel ..	49
— gowan ..	38	— spurge ..	65
— hemlock ..	44	— wind flower ..	52
— ranunculus ..	53	Woody nightshade ..	4
— snow-cups ..	53	Worm grass ..	46, 60
Way thorn ..	58	— seed ..	12
White arum ..	48	Wourali ..	16
— flowered white hellebore	30	YELLOW flag ..	61
— mustard ..	71	— flowered pea ..	25
— poppy ..	2	— gowan ..	38, 54
— stone crop ..	60	— horned poppy ..	59
— wild vine ..	55	— iris ..	61
— woolly kombé bean ..	28	— milked toad stool ..	8
Whitsun lily ..	49	— toad-flax ..	60
Wild arum ..	48	— vetchling ..	25
— buck-foot ..	37	Youth wort ..	60
— caper ..	65	Zingiberacæ ..	7c
— cucumber ..	34	Zingiber officinalis ..	7c
— flax ..	60		

