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# POISONOUS PLANTS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

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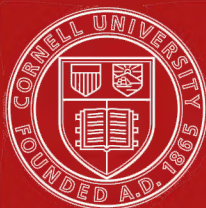
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# POISONOUS PLANTS

*OF ALL COUNTRIES.*

WITH

THE ACTIVE, CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES  
WHICH THEY CONTAIN;

AND

THE TOXIC SYMPTOMS PRODUCED  
BY EACH GROUP.

BY

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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.





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## 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.
- Pedicel.** 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.

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## POISONS ACTING ON THE BRAIN.

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### I. NARCOTICS.

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*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.

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### II. DELIRIANTS.

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*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 foetid, 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**.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ESCULENT AND POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.

	Spores.	Pileus.	Gills.	Stem.	Habitat.
Agaricus lividus } " fastibilis } " crustuliniformis }	Clay coloured.	3-5 in. across; smooth and clammy; edges incurved at first; whitish.	Sinuato-adsnate; distilling drops in wet weather.	Fleshy-fibrous; mealy at apex; sometimes showing traces of a veil or ring.	In or near Woods. Fœtid and Poisonous.
arvensis } HEDGE MUSHROOM. } MUSHROOM } SNOWBALL. } CHAMPILLION. } CHEESEROOM. } FLAPS. }	Dark purple.	3-12 in. across; silky, dry, or squamulose; whitish.	Free; ventricose; never deliquescent.	Often swollen, with a spreading or pendulous ring.	Rank Grass; Downs. Esculent.
campestris } EDIBLE MUSHROOM. } OX MUSHROOM. } BUTTON. } BOULE DE NEIGE. }	Dark purple.	3-5 in. across; silky, dry, or squamulose; whitish.	Free; ventricose.	With a spreading ring.	Open Pastures. Esculent.

## 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	Jun., Aut.
7—	"	Mycena Epipterygius "Nodding Mycena"	Dead Leaves, Stumps, Moss,	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—	"	"	Volvaria Gloiocephalus ... Tree Trunks	... Sum.
6—	"	"	"Silky Toad Stool" Entoloma Lividus ... Among Grass, in Woods	... Sum., Aut.
7—	"	"	"Bulbous or Poisonous Mushroom" Hypholoma Fascicularis... Clearings, Decayed Trees	... Spr., Aut.
8—	"	"	"Bundled Toad Stool" 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	... Sum., Aut.
			"Common Stink-Horn" "Devil's Horn"	
			"Stinking Pole-Cat Fungus "Fœtid Wood-Witch"	

### 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.

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### III. INEBRIANTS.

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*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.

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

**ARTEMISIA ABSINTHUM.**—(*British.*)

ABSINTH—COMMON WORMWOOD—OLD WOMAN.

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

*Toxic principle.*—**ABSINTHIC ACID.**

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## POISONS ACTING ON THE SPINAL CORD.

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### CONVULSIVES.

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*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 n 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

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### I. DEPRESSANTS.

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*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**,<sup>2</sup> also contained in **N. repanda** **N. rustica**.

**CONIUM MACULATUM** (*British*).

HEMLOCK.—HERB BENNET.

*Umbelliferæ*.—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 **Erythrophloeum 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.

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### II.

### ASTHENICS.

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*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;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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. insitiae*, *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. arctop-honum**, **A. cammarum**, **A. lagactonum**, **A. lycoctonum**, **A. meloctonum**, **A. myoctonum**, **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, 1ft.; 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 ; longitudinally 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 JASEMINF.

*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; trifoliate 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**.

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## VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

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### I. PURGATIVES.

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*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 WED—  
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  $\frac{1}{2}$ 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—DJUNTA.

*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**.

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## VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

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### II. ABORTIVES.

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*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, SPHAGELINIC 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.

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### III.

#### IRRITANTS WITH NERVOUS SYMPTOMS.

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*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.

*Conifera*.—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.**

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## VEGETABLE IRRITANTS.

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### IV.

### SIMPLE IRRITANTS.

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*Symptoms.*—Burning pain in the throat and stomach ; thirst ; nausea ; vomiting ; tenesmus ; purging ; dysuria ; dyspnoea 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; monoëcious; 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.

*Thymelaceæ*.—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.

*Thymelaceæ*.—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.

*Thymelaceæ*.—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.

*Amaryllidaceæ*.—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.

*Amaryllidaceæ*.—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 ANEMONES.—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 BRYONY.—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.

*Balsaminaceæ*.—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.—I.UST 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.

*Cruciferæ*.—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.

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### V.

#### SIMPLE IRRITANTS WHEN TAKEN IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

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*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 ANNUUM** (*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.

*Cruciferaæ*.—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.

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<p> <i>Acnistus arborescens</i>  <i>Agave fœtida</i>  <i>Aglaonema commutata</i>  <i>Agaricus excelsa</i>                "  <i>crustiliniformis</i>                "  <i>æruginosus</i>                "  <i>fastibilis</i>                "  <i>frostiana</i>                "  <i>spreta</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>
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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

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