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Credits Screen

Welcome to *Poisonous Plants in Britain and Ireland*, an image-based computer identification system on CD-ROM designed to enable people with little or no botanical experience to identify poisonous plants of the home, garden and countryside. Many non-poisonous plants that are frequently eaten by children are also included.

Medical professionals can use *Poisonous Plants...* to identify plants implicated in cases of suspected human poisoning and to determine their potential toxicity. Members of the public should not use *Poisonous Plants...* to diagnose or treat plant poisoning. If you suspect that you or someone-else has been poisoned by a plant, you are advised to seek medical attention immediately.

Navigating through *Poisonous Plants...*

Continue button

Exit

Help

Navigating through *Poisonous Plants...*

Navigate through Windows® and the *Poisonous Plants...* CD-ROM by using the mouse to click on various menus, menu items and buttons. Place the mouse arrow over the menu name, etc., and click by pressing the **left** mouse button and releasing it.

Answer questions by clicking on one or more answer boxes (a prompt under the question informs you how many answers you can give to that question). Note that the colours become inverted, i.e. white on black. Click again to deselect the answer. When you are happy with your answer, confirm by clicking on the **OK** button.

At different times in the identification you may need to select an item from a list, e.g. when reviewing your answers, choosing a different question or viewing images of the remaining suspects. Click on the **item** to select it. The item will become highlighted. Confirm your choice with the appropriate button.

Help-

If you need any assistance during the identification please use the **Help** menu.

Choose **How to use...** for an explanation of the screen that you are on, including the functions of the buttons. Use the **Contents** button within **Help** to find information on other areas of the system.

There are also three context-sensitive glossaries, one of which explains the words used in the questions, and the other two for words in the plant descriptions and toxicity details. Select **Glossary** from the **Help** menu and the appropriate list of words will appear depending on the stage of the identification.

Exit-

You can exit from *Poisonous Plants...* by clicking on the **Exit** button located on each screen.

Continue-

This button is used to move you forwards in the identification.

Click once on the **Continue** button on the Title Screen. Click once on the **Continue** button on the following screen when you have read the disclaimer, hazard warning and copyright statements. Your computer will then load the *Poisonous Plants...* data-set.

Question Screen

Poisonous Plants... automatically offers you a series of questions selected to lead you through the fastest identification route.

To answer the question on the screen click on the appropriate answer or answers (note that the colours invert when you select an answer) and confirm your choice using the **OK** button.

If you **do not wish** to answer the question on the screen use either the **Skip** button or the **Choose Question** button. Please use the **Skip** button whenever you are unsure of the answer.

"How many answers can I give?"

"How many suspects are left?"

Buttons:

OK
Skip

Choose Question
Review Answers
View Suspects
Restart

Navigating through *Poisonous Plants...*

Help

Exit

"I think I know what the plant is"

"How many answers can I give?"-

The line of text directly below the question indicates whether you can select **one or more** or **only one** answer to the question.

If you are only allowed to select one answer to a question, clicking on a second answer will automatically cancel your first choice. If you are able to select one or more answers, clicking on a second answer will not deselect your first choice; click on your answer a second time if you want to deselect that choice.

"How many suspects are left?"-

A message line in the grey bar at the bottom of the screen keeps you informed of how many questions you have answered and how many suspects remain. You will be asked questions until you have reduced the number of suspects to only 5 or fewer. A dialogue box will inform you when you reach this stage of the identification and will enable you access photographic images and text descriptions in order to complete and confirm your identification.

OK-

Click on this button when you have completed your answer selection - remember you can give more than one answer to some questions.

Poisonous Plants... will use your answer to reduce the list of remaining suspect plants and will then calculate the best question to ask you next - this question will automatically be offered to you.

Skip-

Never guess the answer to a question.

If you are unsure of the answer to the question on the screen please **Skip** it - *Poisonous Plants...* will offer you an alternative question.

If you wish, you will be able to answer the question later on in the identification by using the **Review Answers** button.

Choose Question-

Poisonous Plants... automatically offers you the best question to differentiate between the remaining suspects. **You may, however, wish to choose a different question to answer**, for example, if you think the plant you are identifying has an unusual feature that will speed up its identification.

Click on the **Choose Question** button. A dialogue box will appear that asks you to Choose an item and then a question. A list of available items appears in the left-hand box. Click on one of these to select it, e.g. Fruit. A list of all the available questions for that item appears in the right-hand box. Select the question that you wish to answer (you may need to use the scroll bar) and confirm your choice with the **OK** button. The question that you have chosen is offered to you to answer in the normal way.

Use the **Cancel** button to exit from the **Choose Question** option without making a selection.

Review Answers-

Use this button if you want to **review** your answers or if you want to **change** any of them.

A dialogue box appears that lists the questions that you have answered or skipped. When you click on a question your answer(s) appears in the right-hand box.

Use the **Change** button if you want to change your answer to the highlighted question, or to skip it. The question will be offered to you again. Answer it in the normal way. Remember that if you want to **add** an answer to your previous selection, e.g. an extra plant part, you must select your previous answers also. *Poisonous Plants...* will recalculate the list of suspect plants based on your new answer.

Use the **Cancel** button if you do not wish to change any of your answers.

View Suspects-

This button is only active when **five or fewer** suspects remain or when there are no more useful questions left to differentiate between the remaining suspects. Use this button to view images of the remaining suspects and obtain descriptive and toxicity information.

You will initially be given a list of the remaining suspects, arranged alphabetically by Latin name. The first name is highlighted, but you can select another name instead. Confirm your choice by clicking on the **View** button. You can move through images of all the suspects using buttons on the **Suspects Screen**.

If you do not wish to view any of the suspects use the **Cancel** button to return to the Question Screen.

Please be careful when using the images to complete the identification. LOOK AT ALL THE IMAGES FOR ALL THE SUSPECT PLANTS and compare them carefully with your plant material.

Restart-

This button should be used if you want to restart your identification from the beginning or you want to carry out another identification. An alternative to restarting your identification is to use the **Review Answers** button to change one or more of your answers.

"I think I know what the plant is."-

If you know the Latin name of the plant, you can access images, a description and toxicity information by selecting **Latin names** from the **Help** menu.

You will be offered a list of suspects, arranged alphabetically by Latin name. Use the scroll bar to move down the list. [Tip: Type the first letter of the name to move to the first plant name beginning with that letter.] Highlight the name you are looking for and confirm your choice by clicking once on the **View** button. If you can not find the name use the **Cancel** button.

If you only know the common name for a plant you can use the **Common names** item in the **Help** menu to look up which Latin name it may apply to. The list of common names may not be complete because many different common names may be applied to one plant. You should also be aware that the same common name can be applied to more than one plant, and that common names can be used incorrectly.

Common names is a two-columned list. The left-hand column contains an alphabetical listing of common names, and the corresponding Latin name in the right-hand column is the name used in *Poisonous Plants...* When you have found out the Latin name of the plant that you are interested in, exit from Help and return to the Question Screen. Now you can look up the Latin name by selecting the **Latin names** item from the **Help** menu as described above.

If you can not find the common name that you are looking for the plant may not be in *Poisonous Plants...*, or you may be using a name that is not included.

Please note that it is always advisable to make an identification by answering questions.

Suspects Screen

This screen enables you to view images of a suspect and to access descriptive and toxicity information.

The images should be used to visually complete and confirm your identification when the list of suspects has been reduced to five or fewer. (If you have not carried out an identification, but have accessed the screen directly from the list of **Latin names** under the **Help** menu, we recommend that you do not rely on the images to confirm your choice - please identify the plant by answering questions.)

When making an identification, **look at all the images for all the short-listed suspects.** The suspects are likely to be similar to each other because they share the characters that you selected when answering questions. If you think that the first suspect is the correct one, you should still look at the other suspects.

IF THE PLANT THAT YOU ARE IDENTIFYING IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SHORT-LIST OF SUSPECTS you should return to the Question Screen by clicking on the **Cancel Screen** button and then use the **Review Answers** facility to check the answers that you have given to each question.

The Latin name of the plant featured is shown at the top right of the screen with common names listed below.

Buttons:

Images

Toxicity

Description

Previous Suspect and **Next Suspect** - these buttons are active if more than one suspect remains. They enable you to view images of all the suspects before making your choice.

Cancel Screen - use this button to return to the Question Screen.

Images

Images are displayed top left with a caption directly below.

Several images are available for each plant; these can be viewed in turn using the **Previous Image** and **Next Image** buttons.

The message line at the bottom of the screen informs you which of the available images is being displayed.

Each image can be enlarged using the **Zoom Image** button. Click anywhere on the zoomed image to return it to normal size.

Toxicity-

Use this button to obtain information on the toxicity of the plant.

The toxicity information is presented as a card index system. To view the information on a particular card click on the appropriate labelled tab. A comprehensive **Glossary**, specifically compiled to help interpretation of the toxicity information, is located under the **Help** menu.

You may **Print** this information; information on all the cards will be printed.

Use the **Cancel** button to return to the Suspects Screen.

Description-

Descriptions have been provided that may assist with your identification. A comprehensive **Glossary**, specifically compiled to help interpretation of these descriptions, is located under the **Help** menu.

You may **Print** all this information.

Use the **Cancel** button to return to the Suspects Screen.

Glossary for Questions

Adhesive Roots

Bark
Berry
Bulb
Bush

Capsule
Complicated Leaf
Cone
Corm
Corymb

Disc-shaped
Downy

Entire

Flattened
Floral Remnants
Floury
Flower
Flower-head
Fruit
Fruit-head

Herbaceous

Keeled

Leaflet
Leathery

Nut

Palmate
Petals
Petal Lobes
Pinnate
Pod
Prostrate

Rhizome
Ridged
Rootstock

Sap
Scales
Seeds

Sepals
Sheathing
Shrub
Simple Leaf
Stalk
Stem
Stamen

Taproot
Tendrils
Tree
Tuber

Unstalked Leaf

Vein

Wing

Adhesive Roots-

short adventitious roots that develop from the stems of some climbing plants and are used for support; they are relatively phototropic (meaning they grow away from light) and seek out dark cracks into which they grow; see also **tendrils**.

Bark-

the outer covering of the stems of **shrubs** and **trees**.

Berry-

categorised as a **fruit** in this data-base; usually applied to fleshy fruit, e.g. blackberry, strawberry, holly berry.

Bulb-

like an onion; a swollen underground organ from the top of which arise strap-shaped leaves and usually a single flower **stalk**; the dry outer covering is known as the coat; the flesh is divided into a number of **scales**.

Bush-

a woody plant, branching from at or near the base, and not reaching a very large size.

Capsule-

categorised as a **fruit** in this data-base; usually applied to dry fruit, e.g. the seed capsules of Poppy and Delphinium.

Complicated Leaf-

a leaf made up of several distinct **leaflets**; the central axis might mistakenly be confused with a branch (with individual simple leaves on either side); it can be distinguished, however, by the ease with which the entire complicated leaf may be removed from the stem.

Cone-

the fruiting structure of the Conifers, comprising spirally arranged seeds and woody seed scales.

Corm-

a short, swollen stem, usually found underground, with buds in the axils of the dead leaf bases from which develop the leaves and flowers.

Corymb-

a type of flower-head where the flowers are formed on lateral stalks of different lengths, with the longest borne lower down the central stalk in such a way that a more or less flat-topped cluster of flowers is produced.

Disc-shaped-

shaped more or less like a cartwheel or CD-ROM.

Downy-

a surface covered in fine, soft hairs.

Entire-

the margin of a leaf that has a smooth outline, lacking teeth, lobes or other protrusions.

Flattened-

any structure that, when viewed in cross-section, has one dimension noticeably longer than the other.

Floral Remnants-

the remains of the flower, usually the **sepals** and/or **petals**, now dried, but remaining attached to the **fruit**.

Floury-

a surface covered with a whitish powder.

Flower-

the reproductive organ of most plants; it is usually showy, but may be small with indistinguishable parts. A flower is made up of:

petals, usually the larger, showy parts;

sepals, the outermost, usually green, leaf-like parts;

stamen, the male organs that produce pollen; and

carpels, the female organs that will eventually expand to form the **fruit**.

Flower-head-

a number of **flowers** grouped together.

Fruit-

the word fruit has been used throughout to refer to a **berry**, **capsule**, fruit, **pod** and **nut**; a fleshy (e.g. a Tomato) or dry (e.g. Peanut shell) organ containing the **seeds**.

Fruit-head-

a number of **fruit** grouped together.

Herbaceous-

non-woody plants that live for one or a few years.

Keeled-

used to describe a structure at least part of which is shaped like the keel of a boat, i.e. appearing broadly to rounded V-shaped in cross-section and often with a single ridge at the angle.

Leaflet-

a **complicated leaf** is made up of a number of leaflets that usually each resemble a simple leaf.

Leathery-

the texture of a thick but pliable leaf.

Nut-

categorised as a **fruit** in this data-base; usually applied to fruit with a hard or leathery shell containing an edible kernel.

Palmate-

like a hand; used to describe the arrangement of leaf lobes, leaf veins and **leaflets** that radiate from a central point at the base of the leaf.

Petals-

the parts of the **flower** inside the **sepals** and outside the male and female parts; usually attractive, brightly coloured or white; they can be free or fused at their bases (see **petal lobes**).

Petal Lobes-

flowers that have their **petals** fused together at their base will have a number of free petal lobes at the apex.

Pinnate-

like a feather; used to describe leaf lobes, leaf veins and **leaflets** that are arranged in two rows along a central axis.

Pod-

categorised as a **fruit** in this data-base; usually applied to moist fruit containing large **seeds**, e.g. pea pod.

Prostrate-

describing a plant that grows along the ground.

Rhizome-

like ginger; a prostrate, root-like stem, usually growing on or just beneath the soil surface and producing both roots and erect shoots.

Ridged-

used to describe the surface of any structure with raised strips.

Rootstock-

the underground part of a plant, including **bulb**, **rhizome**, root, **taproot** and **tuber**.

Sap-

watery, possibly sticky, juice present in stem, leaf or fruit. It can be clear and colourless or opaque white (like milk) or yellow to orange.

Scales-

the fleshy internal parts of a **bulb**, e.g. onion rings.

Seed-

usually small organs that contain an embryo and will develop into a new plant if planted. One to many seeds may be contained within a **fruit**.

Sepals-

the outermost parts of a **flower** that are usually green and leaf-like; they may be very small or even absent.

Sheathing-

the base of a leaf **stalk** that wraps around the plant stem enclosing it either partly or entirely.

Shrub-

a woody plant, branching from at or near the base, and not reaching a very large size.

Simple Leaf-

a single flat leaf blade attached to the plant stem; not a **complicated leaf**, i.e. not made up of **leaflets**.

Stalk-

this term has been used for several different structures:

- i) plant stalk; the main stalk of the plant that bears the leaves and flowers, it may or may not branch;
- ii) leaf stalk; attaches the flat leaf blade to the plant stalk, it may be absent;
- iii) **flower** stalk; attaches the flower to the plant stalk, it may be absent;
- iv) **fruit** stalk; attaches the fruit to the plant stalk, it may be absent.

Stamens-

the male reproductive organs, situated towards the middle of the **flower** and either enclosed within the **petals** or protruding from amongst them. They may be inconspicuous or prominent; slender threads with generally yellow heads from which the pollen is dispersed.

Stem-

the part of the plant structure, usually elongated, branched and situated above the ground, bearing the leaves, flowers and fruits.

Taproot-

like a carrot or turnip; an underground storage organ from which more slender roots emerge.

Tendrils-

usually highly modified leaves, leaflets or branches that wind around adjacent objects producing support for the plant; usually threadlike; in some plants they terminated in disc-like suckers.

Tree-

a woody plant with normally a single main stem (trunk), branching some distance from the base and often reaching a considerable size.

Tuber-

like a potato; a swollen underground storage organ growing from a root or stem.

Unstalked Leaf-

a leaf that is attached at its base directly to the plant stem.

Vein-

the vascular tissue in a leaf; the veins have two primary functions: 1) providing a pathway for the transport of fluids, and 2) assisting with the maintenance of rigidity.

Wing-

a thin lateral extension.

Botanical and Medical Glossaries

To aid with the interpretation of the plant descriptions and the toxicity information, two glossaries are provided.

Botanical Glossary for Descriptions

Medical Glossary for Toxicity Information

Glossary for Descriptions

Achene
Acorn
Actinomorphic
Acuminate
Acute
Annual
Anther
Apical
Apiculate
Appendage
Areole
Aril
auct.
Auriform
Awl-shaped
Axil

Bi-
Biennial
Bifid
Bract
Bracteole
Bulb
Bulbil

c.
Caespitose
Calyx
Campanulate
Capitulum
Capsule
Carpel
Caruncle
Cladode
Compound
Cordate
Corm
Corolla
Corona
Cupuliform
Cyathium

Deciduous
Decumbent
Dehiscent
Dichotomous
Dimorphic
Double flower
Drupe

Ellipsoid
Elliptic
Emarginate
Entire

Filament
Fissured
Foetid
Follicle
Forma
Fruit
Fusiform

Genus
Glabrous
Glaucous
Globose
Glochid

Hastate
Hemi-parasite
Hermaphrodite
Hilum
hort.

Indehiscent
Indusium
Inflorescence
Introduced

Keel

Lanceolate
Lax
Leaflet
Lenticel
Linear
Lyrate

Midrib
Mucilaginous

Native
Naturalised
Nectary
Node
Nut
Nutlet

Ob-

Obconic
Oblanceolate
Oblong
Obovate
Obtuse
Ornamented
Ovary
Ovate
Ovoid
Ovule

Palmate
Palmately lobed
Pappus
Pedate
Peduncle
Peltate
Pendant
Perennial
Perianth
Petal
Pinnate
Pinnatifid
Pinnatisect
Pod
Pome
Procumbent
Prostrate

Ray
Receptacle
Recurved
Reflexed
Reniform
Reticulate
Rhizome
Rhombic
Rugose
Runner

Sagittate
Salverform
Samara
Schizocarp
Seed
Sepal
Septate
Septum
Sessile
Silicule
Simple

Sorus
Spadix
Spathe
Spatulate
Species
Spike
Spindle-shaped
Sporangium
Spore
spp.
Stamen
Stem
Stipule
Stock
Stolon
Striate
Style
Sub-
subsp.
Subtended
Suture
Synconium
Synonym

Taproot
Taxon
Tepal
Terete
Ternate
Truncate
Tuber
Tubercle

Umbel
Unarmed
Undulate
Urceolate

Valve
var.
Variiegated
Variety

Zygomorphic

Achene-

a small, dry, **indehiscent fruit** with 1 **seed**.

Acorn-

the **fruit** of any member of *Quercus* (oaks).

Actinomorphic-

of an organ that has radial symmetry, i.e. is regular.

Acuminate-

of the apex of a leaf, petal or other organ that tapers to a point.

Acute-

of an angle that is less than 90° .

Annual-

completing an entire life-cycle from germination to death within the period of 1 year. Most annual plants lack extensive rootstocks and woody **stems**.

Anther-

the usually **apical** part of the **stamen** containing the pollen.

Apical-

at the apex or tip.

Apiculate-

of the apex of a leaf, petal or other organ that ends abruptly in a small point.

Appendage-

a growth extension.

Areole-

a depression or small mound on a cactus stem from which a spine is produced.

Aril-

a usually succulent and brightly coloured outgrowth of a hard **seed**.

auct.-

an abbreviation for auctorum (of authors). Employed as a suffix to certain Latin (or Latinized) names that have been incorrectly used. For example, the name *Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. has been applied to a British plant for many years. Recently it was discovered that *Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. did not in fact occur in Britain, and the plants referred to this name were something else, *Ornithogalum angustifolium* Boreau. Botanists have correctly adopted the latter name when referring to the British plant but cite as a **synonym** the name *Ornithogalum umbellatum* with the suffix auct. non L. meaning of authors but not in the sense used by L. (L. is an abbreviation for the name of the person who named this particular species, i.e. Linnaeus).

Auriform-

shaped like an ear.

Awl-shaped-

shaped like a narrow wedge; narrowly linear with the edges tapering from a broad base to a fine point.

Axil-

the upper angle formed where the leaf stalk (petiole) joins a stem.

Bi-

two.

Biennial-

completing an entire life-cycle from germination to death within two years, but not flowering in the first year.

Bifid-

divided into two.

Bract-

a more or less leaf-like or scale-like structure **subtending** a flower or an **inflorescence** or group of inflorescences.

Bracteole-

a more or less leaf-like or scale-like structure **subtending** a flower in an **inflorescence** that is itself subtended by a bract.

Bulb-

a fleshy, swollen, usually underground organ serving as a food store, consisting of a condensed disc-like **stem** bearing fleshy leaf bases or scale-leaves and one or more buds, often enclosed in protective scales.

Bulbil-

a small **bulb** that develops from an aerial bud, arising from a leaf axil or in place of a flower in an **inflorescence**, that acts as a means of vegetative reproduction.

C.-

circa; about or around.

Caespitose-

of a plant that has a tufted growth form.

Calyx-

all the **sepals** of one flower.

Campanulate-

of a flower or part of a flower that is bell-shaped; normally broadest at the mouth.

Capitulum-

an **inflorescence** composed of usually numerous, unstalked (or almost stalkless) flowers on a common **receptacle**; central flowers (disc florets) usually tubular, minute and tightly packed, and often surrounded by a peripheral ring of larger, petaloid flowers (ray florets); e.g. the 'flower' of a daisy is a capitulum consisting of central, yellow disc florets surrounded by white ray florets.

Capsule-

a kind of dry, **dehiscent**, usually many-seeded **fruit**.

Carpel-

the female reproductive part of a flower including the **ovary**, **style** and stigma.

Caruncle-

a small, hard growth on a seed close to its point of attachment to the fruit.

Cladode-

a modified lateral **stem**, resembling and functioning as a leaf.

Compound-

of a leaf that is made up of distinctly stalked **leaflets**.

Cordate-

of a leaf or other flat structure that is shaped like the top part of a heart.

Corm-

a small, usually erect, swollen, underground **stem** lasting for about 1 year.

Corolla-

the **petals** of 1 flower taken as a whole.

Corona-

a crown-like structure.

Cupuliform-

shaped lik a cup.

Cyathium-

the type of **inflorescence** found in the genus Euphorbia consisting of a single female flower and several male flowers **subtended** by petal-like bracts; plural = cyathia.

Deciduous-

of a plant that loses its leaves in the autumn; of an organ that drops off.

Decumbent-

of a stem lying along the ground with the end ascending to erect.

Dehiscent-

of a **fruit** that opens to expose its **seeds**.

Dichotomous-

of a stem that divides into two equal branches.

Dimorphic-

of an organ with two distinct stages of growth, e.g. young and old leaves, or two distinct growth forms present on a plant, often at the same time, e.g. basal and stem leaves.

Double flower-

a flower with more than the usual number of **petals** due to the transformation of **stamens** (and sometimes the female reproductive organs also) into petals.

Drupe-

a usually fleshy or spongy **fruit** with 1, or sometimes more, **seeds** each with a hard stony coat.

Ellipsoid-

a solid object **elliptic** in longitudinal section.

Elliptic-

of a leaf or other flat organ broadest at the middle with rounded sides.

Emarginate-

of a leaf, **petal** or other flat organ that is indented at its apex.

Entire-

of the margin of a leaf or other flat organ that is neither toothed or lobed.

Filament-

the stalk of a **stamen** bearing the **anther** at its apex.

Fissured-

of bark that is split, usually vertically, the splits few to many and of varying length.

Foetid-
stinking.

Follicle-

a dry, usually many-seeded **fruit** opening along 1 side only to expose the **seeds**.

Forma-

a minor subdivision of a **species**. This category is used principally to distinguish morphological forms of a species usually considered to be of little evolutionary importance and often occurring sporadically within a population of plants. The category forma might be used to formally recognise a colour variant. The Latin (or Latinized) name of a forma is composed of the name of the species to which it belongs, followed by the category name forma (sometimes abbreviated to f.) and a further epithet. An example of a name of a forma is *Cytisus scoparius* forma *andreas*. This differs from the typical *Cytisus scoparius* in that its flowers are yellow and red, not all yellow.

Fruit-

the ripe **seeds** and the structure containing them. A true fruit develops from the tissue of the **ovary** wall and enclosed **ovules** only. This tissue may be fleshy as in a **berry** (e.g. tomato) or **drupe** (e.g. cherry), or dry as in a **nut** (e.g. hazelnut). The term fruit is used colloquially to include many structures that are derived in addition from other parts of the flower. These false fruits include the **pome** (e.g. apple) where the flesh is derived from the **receptacle**, and coenocarpium (e.g. pineapple), which is derived from the ovaries, floral parts and receptacles of many flowers.

Fusiform-

of a solid object that is shaped like a cigar and tapered to a point at both ends.

Genus-

a single or group of **species** possessing shared characteristics that distinguish it from other groups. A genus is given a single Latin (or Latinized) name, e.g. *Aconitum*. Each species takes the generic name and combines it with an epithet to produce a name unique to that species, e.g. *Aconitum napellus*.

Glabrous-

of the surface of a stem, leaf, or other plant part, that is smooth and lacks any covering such as hairs.

Glaucous-

grey-green to blue-green or blue often with a dull white bloom.

Globose-

of a fruit, seed or other solid organ that is round like a ball.

Glochid-

small (3-6 mm long) bristle covered in microscopic retrograde (backward-pointing) hook-like projections (barbs) and with a sharp spear-shaped tip.

Hastate-

of a leaf that is shaped like an arrow-head with more or less equal, triangular basal lobes.

Hemi-parasite-

a plant that derives its nutrients only partially from the plant to which it is attached.

Hermaphrodite-

of a flower containing both functional male and female reproductive organs.

Hilum-

the scar on the outer coat of the **seed** where the seed or **ovule** was attached to the inner wall of the developing or mature fruit by means of thread.

hort.

abbreviation of hortorum (of gardens) and hortulanorum (of gardeners). Used as a suffix to certain Latin (or Latinized) names of garden origin that have been widely but incorrectly used by horticulturists. For example the name *Aralia japonica* has been and continues to be used by garden centres instead of the correct *Fatsia japonica*.

Indehiscent-

of a **fruit** not opening to expose the **seeds**.

Indusium-

part of the frond of a fern that covers or surrounds a **sorus**.

Inflorescence-

a group of flowers including the branching system and all associated leaves, **bracts** and **bracteoles**.

Introduced-

of a plant that is not **native**, having been brought into a country or area intentionally or otherwise by man.

Keel-

the fused two bottom petals in a pea-like flower; or a structure shaped like the bottom of a boat, i.e. appearing broadly to rounded V-shaped in cross-section and often with a single ridge at the angle.

Lanceolate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is narrowly **ovate**; usually at least 6 x longer than wide.

Lax-

of an **inflorescence** or fruit-head in which the individual flowers or fruits are widely spaced;
loose.

Leaflet-

the primary division of a leaf; leaflets are noticeably stalked.

Lenticel-

a raised pore, often elliptic in shape, on the surface of bark.

Linear-

of a leaf or other flat organ that has parallel sides and is more than 12 x as long as wide.

Lyrate-

of a leaf that is shaped like a lyre, i.e. **obovate** with a number of lobes in the basal half that gradually diminish in size towards the leaf base.

Midrib-

the central, longitudinal vein of a leaf.

Mucilaginous-

of the sap of plant stem, leaf, etc., or the flesh of a fruit that is slimy.

Native-

of a plant having arrived and established itself in a country or area by natural means without human assistance.

Naturalised-

of a plant that is **introduced** into a country or area and has become established.

Nectary-

sugar-secreting organs designed to attract pollinators. They are usually located at the base of a flower.

Node-

a place on the **stem** where a leaf, branch or flower arises.

Nut-

a dry, **indehiscent fruit** with 1 **seed** and a hard woody wall. Nuts may be large (e.g. an **acorn**) or small (e.g. the fruits of species of the Mint family, Labiatae). The word nut is often used colloquially to refer to any woody fruit or seed, such as the walnut (a drupe) and the Brazil nut (a seed).

Nutlet-

a small **nut**.

Ob--

a prefix meaning inverted, e.g. an obtriangular leaf is inverted-triangular such that the leaf stalk is attached to a point rather than to the centre of one side of the triangle.

Obconic-

of a three-dimensional organ, such as a fruit, that is inverted-conic, i.e. cone-shaped and attached at the pointed end.

Oblanceolate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is inverted-lanceolate, i.e. **lanceolate** but attached to the stalk such that the broadest part is nearer the apex than the base.

Oblong-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is more or less parallel-sided at the middle but is not more than c. 6 times as long as wide.

Obovate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is inverted-ovate, i.e. **ovate** but attached to the stalk such that the broadest part is nearer the apex than the base.

Obtuse-

of an angle that is greater than, or equal to, 90° .

Ornamented-

of a surface that is not even and smooth, i.e. one that is covered in ornamentation such as lumps, warts, ridges, etc., or is pitted or grooved.

Ovary-

the basal part of the female reproductive organ that contains the **ovules** and develops at maturity into the **fruit**.

Ovate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is widest below the middle and up to c. 3 x as long as wide.

Ovoid-

of a solid structure that is **ovate** in longitudinal section; shaped like an egg.

Ovule-

the structure contained within the **ovary** or occasionally naked (Conifers, Yews, etc.) that develops into the **seed**.

Palmate-

of a leaf with more than 3 **leaflets** that all arise from a common point.

Palmately lobed-

of a leaf with more than 3 lobes with the divisions almost reaching and pointing towards the point of attachment.

Pappus-

the **apical appendage** to the **fruit** of many members of the Daisy family (Compositae). The pappus is derived from the **calyx** and usually adapted to assist in fruit dispersal, often in the form of a parachute-like structure, as seen in genera such as *Senecio* (Groundsels), *Taraxacum* (Dandelions) and *Tragopogon* (Goats-beards). A Dandelion clock is composed of numerous pappi.

Pedate-

of a **palmate** leaf in which the lowest segments are deeply divided.

Peduncle-

the stalk of an **inflorescence**.

Peltate-

of a leaf or other flat organ where the point of attachment of the stalk is away from the edge.

Pendant-

of an flower, fruit or other organ that hangs or points downwards.

Perennial-

of a plant, the **stock** of which at least, lives for more than 2 years.

Perianth-

all the **sepals** and **petals** (if both or either are present) of 1 flower taken as a whole. Often used when the sepals and petals are not or little differentiated.

Petal-

1 of the segments of the inner whorl(s) of the **perianth**, often brightly coloured (usually acting as a pollinator attracter) and differentiated from the segments of the outer whorl(s) of **sepals**; sometimes dull, reduced or absent.

Pinnate-

of a leaf consisting of 4 or more **leaflets** (pinnae) arranged in more or less opposite pairs along a common stalk, with or without a single terminal leaflet. Bipinnate or 2-pinnate is used when the leaflets are further divided into smaller leaflets; similarly 3-pinnate, 4-pinnate, etc.

Pinnatifid-

of a leaf that is lobed or cut more than halfway to the **midrib** but usually mostly less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way.

Pinnatisect-

of a leaf that is lobed or cut more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way to the **midrib** but not into separate portions; the divisions still noticeably connected.

Pod-

a usually dry, 1-many seeded **fruit dehiscent** along 2 **sutures**. A kind of fruit typical of the pea family (Leguminosae).

Pome-

a fleshy, false **fruit** in which the succulent tissue develops from the **receptacle**, enclosing and fused with the true fruit at its centre. Examples of pomes include the apple and pear.

Procumbent-

lying flat or trailing loosely along the ground.

Prostrate

of a plant that grows closely along the surface of the ground.

Ray-

a branch that radiates outwards, usually, but not necessarily, in a whorl.

Receptacle-

the usually expanded part of a flowering **stem** on which the flower parts are inserted.

Recurved-

of a petal or other organ that curves backwards.

Reflexed-

of a petal or other organ that is bent abruptly backwards.

Reniform-

of a leaf or other flat organ shaped like a kidney.

Reticulate-

netted; of leaf veins that form a network; of a surface that is covered in a network or ridges or colour.

Rhizome-

an underground **stem** usually growing more or less horizontally and at intervals giving rise to superterranean shoots thus acting as a means by which the plant spreads.

Rhombic-

of a leaf or other flat organ being roughly diamond-shaped with sides of more or less equal length.

Rugose-

having a wrinkled surface.

Runner-

An kind of **stem** that arches or creeps along the ground eventually producing roots at its end from which grows a new plant.

Sagittate-

of the base of a leaf that has 2 pointed, basally directed lobes extending beyond the place of attachment of the leaf with the stalk.

Salverform-

of a **corolla** with a narrow tube and abruptly expanded lobes, the lobes forming a plate.

Samara-

a kind of **achene** with part of the fruit wall extended into a membranous wing as in the keys of the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Schizocarp-

a dry **fruit** that is derived from two or more one-seeded, fused **ovaries** that divide into one-seeded units (mericarps) at maturity.

Seed-

the structure that develops from the fertilised **ovule**, usually enclosed within the **fruit** or occasionally naked (e.g. in conifers, yew).

Sepal-

One of the segments of the whorl(s) of the **perianth**, usually green or dull, and differentiated from the segments of the inner whorl(s) of petals; often reduced or absent, or sometimes brightly coloured and petaloid in form and function.

Septate-

of a fruit that is divided into compartments or chambers.

Septum-

a partition or wall dividing a fruit into more than one compartment or chamber.

Sessile-

lacking a stalk.

Silicule-

a fruit peculiar to the mustard family (Cruciferae) consisting of a thin, 2-chambered fruit that is no more than twice as long as wide (a similar fruit that is three or more times as long as wide is called a silique). A silicule or silique opens (is **dehiscent**) longitudinally to leave a central frame of tissue (**septum**).

Simple-

of a leaf that is not divided into **leaflets**; of a **stem** that is unbranched.

Sorus-

a **spore** containing structure of the ferns (and some other flowerless plants) usually borne on the undersides of the leaves in a regular pattern; often cream to rust, more or less hemispheric and up to c. 3 mm across; plural = sori.

Spadix-

a kind of **inflorescence** where the flowers are stalkless, usually minute, and borne on a fleshy column that is usually **subtended**, or partially enclosed, by a **spathe**. The spadix is commonly encountered in members of the Arum family (Araceae).

Spathe-

a leaf-like but frequently brightly coloured structure **subtending**, or partially enclosing, a **spadix**. The spathe normally functions to attract pollinators.

Spatulate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is broad and more or less rounded near the apex and gradually tapering towards the base; often resembling a spoon or paddle.

Species-

a group of individuals that possess certain similarities that define the group, and certain dissimilarities between the group and other species. The Latin (or Latinized) name of a species is a combination of the generic name (e.g. *Aconitum*) and a specific epithet producing a unique binomial, e.g. *Aconitum napellus*.

Spike-

an unbranched **inflorescence** where the flowers are unstalked and borne on an elongated column. An example of a spike in the inflorescence of *Gladiolus*. The **spadix** is a kind of spike.

Spindle-shaped-

of a fruit or other solid organ that is thick in the middle and tapers at both ends.

Sporangium-

the part of a non-flowering, seedless plant, such as a fern, that produces **spores**; plural = sporangia.

Spore-

a usually minute reproductive unit produced by ferns and many other groups of flowerless plants.

spp.-

an abbreviation used after a generic name to indicate that the **taxon** under discussion includes 2 or more species.

Stamen-

the male reproductive organs, normally consisting of an **anther** and **filament**. The stamens vary in number from few to many, or may be absent on occasion. They are usually inserted between the **corolla** and female reproductive organs.

Stem-

the part of the plant axis that is usually above ground level (if below ground usually referred to as a **rhizome**, **corm**, etc.) bearing the leaves, buds, flowers and fruit. Stem includes all colloquial usages of words such as trunk, twig, branch, etc.

Stipule-

a small, leaf-like **appendage** at the base of the leaf stalk, usually occurring in pairs.

Stock-

used here to refer to the part of a **perennial** plant that does not die in winter; tubers, **corms**, bulbs, etc. often act as stocks.

Stolon-

a stem that grows along the ground and produces roots and plantlets at its nodes and apex.

Striate-

of a stem or other organ that has fine, longitudinal streaks, ridges or grooves.

Style-

the part of the female reproductive organs on which the stigma (the site of pollen reception) sits. The style is usually long and thread-like, or reduced or absent.

Sub--

a prefix meaning somewhat or almost, e.g. a subglobose fruit is not quite round like a ball but may be flattened, elongated, or otherwise distorted.

subsp.-

abbreviation for subspecies, a subdivision of a **species**. This category is used principally and most successfully to distinguish major morphological forms of a species that also possess non-overlapping distributions. The Latin (or Latinized) name of a subspecies is composed of the name of the species to which it belongs, followed by the category abbreviation subsp. and a further epithet. An example of a name of a subspecies is *Stellaria nemorum* subsp. *montana*.

Subtend-

of a **bract**, **spathe**, leaf, etc., inserted or attached directly below another organ, e.g. a **spathe** subtends a **spadix**, or a flower stalk is subtended by a bract.

Suture-

a seam or join in a **dehiscent** fruit that will split open to expose the seeds.

Synconium-

the fruit of the **genus** Ficus (figs); plural = synconia.

Synonym-

a Latin (or Latinized) name considered to represent part or all of the same **taxon** as the name under which it is placed, but is no longer used for various reasons. Only important synonyms are cited in this database.

Taproot-

a persistent robust primary root with much smaller lateral roots, often penetrating some depth into the ground, serving to anchor the plant and sometimes acting as a specialised organ for storage; an example of a swollen taproot is Celeriac (*Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum*).

Taxon-

any formally named group of plants, be it at the **species** (e.g. *Agrostemma githago*), **genus** (e.g. *Agrostemma*), family (e.g. Caryophyllaceae), etc. levels. The term is sometimes used to refer to informal subgroupings of these categories; for example in this database the taxon *Dieffenbachia* spp. includes the 10 or so **species** commonly encountered in cultivation, but excludes the other 15.

Tepal-

an individual segment of the **perianth**. The term tepal is chiefly used when the **petals** and **sepals** are not or poorly differentiated.

Terete-

of a cylindrical structure that is smoothly circular in section.

Ternate-

of a leaf that is composed of 3 **leaflets**.

Truncate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is squared off at the apex or base.

Tuber-

a swollen underground part of a **stem** or root usually modified for storage of food reserves. Examples include the stem tubers of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and the root tubers of Delphinium (*Delphinium spp.*). Stem tubers may be distinguished from root tubers by the presence of buds or eyes.

Tubercle-

a small rounded projection or wart-like excrescence.

Umbel-

a kind of **inflorescence** in which the flowers are borne on undivided stalks that originate from a common point at the top of the **stem**. The stalks of the outer flowers are longer so that the whole inflorescence is more or less flat-topped and acts as a landing platform for pollinating insects. This kind of inflorescence is typical of the Carrot family (Umbelliferae).

Unarmed-

of a stem, leaf or other organ that lacks thorns, prickles or other sharp points.

Undulate-

of a leaf or other flat organ that is wavy in a plane at right angles to the surface.

Urceolate-

of a flower **corolla** of fused **petals** that is urn-shaped, i.e. is more or less **globose** and is strongly constricted at or just below the mouth.

Valve-

one of the segments or lobes into which a **capsule** or other **fruit** divides at maturity.

var.-

an abbreviation for *varietas*, meaning **variety**.

Variegated-

of a leaf or other plant organ that is streaked or blotched with different colours.

Variety-

a subdivision of a **species**. This category is used principally to distinguish morphological forms of a species. Its use over the years has been fairly inconsistent. Some botanists used it as if it is an equivalent to the category **subspecies**, while others treat it as equivalent to **forma**. The Latin (or Latinized) name of a variety is composed of the name of the species to which it belongs, followed by the category abbreviation var. and a further epithet. An example of a name of a variety is *Aconitum napellus* var. *bicolor*.

Zygomorphic-

of an organ that has bilateral symmetry, i.e. is divisible into equal halves in one plane only.

Medical Glossary for Toxicity Information

This glossary provides simple explanations of medical terms. For definitions you should consult a medical dictionary or text book.

A

abdominal
abortifacient
abscess
absorption
acetylcholine
acetylcholinesterase
acid labile
acidosis
activated charcoal
activator
acute
adenocarcinoma
adenoma
adsorption
-aemia
aetiology
agglutinant
agglutination
agonist
albuminuria
alkalinisation
alkaloid
allergen
allergenic
allergenicity
allergy
alopecia
alveolitis
alveolus (plural alveoli)
Alzheimers disease
amino acid
amiodarone
amnesia
anaemia
anaemia, aplastic
anaesthetic
anaesthetic, general
anaesthetic, local
anal
analgesia
analgesic
anaphylaxis
anorexia
antagonist
anterior

anti-inflammatory
anti-mitotic
anti-spasmodic
anti-thrombotic
anti-tumour
antibiotic
antibody
anticholinergic
anticoagulant
anticonvulsant
antidote
antiemetic
antifungal
antigen
antihistamine
anuria
anus
aphrodisiac
aplasia
aqueous
aromatic
arrhythmia
arrhythmogenic
arterial
arthralgia
arthritis
ascites
asphyxiation
aspiration
AST
asthma
astringent
asymptomatic
asystole
ataxia
atrial fibrillation
atrophy
autoimmune disease
autonomic nervous system
autonomic neuropathy
autosome
AV (atrioventricular) block, 2nd degree
avitaminosis B1
axillae
axillary adenitis
azotaemic

B

baroreceptor
benign
benzylpenicillin

beta-blocker
bidirectional tachycardia
bigeminy
bilateral
bile
bilirubin
biopsy
blepharitis
blepharospasm
blister
blood gas
bolus
bone marrow aplasia
bowel
brady-
bradycardia
bretylium
bronchus (plural bronchi)
bronchial
bronchitis
bronchoconstriction
bronchospasm
bulla (plural = bullae)
bullous

C

caecum
cancer
carcinogen
carcinogenic
cardiac
cardiac arrest
cardio-
cardioactive
cardiogenic
cardiogenic shock
cardiopulmonary
cardiopulmonary bypass
cardiorespiratory arrest
cardiorespiratory function
cardiotoxic
cardiovascular
carotid sinus
catalysis
catalyst
cathartic
cellular respiration
cellulitis
centrilobular
cerebellar
cerebellum

chelating agent
chemosis
chloramphenicol
choleretic
cholinesterase
chromatic
chronic
chronotrope
ciliary muscle
circulation
cirrhosis
clinical
clinical effects
coagulopathy
colic
collapse
colon
coma
comatose
conductivity (nerves)
congenital
congestion
conjunctiva
conjunctival
conjunctivitis
connective tissue
constricted pupils
contact dermatitis
convulsion
cornea
corneal
cornified
coroner
cortex
cortical
corticosteroid
cramp
creatine kinase
Crohns disease
cross reaction
cross reactivity
crude extract
CT (computer aided tomography) scan
cutaneous
cyanosis
cystitis
cyto-
cytochrome oxidase
cytochrome P40
cytolysis
cytomegalovirus (CMV)

D

deactivation

decoction

decompose

dehydrate

delirium

demarcated

demulcent

dependence (drug)

depersonalisation

depigmentation

depilate

depolarisation

derivative

dermal

dermatitis

dermis

Descemets membrane

desquamation

detoxification

diagnosis

dialysis

diaphragm

diarrhoea

diazepam

DIC

diffusing capacity

digitalis

dilated pupils

diplopia

disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

distal

distension

distortion

disulphide bonds

diuretic

DNA

dominant gene

dorsum

double-blind

dropsy

duodenal aspiration

duodenum

dys-

dyscrasia

dysfunction

dysphagia

dysphonia

dyspnoea

dysuria

E

ECG

ectopic

ectopic beats

eczema

EEG

effusion

electrolyte

electrolyte imbalance

emesis

emetic

encephalopathy

endocardial

endocardium

endocrine

endoplasmic reticulum

endoscopy

enema

enterohepatic circulation

entomologist

enzymatic hydrolysis

enzyme

eosinophil

eosinophilia

epidemic

epidemiology

epidermis

epigastrium

epinephrine (adrenaline)

episclera

epithelial

epithelium

erythema

erythema multiforme

essential oil

eukaryotic

euphoria

excretion

expectorant

expectoration

exposure

extraocular

extrasystole

extrinsic

exudate

F

faeces

fasciculation

febrile

fetal
fetus
fibrinogen
fibrosis
fissure
flaccid
flare
flecainide
fluorescein
flushed
formulation
frusemide
fulminant

G

GABA
galactose
gammaglobulin
gastric
gastric decontamination
gastric lavage
gastritis
gastroenteritis
gastrointestinal
gastrointestinal tract
gene
genera
genetic
genitalia
genus
gingivitis
gland
glandular
glucose
glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
glutathione
glycoprotein
glycoside
goitre
goitrogen
gout
grand-mal convulsion
granuloma
granulomatous

H

haemagglutinin
haematemesis
haematoma
haematuria
haemodialysis

haemoglobin
haemoglobinuria
haemolysis
haemolytic anaemia
haemolytic crisis
haemorrhage
hallucination
hallucinogen
heart block
heart block, 1st degree
hemiplegia
hepatic
hepatic first-pass metabolism
hepatomegaly
hepatosplenomegaly
hepatotoxic
herbal medicine
herbalist
high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC)
histamine
histology
histopathology
homoeopathic (or homeopathic) medicine
homologous
hormonal
hormone
hyaline cast
hydrocortisone
hydrolysis
hyperaemia
hyperbilirubinaemia
hyperexcitability
hypergammaglobulinaemia
hyperglycaemia
hyperkalaemia
hyperkeratosis
hypernatraemia
hyperreflexia
hypersensitivity
hypertension
hyperventilation
hypocalcaemia
hypodermic
hypoglycaemia
hypokalaemia
hypolipidaemic
hypomagnesaemia
hyponatraemia
hypophosphataemia
hypopyon
hypotension

hypothesis
hypoprothrombinaemia
hypothrombinaemia
hypovolaemia
hypovolaemic shock
hypoxaemia
hypoxia

I

icterus
ICU
idiosyncratic reaction
idioventricular
Ig E
ileum
ileus
immune
immune reaction/response
immunity
immunostimulant
immunosuppressant
impermeable
impetignisation
impetigo
in vitro
in vivo
incision
incoordination
incontinence
inducer
induration
inebriation
infarct
infarction
inflammation
infusion
ingestion
inhalant
inhalation
inhibit
inhibitor
innocuous
inotrope
INR
insecticide
insoluble
interstitial
intestinal
intestine
intracranial
intraepidermal

intramuscular
intraperitoneal
intravenous
involution
iris
iritis
irradiation
irrigate
irritant
ischaemia
-itis
ITU

J
jaundice
jejunal
jejunum

K
keratoconjunctivitis

L
labile
lacrimation
lactic acidosis
larynx
latent
latex
laxation
laxative
LD50
lectin
lesions
lethargy
leuco-
leucocyte
leucocytopenia
leucocytosis
leucocyturia
leukaemia
LFT
lichenification
lidocaine (lignocaine)
liniment
lipid
lipid solubility
lobe
lobule
loin
lumbosacral
lumen

lymph node
lymphocyte
lymphocytosis
lysosome

M

macropsia
magnetic resonance, nuclear (NMR)
malaise
malodour
mania
manic psychosis
mechanical irritant
mechanical ventilation
median sternotomy
mediastinal drain
medullary centre
melanotic
menses
menstruation
menstruation-inducers
mesenteric
mesentery
metabolism
methaemoglobinaemia
methaemoglobin
micro-organism
micropsia
micturition
mitochondrion (plural = mitochondria)
moiety
monograph
morbidity
mortality
mucous membrane
multifocal
multiorgan
muscle fasciculations
musculature
mutagenic
myalgia
myasthenia gravis
mydriatic
mydriasis
myo-
myocarditis
myocardium
myoclonic
myoclonus
myopathy

N

narcosis
narcotic
nasal
nausea
necrolysis
necrosis
neoplasia
nephritis
nephr(o)-
neuralgia
neurological
neuromuscular junction
neuron
neuropathy
neurotransmitter
non-commensal bacteria
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)
nuclear
nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
nystagmus

O

ocular
oculomotor
oedema
oesophageal
oesophagus
oliguria
opacification
opacity
ophthalmologist
opiate
opisthotonus
oral
oropharynx
osteoarthritis
oxygen tension

P

pacemaker
paediatric
pallor
palpitation
pancreatitis
papule
paresis
paraesthesia
paralysis
parameter
paranoia

parasympathetic
parasympathomimetic
parenteral route
patch testing
peptide chain
perceptual alterations
percutaneous
peri-
periocular
perioral
periorbital
peripheral nervous system
peripheral neuritis
peripheral neuropathy
peripheral vasodilation
peristalsis
peristaltic contractions
permeable
perspiration
petechiae
pH
pharmacology
pharmacopoeia
phenytoin
photo-
photochemotherapy
photophobia
photosensitive
phototoxic
phototoxicity
phototoxin
physostigmine
phyto-
phytophotodermatitis
phytophototoxic
pigmentation
pinpoint pupils
placebo
placebo-controlled
plantar
plasma
plasmapheresis
platelet
platelet activating factor (PAF)
platelet aggregation
pleural
polarised
poliomyelitis virus
polydipsia
polymerase
polyuria

portal hypertension
post-mortem
post-mortem examination
post-operative
posterior
postganglionic
pre-sternal area
precursor
prednisone
procainamide
prognosis
prophylaxis
protein synthesis
proteinuria
prothrombin time
pruritus
psoriasis
psychiatric
psychoactive
psychotomimetic
psychotropic
ptosis
pulmonary
pulp
pulse
pulse rate
purgative
purpura
pustule
pyoderma
pyrexia

R

radial aspect
radiology
radius
rash
receptor
refractory
rehydrate
remission
renal
repolarisation
respiratory arrest
respiratory depression
resuscitate
reticuloendothelial cells
retina
retinal
retro-auricular
retrograde amnesia

rhabdomyolysis
rheumatism
rhinitis
rhinorrhoea
ribosome
right bundle branch block
rigors
RNA (ribonucleic acid)

S

salivation
scabies
schizophrenia
sclera
secretion
sedation
sedative
sepsis
sequelae
serum
shingles
shock
sign
sinus arrest
sinusoids
slough
sodium bicarbonate
sotalol
spasm
spasmolytic
spina bifida
spinal cord
spleen
sporothrix
sporotrichosis
status epilepticus
stereoisomers
steroidal
steroids
stimulus
subcutaneous
subepidermal vesiculation
suberosis
supine
supportive
suppuration
supraventricular
symptom
symptomatic
synovitis
systemic

systolic

T

T cell lymphomas

T wave inversion

tachy-

tachyarrhythmias

tachycardia

tachypnoea

tactile

tenesmus

teratogenic

tetany

theoretical

therapy

thiopental (thiopentone)

thrombocytopenia

thromboplastin time

thrombosis

thrombus

tincture

tissue hypoxia

tomography

tonic clonic convulsions

tonus

topical

torsade de pointes

toxaemia

toxicity

toxin

trachea

trance

transaminase

transvenous pacing

tremor

trimester

trypsin

tumour

U

ulceration

ulna

ulnar aspect

uraemia

urea

-uria

urinary tract

urticaria

uterotonic

uvula

V

vagotonia
vasculitis
vasodilatation
vasomotor
vasopressor
veno-occlusive disease (VOD)
venous
ventricle
ventricular fibrillation
vesication
vesicle
vitiligo
volatile

W

wheal
wheeze
whole bowel irrigation
Wolfe-Parkinson White Syndrome

X

xanthopsia
xerosis
xerostomia

abdominal-

pertaining to the body cavity between the chest and the pelvis.

abortifacient-

an agent which causes abortion.

abscess-

localised collection of pus.

absorption-

uptake of substance into or across tissues.

acetylcholine-

a neurotransmitter; a chemical substance released from nerve endings to activate nerves, muscle and secretory glands.

acetylcholinesterase-

an enzyme involved in the breakdown of acetylcholine.

acid labile-

chemically unstable in acidic conditions.

acidosis-

a high concentration of hydrogen ions in the blood, resulting in an acidic blood pH.

activated charcoal-

finely powdered material with an huge surface area, which is capable of binding a variety of drugs and chemicals.

activator-

a substance which renders another substance active.

acute-

short and severe, not long drawn out (as opposed to chronic).

adenocarcinoma-

a malignant growth (cancer) of glandular tissue.

adenoma-

a type of benign (non-cancerous) tumour.

adsorption-

the attachment of one substance to the surface of another.

-aemia-

suffix pertaining to blood.

aetiology-

the study of causation of disease.

agglutinant-

a substance which causes adhesion and clumping.

agglutination-

sticking or clumping together.

agonist-

a substance that causes a change in cell function by binding to a cell receptor.

albuminuria-

the presence of the protein albumin in the urine.

alkalinisation-

the act of making alkaline.

alkaloid-

resembling an alkali; a large group of organic substances found in plant which possess physiological actions.

allergen-

a substance that causes an allergic reaction.

allergenic-

acting as an allergen.

allergenicity-

a measure of the of the strength of an allergic reaction.

allergy-

a state of hypersensitivity to a particular allergen.

alopecia-

hair loss.

alveolitis-

inflammation of the alveoli.

alveolus (plural alveoli)-

smallest unit in the lung, involved in air exchange;

Alzheimers disease-

a progressive degenerative disease of the brain which may occur at any age.

amino acid-

a group of organic compounds, the basic unit for building protein.

amiodarone-

a drug used in the treatment of abnormal heart rhythm.

amnesia-

lack or loss of memory.

anaemia-

reduction in the number of red blood cells in the blood.

anaemia, aplastic-

a type of anaemia where the bone marrow fails to produce an adequate number of blood elements.

anaesthetic-

producing anaesthesia i.e. a loss of sensation.

anaesthetic, general-

a substance that produces loss of sensation and loss of consciousness.

anaesthetic, local-

a substance that produces a loss of sensation in a part of the body.

anal-

pertaining to the anus.

analgesia-

relief of pain.

analgesic-

a substance given to control pain.

anaphylaxis-

an immediate hypersensitivity reaction in which sensitised individuals may develop life-threatening signs and symptoms.

anorexia-

lack or loss of appetite.

antagonist-

a substance that prevents an action of another substance.

anterior-

the front surface of an object/organism.

anti-inflammatory-

a substance that counteracts or suppresses inflammation.

anti-mitotic-

a substance that prevents or inhibits mitosis (a process of cell division).

anti-spasmodic-

a substance that relieves spasm.

anti-thrombotic-

a substance that prevents or interferes with formation of thrombi (blood clots).

anti-tumour-

a substance that prevents tumour formation.

antibiotic-

a substance that kills or inhibits the growth of bacteria.

antibody-

a protein that binds to a foreign body (antigen) within the body.

anticholinergic-

a substance that inhibits the action of specific (cholinergic) types of nerves.

anticoagulant-

a substance that prevents blood from clotting.

anticonvulsant-

a substance that prevents or relieves convulsions.

antidote-

a therapeutic substance that counteracts the effects of a poison.

antiemetic-

a substance that prevents or alleviates vomiting.

antifungal-

a substance that kills or inhibits the growth of fungi.

antigen-

a substance that can stimulate an immune response.

antihistamine-

a substance that suppresses the effects of histamine (a substance released in the body during allergic reactions).

anuria-

producing no urine.

anus-

the terminal orifice of the gastrointestinal tract.

aphrodisiac-

a substance that causes sexual excitement.

aplasia-

a lack of development of an organ or tissue.

aqueous-

prepared with water.

aromatic-

having a sweet or pleasant odour; in organic chemistry a molecule containing a ring structure.

arrhythmia-

any variation from the normal heart beat (rhythm).

arrhythmogenic-

a substance provoking an abnormal heart rhythm.

arterial-

pertaining to an artery.

arthralgia-

joint pain.

arthritis-

inflammation of the joints.

ascites-

free fluid within the abdominal cavity.

asphyxiation-

suffocation.

aspiration-

the act of inhaling (usually a liquid or gas) into the lungs; the act of withdrawing fluids from a body cavity by means of suction or siphoning.

AST-

aspartate aminotransferase; an enzyme present in high concentrations in various tissues that is measured to determine the extent of liver damage.

asthma-

a respiratory disease characterised by recurrent attacks of wheezing and difficulty in breathing.

astringent-

a substance that causes tissue contraction, usually locally after topical application.

asymptomatic-

showing no symptoms.

asystole-

no electrical activity in the heart.

ataxia-

failure of muscular co-ordination.

atrial fibrillation-

a type of irregular heart rhythm where the atria beat in a random manner.

atrophy-

wasting away.

autoimmune disease-

an illness caused by, or associated with, the development of an immune response to normal body tissue.

autonomic nervous system-

the part of the nervous system that is involved in controlling the automatic functions of the body (e.g. heart rate).

autonomic neuropathy-

condition affecting the nerves which control the automatic functions of the body.

autosome-

chromosome other than a sex chromosome.

AV (atrioventricular) block, 2nd degree-

partial impairment in heart conduction resulting in missed beats.

avitaminosis B1-

lack of vitamin B1 (thiamine).

axillae-

the armpits.

axillary adenitis-

swelling of lymph nodes (glands) under the armpits.

azotaemic-

the presence of increased nitrogen-containing products in the blood (usually found in kidney failure).

baroreceptor-

a type of receptor in the walls of blood vessels that is stimulated by changes in pressure.

benign-

not malignant; not aggressive in nature.

benzylpenicillin-

an antibiotic.

beta-blocker-

a type of drug which blocks beta receptors in the autonomic nervous system usually causing lowered blood pressure and slowing of the heart.

bidirectional tachycardia-

an abnormal rhythm of the heart.

bigeminy-

an abnormal rhythm of the heart where two beats follow in rapid succession.

bilateral-

affecting both sides.

bile-

bitter, alkaline greenish-yellow fluid secreted by the liver and stored in the gall bladder.

bilirubin-

a pigment largely derived from the breakdown of haemoglobin.

biopsy-

the removal and examination, usually microscopic, of tissue from the living body.

blepharitis-

inflammation of the eyelids.

blepharospasm-

muscle spasm of the eyelids resulting in complete eye closure.

blister-

a small sac containing fluid.

blood gas-

a sample of blood analysed for content of oxygen, carbon dioxide and other substances.

bolus-

a large dose of drug given at once.

bone marrow aplasia-

the absence of blood-manufacturing cells in the bone marrow.

bowel-

the intestine.

brady--

a prefix meaning slow.

bradycardia-

slow heart rate.

bretylum-

a drug used in the treatment of abnormal heart rhythm.

bronchus (plural bronchi)-

one of the two tubes into which the trachea divides at its lower end, one tube going to each lung.

bronchial-

pertaining to the bronchi.

bronchitis-

inflammation of the larger airways in the lung (bronchi).

bronchoconstriction-

narrowing of the airways in the lung (bronchi).

bronchospasm-

uncontrolled contraction of the bronchial muscle resulting in narrowing of the airway.

bullā (plural = bullae)-

a large sac containing fluid.

bullous-

pertaining to bullae.

caecum-

the first part of the large intestine.

cancer-

a general term which covers any malignant growth in any part of the body.

carcinogen-

a cancer-producing substance.

carcinogenic-

pertaining to a carcinogen.

cardiac-

pertaining to the heart.

cardiac arrest-

cessation of blood pumping by the heart.

cardio--

prefix pertaining to the heart.

cardioactive-

having an effect on the heart.

cardiogenic-

originating in the heart.

cardiogenic shock-

disturbance of the circulatory system caused by the heart failing to pump blood adequately.

cardiopulmonary-

pertaining to the heart and lungs.

cardiopulmonary bypass-

used in heart surgery where the heart and lungs are excluded from the blood circulation and replaced by a pump.

cardiorespiratory arrest-

cessation of the pumping action of the heart and of any effort of breathing.

cardiorespiratory function-

the function of the heart and lungs.

cardiotoxic-

damaging to the heart tissue.

cardiovascular-

pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.

carotid sinus-

a section of the carotid artery containing receptors that monitor pressure.

catalysis-

an increase in the rate of a chemical reaction produced by the presence of a catalyst.

catalyst-

an agent which increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being changed itself.

cathartic-

an agent that causes evacuation of the bowels.

cellular respiration-

the chemical process by which a cell uses energy.

cellulitis-

inflammation of connective tissue.

centrilobular-

pertaining to the central portion of a lobule, usually a unit of lung or liver tissue

cerebellar-

pertaining to the cerebellum.

cerebellum-

the part of the brain behind and below the cerebrum. Its main functions are co-ordination of fine voluntary movements and control of posture.

chelating agent-

a substance that binds to metal ions incorporating them within its molecular structure.

chemosis-

swelling of the conjunctiva of the eye.

chloramphenicol-

an antibiotic.

choleretic-

an agent that increases the flow of bile.

cholinesterase-

an enzyme which breaks down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine at nerve endings.

chromatic-

pertaining to colour.

chronic-

persisting over a long time period, as opposed to acute.

chronotrope-

a substance affecting time or rate, such as the heart rate.

ciliary muscle-

the muscle in the eye that controls the shape of the lens when focusing.

circulation-

movement in a regular or circuitous route, as in the movement of the blood through the heart and blood vessels.

cirrhosis-

a severe liver disease characterised by fibrous tissue changes.

clinical-

pertaining to a clinic; refers to the observation and treatment of patients as opposed to theoretical study.

clinical effects-

the signs and symptoms developed by a patient.

coagulopathy-

any disorder of blood clotting.

colic-

acute abdominal pain, characterised by pain increasing and decreasing in waves.

collapse-

a state of extreme prostration.

colon-

the part of the large intestine extending from the caecum to the rectum.

coma-

a state of unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused.

comatose-

in a state of coma.

conductivity (nerves)-

the capacity of the nerve to conduct an electric current.

congenital-

existing at, and usually before, birth.

congestion-

an accumulation of blood in an area.

conjunctiva-

the delicate membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the exposed surface of the sclera.

conjunctival-

pertaining to the conjunctiva.

conjunctivitis-

inflammation of the conjunctiva.

connective tissue-

the tissue which binds together and is the support of the various structures of the body.

constricted pupils-

when the pupils of the eyes are small.

contact dermatitis-

inflammation of the skin due to contact with a chemical.

convulsion-

a violent involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the voluntary muscles.

cornea-

the transparent membrane at the front of the eye.

corneal-

pertaining to the cornea.

cornified-

converted into horny tissue.

coroner-

an officer of the Crown, usually a barrister, solicitor or doctor, who presides over the Coroners Court responsible for determining the cause of death in cases of violent, unexplained or sudden death.

cortex-

the outer layer of an organ e.g. renal cortex.

cortical-

pertaining to the cortex.

corticosteroid-

a group of drugs used for the treatment of inflammation; a hormone produced by the adrenal cortex.

cramp-

spasmodic contraction of a muscle or group of muscles.

creatine kinase-

an enzyme found in brain and muscle tissue.

Crohns disease-

a chronic inflammatory disease involving any part of the gastrointestinal tract, but commonly the bowel.

cross reaction-

usually in allergy testing, the interaction of an antibody with an antigen, the antigen not being specific for that antibody.

cross reactivity-

the degree to which an antibody or antigen participates in cross reactions.

crude extract-

a material in its natural unprocessed state.

CT (computer aided tomography) scan-

computer analysed X-ray used for imaging parts of the body.

cutaneous-

pertaining to the skin.

cyanosis-

blue discoloration, usually referring to the skin and mucous membranes.

cystitis-

inflammation of the bladder.

cyto--

prefix referring to a cell.

cytochrome oxidase-

a group of enzymes involved in cell respiration.

cytochrome P450-

a group of liver enzymes involved in metabolism.

cytolysis-

destruction of cells.

cytomegalovirus (CMV)-

a type of virus.

deactivation-

the process of making inactive.

decoction-

a medicine or other substance made by boiling plants in water and straining the fluid.

decompose-

to break down into basic constituents.

dehydrate-

to remove water.

delirium-

a mental disturbance marked by hallucinations, physical restlessness and incoherence.

demarcated-

having well identified boundaries.

demulcent-

a soothing, mucilaginous or oily fluid that allays irritation.

dependence (drug)-

physical or psychological state where there is a compulsion to take a substance to experience its effects and/or to prevent withdrawal symptoms.

depersonalisation-

alteration in the perception of the self, so that the usual sense of ones own reality is lost or changed.

depigmentation-

removal or loss of pigment.

depilate-

to remove hair.

depolarisation-

the reversal of the resting potential (the difference in potential between the outside and inside of a cell at rest) in excitable cell membranes.

derivative-

a substance derived from another substance by chemical modification.

dermal-

pertaining to the skin (dermis).

dermatitis-

inflammation of the skin (dermis).

dermis-

the layer of the skin below the epidermis.

Descemet's membrane-

one of the five layers of the cornea.

desquamation-

the shedding of the superficial layer of the skin.

detoxification-

the process of removing a poison.

diagnosis-

the art or process of distinguishing one disease from another.

dialysis-

separation of substances in solution by virtue of their differing diffusibility through a semipermeable membrane.

diaphragm-

the flat broad muscle between the chest and the abdomen, which is used in breathing.

diarrhoea-

increased frequency and fluidity of stools.

diazepam-

a drug used for sedation or the treatment of convulsions.

DIC-

disseminated intravascular coagulation.

diffusing capacity-

a measure of how well gas travels across the lung into the blood.

digitalis-

a drug derived from Digitalis species (foxglove) used in treatment of abnormal heart rhythms.

dilated pupils-

when the pupils of the eyes are enlarged.

diplopia-

double vision.

disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)-

abnormal blood clotting within the blood vessels.

distal-

farthest from any point of reference.

distension-

being enlarged, stretched.

distortion-

being twisted out of normal shape.

disulphide bonds-

a type of chemical bond involving sulphur molecules.

diuretic-

a substance that increases urine output.

DNA-

deoxyribonucleic acid; a compound which occurs mainly in the chromosomes and carries, in coded form, genetic information.

dominant gene-

a gene which expresses its effect even in the presence of other genes.

dorsum-

the back, e.g. of the hand.

double-blind (trial)-

research technique where neither the subject or the observer knows which group the subject is in within the trial.

dropsy-

oedema.

duodenal aspiration-

removal of the contents of the duodenum by means of suction.

duodenum-

the first portion of the small intestine connecting the stomach to the jejunum.

dys--

a prefix meaning difficult, painful, bad, disordered or abnormal.

dyscrasia-

a general term for any pathological condition.

dysfunction-

abnormal functioning of any organ or part.

dysphagia-

difficulty in swallowing.

dysphonia-

impairment of the voice, difficulty in speaking.

dyspnoea-

difficult or laboured breathing.

dysuria-

painful or difficult passing of urine.

ECG-

electrocardiogram; instrument that measures the electrical activity of the heart.

ectopic-

located away from the normal position.

ectopic beats-

beats that occur outside the normal rhythm of the heart.

eczema-

a skin condition characterised by erythema and weeping vesicles, as the skin heals the area becomes scaly.

EEG-

electroencephalogram; instrument that measures the electrical activity of the brain.

effusion-

the escape of fluid into body tissues or cavities.

electrolyte-

a substance that dissociates in fluid, forms charged particles and is capable of conducting electricity.

electrolyte imbalance-

abnormal electrolyte composition of a body fluid.

emesis-

vomiting.

emetic-

a substance which induces vomiting.

encephalopathy-

any disease of the brain.

endocardial-

pertaining to the endocardium; situated or occurring within the heart.

endocardium-

the membrane lining the cavities of the heart and the tissue bed on which it lies.

endocrine-

pertaining to glands that secrete hormones into the blood.

endoplasmic reticulum-

a system of membrane-bound cavities found in cells.

endoscopy-

the process where an instrument is inserted into a hollow body cavity to view the interior.

enema-

the introduction of a liquid into the bowel via the rectum.

enterohepatic circulation-

the excretion and reabsorption of a substance from the gut.

entomologist-

a person who studies insects.

enzymatic hydrolysis-

a chemical reaction, mediated by an enzyme, that involves splitting a compound into fragments by the addition of water.

enzyme-

a protein molecule that catalyses a chemical reactions.

eosinophil-

a type of white blood cell.

eosinophilia-

increased number of eosinophils in the blood.

epidemic-

occurring suddenly in numbers in excess of those expected normally.

epidemiology-

the study of the factors influencing the frequency and distribution of diseases, injury and health-related events.

epidermis-

the outermost layer of the skin.

epigastrium-

the upper, central region of the abdomen.

epinephrine (adrenaline)-

a hormone produced in the body that stimulates the heart and increases blood pressure.
epinephrine is the international nomenclature and adrenaline is the UK name.

episclera-

the loose connective tissue between the sclera and the conjunctiva.

epithelial-

pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelium-

the surface layer of cells covering of internal and external surfaces of the body.

erythema-

redness.

erythema multiforme-

a specific skin condition which is characterised by bright red lesions, usually itchy or blistering.

essential oil-

a volatile oil extracted from a plant that contributes to its flavour and fragrance.

eukaryotic-

a cell that contains a nucleus.

euphoria-

an exaggerated sense of well-being.

excretion-

the elimination of waste matter from the body particularly urine and faeces.

expectorant-

a substance that promotes or increases expectoration.

expectoration-

the elimination of secretions from the respiratory tract by coughing.

exposure-

the condition of being subjected to something.

extraocular-

situated outside the eye.

extrasystole-

a premature contraction of the heart.

extrinsic-

coming from or originating from outside.

exudate-

material which has escaped from blood vessels and has been deposited in tissues, usually as a result of inflammation.

faeces-

the waste matter excreted from the bowel.

fasciculation-

visible flickering of muscle.

febrile-

having a fever.

fetal-

relating to the fetus.

fetus-

an unborn child.

fibrinogen-

a blood protein involve in clotting.

fibrosis-

the formation of fibrous tissue.

fissure-

a general term for a cleft or groove.

flaccid-

weak, lax and soft.

flare-

sudden exacerbation of disease; a spreading flush or redness of the skin; the red outermost zone of an urticarial weal reaction.

flecainide-

a drug used in the treatment of abnormal heart rhythm.

fluorescein-

a dye which glows in ultraviolet light, used to assess corneal injury.

flushed-

transient redness of the face and neck.

formulation-

the specific method of preparation, or the ingredients, of a compound or product.

frusemide-

a drug used to increase urine output, a diuretic.

fulminant-

developing rapidly and with an equally rapid termination.

GABA-

gamma-aminobutyric acid, a neurotransmitter.

galactose-

a type of sugar.

gammaglobulin-

a group of proteins which have antibody activity.

gastric-

pertaining to the stomach.

gastric decontamination-

removal of toxic substances from the stomach.

gastric lavage-

washing out of the stomach

gastritis-

inflammation of the stomach.

gastroenteritis-

acute inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestines.

gastrointestinal-

pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastrointestinal tract-

the passage between the mouth and the anus including the stomach and intestines.

gene-

a segment of a DNA molecule which contains all the information required for synthesis of a product. It is the biological unit of heredity.

genera-

plural of genus.

genetic-

pertaining to genes.

genitalia-

the organs concerned with reproduction.

genus-

a level in the categorisation of organisms.

gingivitis-

inflammation of the gums (gingivae).

gland-

any organ or structure capable of secreting substances not related to their normal needs.

glandular-

pertaining to glands.

glucose-

a type of sugar.

glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency-

lack of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase. Patients with this disorder are at increased risk of developing haemolytic anaemia when exposed to certain substances.

glutathione-

an amino acid involved in a number of cellular processes including detoxification reactions in the liver.

glycoprotein-

a protein that has carbohydrate molecules attached to it.

glycoside-

a compound containing a carbohydrate molecule, particularly any such compound found in plants.

goitre-

an enlargement of the thyroid gland.

goitrogen-

a substance that can cause a goitre.

gout-

a metabolic disorder characterised by acute recurrent arthritis caused by elevation in uric acid levels in the body.

grand-mal convulsion-

a convulsion where there is loss of consciousness and tonic-clonic convulsions.

granuloma-

a small nodule of inflammatory cells.

granulomatous-

containing granulomas.

haemagglutinin-

a substance that binds red blood cells together.

haematemesis-

the vomiting of blood.

haematoma-

a localised collection of blood forming a swelling.

haematuria-

blood in the urine.

haemodialysis-

a process where substances are removed from the blood by dialysis.

haemoglobin-

the protein in the blood that carries oxygen.

haemoglobinuria-

haemoglobin in urine.

haemolysis-

disintegration of red blood cells.

haemolytic anaemia-

reduced haemoglobin concentration caused by the rupture of red blood cells.

haemolytic crisis-

severe haemolysis.

haemorrhage-
bleeding.

hallucination-

a false perception occurring without any true sensory stimulus.

hallucinogen-

a substance that induces hallucinations.

heart block-

impairment of heart conduction.

heart block, 1st degree-

the mildest form of heart block in which conduction time is prolonged.

hemiplegia-

weakness or paralysis down one side of the body.

hepatic-

pertaining to the liver.

hepatic first-pass metabolism-

the process whereby a substance absorbed by the gut, is metabolised by the liver, before it has passed into the rest of the circulation.

hepatomegaly-

enlargement of the liver.

hepatosplenomegaly-

enlargement of the liver and spleen.

hepatotoxic-

a substance that can cause damage to the liver.

herbal medicine-

the use of herbs to treat disease.

herbalist-

a practitioner using herbal medicine.

high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC)-

an analytical technique to separate mixtures of substances.

histamine-

a naturally occurring substance in the body. It has several functions including a role in capillary dilation, gastric acid secretion, smooth muscle contraction and increasing heart rate. it is a mediator of some types of hypersensitivity reactions.

histology-

the study of the minute structure and function of tissues.

histopathology-

the study of the minute structure and function of diseased tissues.

homoeopathic (or homeopathic) medicine-

a system of medicine where diseases are treated by drugs capable of producing symptoms resembling those of the disease to be treated. the drugs are administered in minute doses.

homologous-

corresponding in structure and origin.

hormonal-

pertaining to hormones.

hormone-

a chemical produced by the body that has a specific regulatory effect on certain other organs or cell types.

hyaline cast-

a glassy-looking aggregate formed from protein found in urine.

hydrocortisone-

a corticosteroid produced by the adrenal cortex (or synthetically) that is essential to life.

hydrolysis-

the splitting of a compound into fragments by the addition of water.

hyperaemia-

an excess of blood in an area.

hyperbilirubinaemia-

an increase in bilirubin concentration in the blood.

hyperexcitability-

an excessive response to stimuli.

hypergammaglobulinaemia-

an excess of gammaglobulins in the blood.

hyperglycaemia-

abnormally increased concentration of glucose in the blood.

hyperkalaemia-

abnormally increased concentration of potassium in the blood.

hyperkeratosis-

increased thickness in the horny layer of the skin.

hypernatraemia-

abnormally increased concentration of sodium in the blood

hyperreflexia-

exaggeration of reflexes.

hypersensitivity-

where the body reacts to a foreign substance in an exaggerated fashion.

hypertension-

abnormally increased blood pressure.

hyperventilation-

increased frequency and/or depth of breathing.

hypocalcaemia-

abnormally decreased calcium concentration in the blood.

hypodermic-

beneath the skin (dermis).

hypoglycaemia-

abnormally decreased glucose concentration in the blood.

hypokalaemia-

abnormally decreased potassium concentration in the blood.

hypolipidaemic-

abnormally decreased fat concentration in the blood.

hypomagnesaemia-

abnormally decreased magnesium concentration in the blood.

hyponatraemia-

abnormally decreased sodium concentration in the blood

hypophosphataemia-

abnormally decreased phosphate concentration in the blood

hypopyon-

accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye.

hypotension-

abnormally low blood pressure.

hypothesis-

a theory.

hypoprothrombinaemia-

low concentration of the clotting protein prothrombin in the blood.

hypothrombinaemia-

low concentration of the clotting protein thrombin in the blood.

hypovolaemia-

abnormally decreased volume of circulating fluid in the body.

hypovolaemic shock-

insufficient delivery of blood to body tissues due to a low blood volume.

hypoxaemia-

decreased oxygen concentration in blood.

hypoxia-

reduction of oxygen supply to tissues.

icterus-

jaundice.

ICU-

intensive care unit; a hospital unit where patients undergo specialised resuscitation, monitoring and treatment procedures and are given one-to-one nursing care.

idiosyncratic reaction-

an unusual individual reaction to a substance.

idioventricular-

relating to or affecting the cardiac ventricles.

Ig E-

immunoglobulin E, a type of antibody.

ileum-

the lower portion of the small intestine from the jejunum to the caecum.

ileus-

paralysis of the intestinal muscle.

immune-

the condition of being protected against infectious disease by either specific or non-specific mechanisms; pertaining to the immune system.

immune reaction/response-

a series of reactions by which the body responds to an antigen.

immunity-

the condition of being immune.

immunostimulant-

a substance that stimulates the immune system.

immunosuppressant-

a substance that suppresses the immune response.

impermeable-

not permitting passage.

impetignisation-

the development of impetigo in an area previously affected with some other skin disease.

impetigo-

an inflammatory, pustular skin disease usually caused by *Staphylococcus* bacteria.

in vitro-

literally in glass; in an artificial environment.

in vivo-

within the living body.

incision-

a cut.

incoordination-

inability to produce smooth, harmonious muscular movements.

incontinence-

uncontrolled evacuation of the urinary bladder or bowels.

inducer-

in biosynthesis, something that causes the production of a particular protein.

induration-

the hardening of tissue.

inebriation-

the condition of being drunk.

infarct-

an area of tissue necrosis due to lack of blood supply.

infarction-

the formation of an infarct.

inflammation-

a local protective reaction in response to injury; characterised by heat, swelling and redness.

infusion-

the introduction of a fluid (other than blood) into a vein that flows in by gravity; the steeping of a substance in water to extract its constituents.

ingestion-

the act of taking a substance into the stomach through the mouth.

inhalant-

a substance that may be taken into the body through the lungs.

inhalation-

the drawing of air or other substances into the lung.

inhibit-

to retard, arrest or restrain.

inhibitor-

any substance that interferes with a chemical reaction, growth or other biological activity.

innocuous-

harmless.

inotrope-

a substance that affects the force of muscle contraction, particularly applied to cardiac muscle.

INR-

international normalised ratio, a measure of the time taken for blood to clot.

insecticide-

a substance that kills insects.

insoluble-

a substance that will not dissolve.

interstitial-

pertaining to or situated between parts or in the inter-spaces of a tissue.

intestinal-

pertaining to the intestine.

intestine-

part of the gut from the stomach to the anus.

intracranial-

within the skull (cranium).

intraepidermal-

within the upper layer of skin (epidermis).

intramuscular-

within the muscle.

intraperitoneal-

within the cavity in the abdomen which is surrounded by a membranous lining (peritoneum).

intravenous-

through a vein.

involution-

to turn inward.

iris-

the coloured part of the eye, perforated by the pupil.

iritis-

inflammation of the iris.

irradiation-

treatment by ionizing radiation.

irrigate-

to wash out.

irritant-

an agent which causes irritation.

ischaemia-

deficiency of blood in a part of the body due to constriction or obstruction of a blood vessel.

-itis-

suffix meaning inflammation.

ITU-

intensive therapy unit; a hospital unit where patients undergo specialised resuscitation, monitoring and treatment procedures and are given one-to-one nursing care.

jaundice-

yellow discoloration in the skin and mucous membranes caused by an elevated concentration of bilirubin.

jejunal-

pertaining to the jejunum.

jejunum-

a part of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.

keratoconjunctivitis-

inflammation of the conjunctiva and cornea.

labile-

unstable, fluctuating.

lacrimation-

the formation of tears.

lactic acidosis-

an acid blood pH due to the accumulation of lactic acid.

larynx-

the upper part of the airway between the tongue and the trachea.

latent-

hidden, dormant, existing but not developed or manifest.

latex-

a viscid, milky liquid secreted by some plants.

laxation-

the excretion of faeces.

laxative-

a substance which promotes the excretion of faeces.

LD50-

lethal dose 50%, i.e. the dose sufficient to kill 50% of animals tested.

lectin-

a group of haemagglutinating proteins found primarily in plant seeds.

lesions-

any pathological or traumatic discontinuity of tissue, or loss of function.

lethargy-

a condition of drowsiness or indifference.

leuco--

a prefix meaning white.

leucocyte-

white blood cell.

leucocytopenia-

a decreased number of white blood cells in the blood.

leucocytosis-

an increased number of white blood cells in the blood.

leucocyturia-

the presence of white blood cells in the urine.

leukaemia-

a form of cancer involving abnormally increased production of leucocytes.

LFT-

liver function tests; the measurement of a number of enzymes in order to assess liver function.

lichenification-

thickening of the epidermis resulting in exaggeration of the normal skin marking giving a leathery appearance.

lidocaine (lignocaine)-

a drug used as a local anaesthetic or as a treatment for abnormal heart rhythm. Lidocaine is the international nomenclature, lignocaine is the UK name.

liniment-

an oily liquid preparation to be used on the skin.

lipid-

any of mixed group of fats and fat-like substances.

lipid solubility-

the degree to which a substance dissolves in a lipid.

lobe-

a portion of any organ separated from neighbouring sections by a fissure, septum, etc, particularly the brain, lungs, liver or glands.

lobule-

a small lobe.

loin-

the part of the back between the thorax and the pelvis.

lumbosacral-

pertaining to the loin and sacrum.

lumen-

the cavity or channel within a tube.

lymph node-

collection of tissue that contains cells of the immune system, connected by lymph vessels.

lymphocyte-

a type of white blood cell involved in immunity.

lymphocytosis-

an increased number of lymphocytes in the blood.

lysosome-

an intracellular body containing hydrolytic enzymes involved in intracellular digestion.

macropsia-

a disturbance in vision, where objects are seen as larger than they actually are.

magnetic resonance, nuclear (NMR)-

a non-invasive method of imaging the body using a magnetic field.

malaise-

a vague feeling of bodily discomfort.

malodour-

bad, unpleasant smell.

mania-

a phase of mental disorder characterised by elation, over-talkativeness, flight of ideas and increased motor activity.

manic psychosis-

a mental disorder characterised elation, over-talkativeness, flight of ideas and increased motor activity.

mechanical irritant-

a substance that causes irritation by nature of its physical presence, rather than by a chemical effect.

mechanical ventilation-

using a machine to maintain a patients breathing.

median sternotomy-

the operation of cutting through the middle of the sternum (the central part of the chest).

mediastinal drain-

a drainage tube inserted into the mass of tissues between the lungs (the mediastinum).

medullary centre-

part of the brain involved in controlling vital functions e.g. respiration.

melanotic-

pertaining to the dark pigment, melanin.

menses-

menstruation.

menstruation-

the flow of blood from the uterus occurring once a month.

menstruation-inducers-

substances that can induce menstruation.

mesenteric-

pertaining to the mesentery.

mesentery-

the membranous folds attaching various abdominal organs to the body wall.

metabolism-

the chemical processes by which life is maintained. Substances are broken down (catabolism) and new substances produced (anabolism).

methaemoglobinaemia-

the presence of methaemoglobin in the blood.

methaemoglobin-

an abnormal type of haemoglobin which is unable to transport oxygen to the tissues.

micro-organism-

a minute living organism e.g. bacterium, virus, protozoon.

micropsia-

a disturbance in vision, where objects are seen as smaller than they actually are.

micturition-
urination.

mitochondrion (plural = mitochondria)-

a small rod-shaped body found in cells, it is the principal site of the generation of energy within cells .

moiety-

an part or portion, usually of a chemical substance.

monograph-

an essay on one subject.

morbidity-

a diseased condition or state.

mortality-

the number or frequency of deaths.

mucous membrane-

the mucous-producing lining of some organs.

multifocal-

involving more than one site.

multiorgan-

involving more than one organ.

muscle fasciculations-

a small local contraction of muscle fibres, visible through the skin.

musculature-

the muscle apparatus of the body.

mutagenic-

a substance that can induce a change in the DNA sequence of genes.

myalgia-

muscle pain.

myasthenia gravis-

an autoimmune condition where there is progressive muscular weakness.

mydriatic-

a substance that causes dilation of the pupils.

mydriasis-

dilated pupils.

myo--

a prefix referring to muscle.

myocarditis-

inflammation of the heart muscle.

myocardium-

the muscular component of the heart.

myoclonic-

relating to or marked by myoclonus.

myoclonus-

shock-like contractions of individual muscles or groups of muscles.

myopathy-

any disease of the muscle.

narcosis-

a decrease in central nervous system function, resembling deep sleep.

narcotic-

an agent that induces narcosis.

nasal-

pertaining to the nose.

nausea-

an unpleasant sensation that vomiting is about to take place.

necrolysis-

separation or exfoliation of tissue due to necrosis.

necrosis-

localised death of tissue.

neoplasia-

the formation of a new and abnormal growth.

nephritis-

inflammation of the kidney.

nephro-

a prefix pertaining to the kidney.

neuralgia-

pain arising from the direct irritation of nerves.

neurological-

pertaining to the nervous system.

neuromuscular junction-

the region where a nerve cell connects to a muscle cell.

neuron-
nerve cell.

neuropathy-

functional disturbances and/or pathological changes in the peripheral nervous system.

neurotransmitter-

any of a group of substances released from a nerve cell (neuron), that travels across a synaptic cleft and excites or inhibits the electrical activity of the target cell.

non-commensal bacteria-

bacteria that are not normally found living on or within another organism.

non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)-

a drug that has anti-inflammatory properties.

nuclear-

pertaining to the nucleus.

nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)-

a non-invasive method of imaging the body using a magnetic field.

nystagmus-

an involuntary, rapid, repetitive movement of the eyeball.

ocular-

pertaining to the eye.

oculomotor-

pertaining to or effecting movements of the eye.

oedema-

abnormal accumulation of fluid into the tissues.

oesophageal-

pertaining to the oesophagus.

oesophagus-

the hollow muscular tube that connects the throat to the stomach for the passage of food and liquid.

oliguria-

excretion of a reduced amount of urine.

opacification-

the development of opacity.

opacity-

the condition of being opaque i.e. impenetrable to sight.

ophthalmologist-

a physician who specialises in diseases of the eye.

opiate-

a narcotic drug derived from opium.

opisthotonus-

a form of spasm where the back arches, such that only the head and heels are in contact with a horizontal surface.

oral-

pertaining to the mouth.

oropharynx-

that part of the throat that lies between the soft palate and the upper part of the larynx.

osteoarthritis-

a non-inflammatory, degenerative joint disease characterised by destruction of the cartilage.

oxygen tension-

the concentration of dissolved oxygen at which its partial pressure is in equilibrium with the liquid.

pacemaker-

a self-discharging muscle, nerve cell or electrical device that sets the pace of discharge of excitable tissue e.g. the heart.

paediatric-

relating to children.

pallor-

being pale.

palpitation-

a subjective sensation of an unduly rapid or irregular heart beat.

pancreatitis-

inflammation of the pancreas.

papule-

small, well defined, solid, raised lesion on the skin.

paresis-

partial or slight paralysis; weakness of a limb.

paraesthesia-

any abnormality of sensation, usually in the form of pins and needles.

paralysis-

partial or complete loss of nervous function to a part of the body, resulting in inability to move.

parameter-

a variable whose measure is indicative of a quantity or function that cannot be measured directly.

paranoia-

a progressive mental condition characterised by increased suspicion or delusions of persecution.

parasympathetic-

pertaining to part of the autonomic nervous system involved in automatic control of various body systems.

parasympathomimetic-

a substance that produces effects similar to those produced by stimulation of the parasympathetic nerves.

parenteral route-

administration of a drug by injection, bypassing the gastrointestinal system.

patch testing-

a method of allergy testing by application to the skin of patches containing different test substances.

peptide chain-

more than one amino acid linked together by a specific type of chemical bond.

perceptual alterations-

changes in the way an individual perceives or senses something.

percutaneous-
through the skin.

peri--

a prefix meaning around.

periocular-

situated around the eyes.

perioral-

situated around the mouth.

periorbital-

situated around the eye sockets.

peripheral nervous system-

the system of nerves that supplies the musculoskeletal system and surrounding tissues.

peripheral neuritis-

inflammation of the peripheral nerves.

peripheral neuropathy-

any disease of the peripheral nerves.

peripheral vasodilation-

the dilatation of blood vessels situated away from the central circulation, e.g. in the skin.

peristalsis-

the rhythmic contraction of the gut that moves ingested food along.

peristaltic contractions-

the rhythmic contraction of the gut that moves ingested food along.

permeable-

permitting the passage of a substance.

perspiration-

sweat.

petechiae-

small, pinpoint purplish spots caused by haemorrhage.

pH-

a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed as a negative logarithm, providing a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance.

pharmacology-

the study of drugs, their origin, nature, chemistry and effects.

pharmacopoeia-

a book containing a list of drugs used in medicine.

phenytoin-

a drug used to treat convulsions.

photo--

a prefix denoting relationship to light.

photochemotherapy-

treatment by means of a drug that reacts to ultraviolet radiation.

photophobia-

abnormal visual intolerance to light.

photosensitive-

sensitive to light; an abnormal response involving the interaction of photosensitising substances and sunlight.

phototoxic-

pertaining to phototoxicity.

phototoxicity-

a chemically-induced sensitivity to light.

phototoxin-

a naturally occurring phototoxic substance.

physostigmine-

an alkaloid that stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system and can be used to reverse the effects of anticholinergic agents.

phyto--

a prefix denoting relationship to a plant or plants.

phytophotodermatitis-

phototoxic dermatitis caused by exposure to plants containing a photosensitiser.

phytophototoxic-

a phototoxic substance derived from plants.

pigmentation-

the deposition of pigment.

pinpoint pupils-

constriction of the pupils of the eye.

placebo-

an inactive medicinal preparation having no pharmacological activity.

placebo-controlled-

usually pertaining to a trial where one group of individuals are given an active substance and the other are given a placebo, for comparison of the two groups.

plantar-

pertaining to the sole of the foot.

plasma-

the fluid component of blood in which the cells are suspended.

plasmapheresis-

a technique where blood is taken, the plasma removed and the cellular components returned to the patient.

platelet-

a disc shaped component of blood, involved in the blood clotting process.

platelet activating factor (PAF)-

a mediator of inflammation, one of whose functions is to stimulate platelet aggregation.

platelet aggregation-

the clumping together of platelets as a result of their activation.

pleural-

pertaining to the membrane on either side of the chest surrounding the lung (pleura).

polarised-

the presence of an electrical potential across the membrane of an excitable cell.

poliomyelitis virus-

a type of virus that causes polio.

polydipsia-

to drink excessively.

polymerase-

an enzyme that catalyses polymerisation.

polyuria-

excretion of an excessive amount of urine.

portal hypertension-

an increase in the pressure of the blood in the veins leading from the gut to the liver often resulting in the leakage of fluid into the abdominal cavity.

post-mortem-

after death.

post-mortem examination-

the detailed examination of a body after death, including individual organs, in order to determine the cause of death.

post-operative-

after a surgical operation.

posterior-

pertaining to the back of an object/organism.

postganglionic-

pertaining to the cell positioned downstream of a synaptic junction (a group of which are located in a ganglion).

pre-sternal area-

the area in front of the breastbone (sternum).

precursor-

something that precedes.

prednisone-

a synthetic hormone used in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. It is converted to prednisolone in the liver.

procainamide-

a drug used in the treatment of abnormal heart rhythm.

prognosis-

the forecast of the probable outcome of a disease.

prophylaxis-

the prevention of disease.

protein synthesis-

the manufacture of protein by a cell.

proteinuria-

the presence of protein in the urine.

prothrombin time-

a laboratory measurement of the time taken for blood to clot.

pruritus-

itch.

psoriasis-

a chronic, relapsing, inflammatory skin condition.

psychiatric-

pertaining to mental illness.

psychoactive-

capable of exerting an effect upon the mind.

psychotomimetic-

pertaining to, characterised by, or producing manifestations resembling those of psychosis with hallucinations, distortion of perception and schizophrenia-type behaviour.

psychotropic-

capable of changing mental activity.

ptosis-

drooping of the upper eyelid.

pulmonary-

pertaining to the lung.

pulp-

the tissue of the finger tip.

pulse-

the palpable surge of blood through an artery due to the heart beat.

pulse rate-

the number of pulsations of an artery per minute.

purgative-

a substance causing the evacuation of the bowels.

purpura-

a small haemorrhage in the skin, mucous membrane or outer surface.

pustule-

a collection of pus under the skin.

pyoderma-

chronic cellulitis of the skin.

pyrexia-

fever.

radial aspect-

pertaining to the radius.

radiology-

the study and use of x-rays and allied imaging techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

radius-

the bone on the outer or thumb side of the forearm.

rash-

a temporary eruption of the skin.

receptor-

a structure on the surface of, or within a cell, which binds a specific substance resulting in a change in cellular function.

refractory-

resistant to treatment.

rehydrate-

to restore water or fluid content.

remission-

a period of abatement of a disease.

renal-

pertaining to the kidney.

repolarisation-

the return of a cell membrane to resting state (polarisation) after depolarisation.

respiratory arrest-

cessation of breathing.

respiratory depression-

decreased rate or depth of breathing.

resuscitate-

to restore to life someone who is apparently dead.

reticuloendothelial cells-

a group of cells existing in some organs which have numerous functions including a role in the immune system.

retina-

the innermost lining of the eye.

retinal-

pertaining to the retina.

retro-auricular-

pertaining to the area behind the ear.

retrograde amnesia-

loss of memory for events that occurred before a particular trauma (e.g. a head injury).

rhabdomyolysis-

disintegration of the muscle.

rheumatism-

a general term for a painful condition of the arms, legs or spine; rheumatism of the joints is classified as arthritis.

rhinitis-

inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.

rhinorrhoea-
nasal discharge.

ribosome-

cellular structures which synthesise protein.

right bundle branch block-

a form of abnormal electrical conduction in the heart.

rigors-

a feeling of cold accompanied by severe shivering.

RNA (ribonucleic acid)-

genetic material involved in protein synthesis.

salivation-

the secretion of saliva into the mouth.

scabies-

a parasitic skin disease caused by a mite.

schizophrenia-

a mental disorder characterised by disturbance in thought form and content (hallucinations and delusions), mood and sense of self.

sclera-

the white of the eye.

secretion-

the product of a gland.

sedation-

reduction of activity and excitement

sedative-

an agent that exerts a calming effect.

sepsis-

infection.

sequelae-

the consequences of a disease.

serum-

the clear portion of any body fluid; blood serum is the clear liquid which separates when the blood is allowed to clot.

shingles-

a rash caused by the herpes zoster virus.

shock-

the circulatory disturbance produced by severe injury or illness and due mainly to a reduction in blood volume.

sign-

any objective evidence of disease.

sinus arrest-

cessation of electrical cardiac activity due to a problem at the main pacemaker site of the heart.

sinusoids-

a large channel into which blood vessels open in some organs.

slough-

to shed or cast off.

sodium bicarbonate-

an alkaline chemical compound.

sotalol-

a drug used in treatment of abnormal heart rhythm.

spasm-

involuntary muscular contraction.

spasmolytic-

a substance that relieves spasm.

spina bifida-

a congenital condition where there is incomplete formation of the bony spinal column.

spinal cord-

continuation of nerve tissue from the brain down the centre of the spinal column.

spleen-

an organ in the abdomen that is part of the reticuloendothelial system.

sporothrix-

a type of fungus.

sporotrichosis-

a fungal infection characterised by nodular lesions in skin.

status epilepticus-

a continuous series of generalised convulsions without a return to consciousness.

stereoisomers-

compounds that have the same chemical structure but differ in their spatial representation.

steroidal-

pertaining to steroids.

steroids-

a group of compounds which contain a common chemical structure including cortisol, oestrogen and testosterone.

stimulus-

anything which excites functional activity in an organ or part.

subcutaneous-

under the skin.

subepidermal vesiculation-

the formation of collections of fluid beneath the upper layer of the skin.

suberosis-

allergic lung condition resulting from exposure to a cork dust contaminated with a particular fungus.

supine-

lying on the back with face upward.

supportive-

maintaining function.

suppuration-

the formation of pus.

supraventricular-

pertaining to the parts of the heart above the ventricles i.e. atria.

symptom-

any subjective evidence of disease.

symptomatic-

exhibiting the particular symptoms of a disease.

synovitis-

inflammation of the synovial membrane which lines the joints.

systemic-

generalised, not related to any one body system.

systolic-

pertaining to the contraction phase of the heart muscle.

T cell lymphomas-

a type of cancer originating in the lymph nodes and involving the T-cells (a type of cell involved in the immune system).

T wave inversion-

a type of abnormality in an electrocardiogram.

tachy--

a prefix meaning fast.

tachyarrhythmias-

abnormal heart rhythms that are faster than normal.

tachycardia-

a fast heart rate.

tachypnoea-

increased frequency of respiration (breathing).

tactile-

pertaining to touch.

tenesmus-

straining to pass urine or faeces that is usually ineffectual.

teratogenic-

a substance capable of disrupting foetal growth and producing malformations.

tetany-

a condition where muscle is hyperexcitable, so that mild stimuli result in cramps and spasms.

theoretical-

pertaining to a formulated hypothesis.

therapy-

treatment.

thiopental (thiopentone)-

an anaesthetic drug. Thiopental is the international nomenclature and thiopentone is the UK name.

thrombocytopaenia-

a reduction of the number of platelets in the blood.

thromboplastin time-

a laboratory measurement of the time taken for blood to clot

thrombosis-

the formation, development or presence of a thrombus.

thrombus-

an aggregation of blood factors, frequently causing obstruction of a blood vessel.

tincture-

an alcoholic solution of a substance.

tissue hypoxia-

lack of oxygen in tissue.

tomography-

a method of imaging the body.

tonic clonic convulsions-

convulsions characterised by firstly increased muscle tension and subsequent twitching of muscles.

tonus-

slight continuous contraction of muscle.

topical-

the local application of substances to the skin or mucous membranes.

torsade de pointes-

a type of arrhythmia.

toxaemia-

generalised poisoning of the body, usually by bacterial products (toxins).

toxicity-

the quality of being poisonous.

toxin-

a poison, usually used to refer to a substance from a plant or animal.

trachea-

the cartilaginous and membranous tube descending from the larynx to the bronchi.

trance-

a sleep-like state with reduced consciousness and activity.

transaminase-

an enzyme that catalyses the transfer of amino groups.

transvenous pacing-

control of the heart rate by an electrical wire, inserted into the heart through a vein.

tremor-

involuntary trembling or shake.

trimester-

a period of three months, usually used in reference to pregnancy.

trypsin-

an enzyme secreted by the gastrointestinal tract for protein digestion.

tumour-

swelling; a new growth of tissue.

ulceration-

the development of a local defect in the surface of an organ or tissue.

ulna-

the inner and larger bone of the forearm.

ulnar aspect-

pertaining to the ulna.

uraemia-

a syndrome caused by kidney failure where there is retention of urea and other nitrogenous substances.

urea-

a nitrogen-containing compound formed from the metabolism of protein. A raised concentration may be due to poor renal function.

-uria-

suffix pertaining to urine.

urinary tract-

the organs involved in the production and excretion of urine.

urticaria-

a skin condition characterised by the presence of wheals.

uterotonic-

a substance that increases the tonus of the uterine muscle.

uvula-

the small fleshy mass hanging from the soft palate at the back of the throat.

vagotonia-

hyperexcitability of the vagus nerve causing increased parasympathetic effects.

vasculitis-

inflammation of a blood vessel.

vasodilatation-

dilation (increased diameter) of a blood vessel.

vasomotor-

affecting the diameter of blood vessels.

vasopressor-

an agent that stimulates contraction of the muscular tissue of the capillaries and arteries resulting in increased blood pressure.

veno-occlusive disease (VOD)-

disease resulting from the clotting of blood within veins, usually of the legs, with characteristic skin changes.

venous-

pertaining to a vein.

ventricle-

the lower chamber of the heart.

ventricular fibrillation-

a type of arrhythmia where the ventricles beat in a random manner.

vesication-

the process of blistering

vesicle-

a small sac containing liquid.

vitiligo-

skin disease manifested by depigmented central patches surrounded by dark pigmented areas.

volatile-

tendency to evaporate.

wheal-

smooth slightly elevated area which is redder or paler than normal skin and is often itchy.

wheeze-

a whistling sound made in breathing.

whole bowel irrigation-

a method of gut decontamination whereby the entire gastrointestinal contents are emptied by oral administration of an isotonic fluid.

Wolfe-Parkinson White Syndrome-

a condition caused by an abnormal conducting pathway in the heart, resulting in changes in heart rhythm.

xanthopsia-

visual abnormality where objects appear yellow.

xerosis-

abnormal dryness.

xerostomia-

dry mouth.

Common names

If you only know the common name for a plant you can use the list below to look up which Latin name it may apply to. The left-hand column of the list contains the common names of plants included in *Poisonous Plants...* This list may be incomplete because many different common names may be applied to one plant. When you have found the common name that you are looking for, the corresponding Latin name in the right-hand column is the name used in *Poisonous Plants...* Remember this Latin name, exit from Help and return to the Question Screen. Now you can look up images, toxicity information and a description for that Latin name by selecting the **Latin names** item from the **Help** menu.

If you can not find the common name that you are looking for the plant may not be in *Poisonous Plants...*, or you may be using a name that is not included.

Please note that the use of common names can be imprecise:

Many different common names may be applied to one plant, for example, some of the Common names of *Arum maculatum* are Lords-and-Ladies, Cuckoo Pint and Arum Lily.

Similar and occasionally the same common name may be used for different plants. For example, the common name Laurel is applied to four plants in *Poisonous Plants...* that have very different toxicities.

Common names can also be used incorrectly, for example the name Deadly Nightshade has been used to refer to *Solanum dulcamara* (Woody Nightshade), *Solanum nigrum* (Black Nightshade) and *Hypericum androsaemum* (Tutsan); Deadly Nightshade is a common name for *Atropa belladonna*.

It is always advisable to make an identification by answering questions.

All Names	Latin equivalent in <i>Poisonous Plants...</i>
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Acacia, Bastard	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Acacia, False	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Aconite	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>
Aconite, Winter	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>
<i>Aconitum</i>	<i>Aconitum</i>
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>Aesculus</i>
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
African Violet	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>
<i>Aglaonema</i>	<i>Aglaonema</i>
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus</i>
<i>Allium cepa</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
<i>Alocasia</i>	<i>Alocasia</i>
<i>Alstroemeria</i>	<i>Alstroemeria</i>

Altar Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Amaryllis	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
American Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i>
Ampelopsis	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>
<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Anemone, Blue	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Anemone, Wood	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Anemone, Yellow	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Angel's Wings	<i>Caladium</i>
Angels' Trumpets	<i>Brugmansia</i>
Angular Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum</i>
Annual Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis</i>
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
<i>Anthurium</i>	<i>Anthurium</i>
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Apple, Crab	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	<i>Aquilegia</i>
<i>Aralia sieboldii</i>	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Aralia, Japanese	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
<i>Arum</i>	<i>Arum</i>
Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Arum Lily, Golden	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Arum Lily, Pink	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, Common	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, European	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, Mountain	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>Asparagus</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus</i>
Asparagus, Climbing	<i>Asparagus</i>
Asparagus, Garden	<i>Asparagus</i>
Asparagus, Wild	<i>Asparagus</i>
Asphodel, Bog	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>
Assam Rubber	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Autumn Crocus	<i>Colchicum</i>
<i>Azalea</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Bamboo, Heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Bamboo, Sacred	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Bane, Wolf's	<i>Aconitum</i>
Barbados Lily	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis</i>

Bastard Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Bay Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay Tree	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay, Rose	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Bay, Sweet	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bead Plant	<i>Nertera granadensis</i>
Bean, French	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, Haricot	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, Kidney	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, Lucky	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Bean, Paternoster	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Bean, Pinto	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, Prayer	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Bear's-foot	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Bear's-foot	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Beard, Old Man's	<i>Clematis</i>
Beauty, California	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
<i>Begonia</i>	<i>Begonia</i>
Belladonna	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Benjamin Tree	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
<i>Berberis</i>	<i>Berberis</i>
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	<i>Mahonia</i>
Bethlehem, Star of	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>
Bhang	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bittersweet, Oriental	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Black Bryony	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Black Dogwood	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bladder Cherry	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Bladder Senna	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Blaeberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bleeding Hearts	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Blobs, May	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Blow	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Blue Anemone	<i>Anemone sect. Sylvia</i>
Blue Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Blue, Heavenly	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Blue, Jackman's	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Bluebell, Garden	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Bluebell, Italian	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Bluebell, Spanish	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Bog Asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>
Bonnet, Granny's	<i>Aquilegia</i>
Boston Ivy	<i>Parthenocissus</i>

Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Box, Sweet	<i>Sarcococca</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Breeches, Dutchman's	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Bronze Inch Plant	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Broom, Butcher's	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
<i>Brugmansia</i>	<i>Brugmansia</i>
<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Bryony, Black	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Bryony, Red	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Bryony, White	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Buckthorn, Alder	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Buckthorn, Sea	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Bugloss, Viper's	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Bunny Ears	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>
Burning Bush	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Burning Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Busy Lizzie	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
Butcher's Broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Buttercup, Bulbous	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Buttercup, Creeping	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Buttercup, Meadow	<i>Ranunculus</i>
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Cactus, Christmas	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Cactus, Easter	<i>Hatiora gaertneri</i>
<i>Caladium</i>	<i>Caladium</i>
<i>Calathea crocata</i>	<i>Calathea crocata</i>
California Beauty	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
Calla Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Calla, Florists'	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Calla, Garden	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Callicarpa	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>
<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Cane, Dumb	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
Cannabis	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Caper Spurge	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Caragana	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia</i>
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	<i>Castanea sativa</i>

Castor Bean Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Cayenne Jasmine	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Cedar, White	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Celandine, Greater	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Celeriac	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Celery, Turnip-Rooted	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Celery, Wild	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
<i>Cerasus lusitanica</i>	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
<i>Chaenomeles</i>	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
Chain, Golden	<i>Laburnum</i>
Checkerberry	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Cheese Plant	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>
Cheese Plant, Swiss	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'
Cherry, Bladder	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Cherry, Christmas	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Cherry, Cornelian	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Cherry, False Jerusalem	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Cherry, Jerusalem	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Cherry, Madeira Winter	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Cherry, Portuguese Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Cherry, Winter	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Cherry, Winter	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Chervil, Rough	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
Chestnut, Horse	<i>Aesculus</i>
Chestnut, Spanish	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Chilli Pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Chillies	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Chincherinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Chinese Evergreens	<i>Aglaonema</i>
Chinese Lantern	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Chinese Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i>
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
Christmas Cactus	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Christmas Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Christmas Rose	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Chrysanthemum, Florists'	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
<i>Cicuta virosa</i>	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>Clematis</i>
Clematis, Wild	<i>Clematis</i>

<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>
Climbing Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Clivia	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Clock, Shepherd's	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Coat, Joseph's	<i>Codiaeum</i>
Cocoyam	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Cocoyam, Old	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Codiaeum	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>pictum</i>
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>pictum</i>	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>pictum</i>
<i>Colchicum</i>	<i>Colchicum</i>
Coleus	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
<i>Coleus blumei</i>	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Colocasia	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>
Colutea	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Comfrey, Common	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Common Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Common Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i>
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Common Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Common Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Common Monkshood	<i>Aconitum</i>
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Common Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Common Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Common Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Common Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Conker Tree	<i>Aesculus</i>
<i>Consolida</i>	<i>Delphinium</i>
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Coral Bead Plant	<i>Nertera granadensis</i>
Coral Pea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Coriaria	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>
<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>
Coriaria, Mediterranean	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>
<i>Cornus mas</i>	<i>Cornus mas</i>
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>Cotoneaster</i>
Cow Itch	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>

Cow Parsnip	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Cowbane	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Cowbane, Water	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Cowberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Crab's Eyes	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Crampbark	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Cranberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cranberry, Mountain	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cranberrybush, European	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>Crataegus</i>
Creeper, Virginia	<i>Parthenocissus</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Creeping Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Creeping Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
<i>Crocus</i>	<i>Crocus</i>
Crocus, Autumn	<i>Colchicum</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> var. <i>pictum</i>
Crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Crown-of-Thorns	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>
Cuckoo Pint	<i>Arum</i>
Cuckoo Pint, Large	<i>Arum</i>
Cultivated Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Cultivated Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Cultivated Rhubarb	<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
<i>Cyclamen</i>	<i>Cyclamen</i>
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i>
Dagga	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum</i> sect. <i>Ruderalia</i>
Danewort	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>
Dasheen	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
<i>Datura</i>	<i>Datura</i>
Datura, Tree	<i>Brugmansia</i>
Dead Man's Fingers	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Deadly Nightshade	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
<i>Delphinium</i>	<i>Delphinium</i>
<i>Dendranthema</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Devil's Ivy	<i>Epipremnum</i>
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
<i>Digitalis lutea</i>	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Dittany	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis</i>

Dog's Mercury, Annual	<i>Mercurialis</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dogwood, Black	<i>Rhamnus</i>
Dollar, Silver	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Dope	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Dropwort, Hemlock Water	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Duke of Argyll's Tea Plant	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>
Dumb Cane	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
Durmast Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Dwale	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Dwarf Elder	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Ear, Giant Elephant's	<i>Alocasia</i>
Ears, Bunny	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>
Ears, Elephant's	<i>Caladium</i>
Ears, Elephant's	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Easter Cactus	<i>Hatiora gaertneri</i>
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Eddo	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
<i>Elaeagnus</i>	<i>Elaeagnus</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elder, Dwarf	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elephant's Ear, Giant	<i>Alocasia</i>
Elephant's Ears	<i>Caladium</i>
Elephant's Ears	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
<i>Endymion</i>	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Epipremnum</i>	<i>Epipremnum</i>
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
<i>Euphorbia poinsettiana</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Euphorbia splendens</i>	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>
Euphorbia, Garden	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>
European Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
European Cranberrybush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
European Hellebore	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Evergreens, Chinese	<i>Aglaonema</i>
Everlasting Pea	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Eyes, Crabs	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>

<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
False Hellebore	<i>Veratrum album</i>
False Jerusalem Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Fern, Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>
Fern, Foxtail	<i>Asparagus</i>
Fern, Male	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
<i>Ficus carica</i>	<i>Ficus carica</i>
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Field Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Field Poppy	<i>Papaver</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fig, Common	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fig, Java	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Fig, Weeping	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Fingers, Dead Man's	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i>
Flag, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Flame Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Flame Nettle	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Flaming Katy	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>
Flamingo Flower	<i>Anthurium</i>
Flannel Bush	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Florists' Calla	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Florists' Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Flowering Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Fool's Parsley	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
<i>Forsythia</i>	<i>Forsythia</i>
Foxberry	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Foxglove, Small Yellow	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>
Foxglove, Straw	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>
Foxtail Fern	<i>Asparagus</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<i>Fremontia</i>	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
<i>Fremontodendron</i>	<i>Fremontodendron</i>
French Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
French Mulberry	<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Fritillary, Snakes Head	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
<i>Fuchsia</i>	<i>Fuchsia</i>
<i>Galanthus</i>	<i>Galanthus</i>
Ganja	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Garden Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>
Garden Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>

Garden Calla	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Garden Euphorbia	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>
Garden Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i>
Garden Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Garden Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Garden Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Gari	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
Gates, Pearly	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Gaultheria	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
Gaultheria	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
German Primula	<i>Primula obconica</i>
Giant Elephant's Ear	<i>Alocasia</i>
Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Giant Taro	<i>Alocasia</i>
Gladdon	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Glory Flower	<i>Clerodendrum bungei</i>
Glory Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Glory, Morning	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Golden Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Golden Chain	<i>Laburnum</i>
Golden Pothos	<i>Epipremnum</i>
Golden Rain	<i>Laburnum</i>
Grace, Herb of	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Granny's Bonnet	<i>Aquilegia</i>
Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari</i>
Grape, Oregon	<i>Mahonia</i>
Grass	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Greater Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Green Hellebore	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Hash	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hashish	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
<i>Hatiora gaertneri</i>	<i>Hatiora gaertneri</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i>
Hearts, Bleeding	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>
Heath, Prickly	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Heavenly Blue	<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>Hedera</i>	<i>Hedera</i>
Hellebore, European	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Hellebore, False	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Hellebore, Green	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Hellebore, Stinking	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Hellebore, White	<i>Veratrum album</i>

<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
<i>Helleborus niger</i>	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	<i>Helleborus viridis</i>
Helmet Flower	<i>Aconitum</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hemlock Water Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Hemlock, Water	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Herb of Grace	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Herb Paris	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Himalayan Honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
<i>Hippeastrum</i>	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Hogweed, Giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex</i>
Holly Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
Honeysuckle, Himalayan	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus</i>
Hunter's Robe	<i>Epipremnum</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Hyacinth, Common	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Hyacinth, Grape	<i>Muscari</i>
<i>Hyacinthoides</i>	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
<i>Hydrangea</i>	<i>Hydrangea</i>
<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>	<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Iceplant	<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Ilex</i>
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
Incas, Lily of the	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
Inch Plant, Bronze	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Inch Plant, Silvery	<i>Tradescantia</i>
India-rubber Tree	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Indian Pink	<i>Lobelia</i>
Inkberry	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Intermediate Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

Iris, Stinking	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Italian Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Italian Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum</i>
Itch, Cow	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera</i>
Ivy, Boston	<i>Parthenocissus</i>
Ivy, Devil's	<i>Epipremnum</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Jackman's Blue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Jamestown Weed	<i>Datura</i>
Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Japanese Laurel	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Japanese Quince	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Japanese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i>
Japonica	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Jasmine, Cayenne	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Java Fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Jequerity/Jequirity Seeds	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Jerusalem Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Jerusalem Cherry, False	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Jew, Wandering	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura</i>
Joseph's Coat	<i>Codiaeum variegatum var. pictum</i>
Joy, Traveller's	<i>Clematis</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Juniper, Common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Juniper, Savin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Kaffir Lily	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Kalanchoe	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>
<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>
Katy, Flaming	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>
Keck	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Keck	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Kidney Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Kif	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Kingcup	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Knight's Star Lily	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
<i>Laburnum</i>	<i>Laburnum</i>
Lace, Queen Anne's	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Ladder, Jacob's	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Ladies, Naked	<i>Colchicum</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lantern, Chinese	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>

Large Cuckoo Pint	<i>Arum</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i>
<i>Lathyrus</i>	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Laurel Cherry, Portuguese	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Laurel, Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel, Cherry	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Laurel, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Laurel, Portugal	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Laurel, Rose	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Laurel, Spotted	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Laurel, Spurge	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Laurel, Tropic	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Laurel, True	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Leopard Lily	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Lily of the Incas	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
Lily of the Palace	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
Lily, Alter	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Lily, Arum	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Lily, Barbados	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
Lily, Calla	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Lily, Climbing	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, Creeping	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, Flame	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, Glory	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
Lily, Golden Arum	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Lily, Kaffir	<i>Clivia miniata</i>
Lily, Knight's Star	<i>Hippeastrum</i>
Lily, Leopard	<i>Dieffenbachia</i>
Lily, May	<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i>
Lily, Peace	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>
Lily, Peruvian	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
Lily, Pig	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Lily, Pink Arum	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Lily, Trumpet	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Linseed	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Lizzie, Busy	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
Lobelia, Garden	<i>Lobelia</i>
Lobelia, Scarlet	<i>Lobelia</i>
Lobelia, Water	<i>Lobelia</i>
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Long-headed Poppy	<i>Papaver</i>

Lonicera
Lords-and-Ladies
Lords-and-Ladies, Italian
Lucky Bean
Lucy, Patient
Lunaria annua
Lupin
Lupinus
Lycium barbarum
Lycium halimifolium
Lycopersicon esculentum

Mace
Madagascar Periwinkle
Madeira Winter Cherry
Mahonia
Maianthemum bifolium
Maid, Old
Male Fern
Malus sylvestris
Mandragora officinarum
Mandrake
Manihot esculenta
Manioc
Maniot
Marigold, Marsh
Marijuana
Markweed
Marsh Marigold
Maule's Quince
May
May Blobs
May Lily
Meadow Buttercup
Meadow Saffron
Mediterranean Coriaria
Mediterranean Spurge
Mercurialis
Mercury, Poison
Mezereon
Mistletoe
Money Plant
Monkshood
Monstera deliciosa
Morning Glory
Mountain Ash
Mountain Cranberry
Mulberry, French
Muscari
Mustard Tree
Myristica fragrans

Lonicera
Arum
Arum
Abrus precatorius
Impatiens walleriana
Lunaria annua
Lupinus
Lupinus
Lycium barbarum
Lycium barbarum
Lycopersicon esculentum

Myristica fragrans
Catharanthus roseus
Solanum pseudocapsicum
Mahonia
Maianthemum bifolium
Catharanthus roseus
Dryopteris filix-mas
Malus sylvestris
Mandragora officinarum
Mandragora officinarum
Manihot esculenta
Manihot esculenta
Manihot esculenta
Caltha palustris
Cannabis sativa
Rhus radicans
Caltha palustris
Chaenomeles
Crataegus
Caltha palustris
Maianthemum bifolium
Ranunculus
Colchicum
Coriaria myrtifolia
Euphorbia characias
Mercurialis
Rhus radicans
Daphne mezereum
Viscum album
Epipremnum
Aconitum
Monstera deliciosa
Ipomoea
Sorbus aucuparia
Vaccinium vitis-idaea
Callicarpa bodinieri
Muscari
Nicotiana
Myristica fragrans

Myrobalan	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Pissardii'
Naked Ladies	<i>Colchicum</i>
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
<i>Narcissus</i>	<i>Narcissus</i>
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
<i>Nertera granadensis</i>	<i>Nertera granadensis</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, Burning	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, Common	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, Flame	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Nettle, Painted	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Nettle, Small	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>Nicotiana</i>
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Nightshade, Woody	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>
Oak, Common	<i>Quercus</i>
Oak, Durmast	<i>Quercus</i>
Oak, English	<i>Quercus</i>
Oak, Evergreen	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Oak, Holly	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Oak, Holm	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Oak, Pedunculate	<i>Quercus</i>
Oak, Sessile	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Old Cocoyam	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Old Maid	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Old Man's Beard	<i>Clematis</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Oleaster	<i>Elaeagnus</i>
Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia</i>
Oriental Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Ornamental Pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>
<i>Paeonia</i>	<i>Paeonia</i>
Painted Nettle	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Painters' Palette	<i>Anthurium</i>
Palette, Painters'	<i>Anthurium</i>
Palma Christi	<i>Ricinus communis</i>

<i>Papaver</i>	<i>Papaver</i>
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Paris, Herb	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Parsley, Cow	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Parsley, Fools	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>
Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Parsnip, Cow	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>Parthenocissus</i>
Pasque Flower	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>Passiflora</i>
Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora</i>
Passion Fruit	<i>Passiflora</i>
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Paternoster Bean	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Patience Plant	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
Patient Lucy	<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>
Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, Coral	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Pea, Cultivated	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, Everlasting	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Pea, Field	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, Garden	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, Rosary	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Pea, Sweet	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Peace Lily	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>
Peacock Plant	<i>Calathea crocata</i>
Pearly Gates	<i>Ipomoea</i>
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Penny Flower	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i>
Pepper, Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Pepper, Ornamental	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Pepper, Red	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Pepper, Sweet	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Perforate St John's-Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Periwinkle, Madagascar	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Periwinkle, Rosy	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
<i>Pernettya</i>	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
<i>Pernettya mucronata</i>	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
Peruvian Lily	<i>Alstroemeria</i>
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
<i>Philodendron</i>	<i>Philodendron</i>
Physalis	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Pig Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Pigeonberry	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Pigtail Plant	<i>Anthurium</i>

Pimpernel, Blue	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Pimpernel, Common	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Pimpernel, Scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Pink Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Lobelia</i>
Pinto Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Plum, Cherry	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
<i>Poinsettia pulcherrima</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Poison Mercury	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Poison Primula	<i>Primula obconica</i>
Pokeroot	<i>Phytolacca</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca</i>
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
<i>Polygonatum</i>	<i>Polygonatum</i>
Poor Man's Weather-glass	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver</i>
Poppy, Field	<i>Papaver</i>
Poppy, Long-headed	<i>Papaver</i>
Poppy, Opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Poppy, Sea	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Poppy, Yellow-horned	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Portuguese Laurel Cherry	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
Pot	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Potato, Sweet	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Pothos, Golden	<i>Epipremnum</i>
Prayer Bean	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Prickly Heath	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
Primula	<i>Primula obconica</i>
<i>Primula obconica</i>	<i>Primula obconica</i>
Primula, German	<i>Primula obconica</i>
Primula, Poison	<i>Primula obconica</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Privet, Garden	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Privet, Wild	<i>Ligustrum</i>
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'</i>	<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'</i>
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>
<i>Pyracantha</i>	<i>Pyracantha</i>
<i>Pyrus malus</i>	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>

<i>Quercus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Quince, Chinese	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Quince, Flowering	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Quince, Japanese	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Quince, Maule's	<i>Chaenomeles</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Rain, Golden	<i>Laburnum</i>
<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Red Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Red Pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>Rhamnus</i>
<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>	<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>
<i>Rhipsalidopsis gaertneri</i>	<i>Hatiora gaertneri</i>
<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>
Rhubarb, Cultivated	<i>Rheum x hybridum</i>
<i>Rhus hirta</i>	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
<i>Rhus radicans</i>	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Ribbon Plant	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Roast-beef Plant	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Robe, Hunter's	<i>Epipremnum</i>
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>Rosa</i>
Rosary Pea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>
Rose Bay	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rose Laurel	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Rose, Christmas	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Rosy Periwinkle	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Rubber Plant	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Rubber Plant, Small-leaved	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Rubber, Assam	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Rue, Common	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Rue, Garden	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Sacred Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Saffron, Meadow	<i>Colchicum</i>
<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>
Sallow Thorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>

Sarcococca	Sarcococca
Savin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Savin Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Scarlet Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
<i>Schefflera</i>	<i>Schefflera</i>
<i>Schlumbergera</i>	<i>Schlumbergera</i>
Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Sea Poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Seal, Solomon's	<i>Polygonatum</i>
<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	<i>Hylotelephium spectabile</i>
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Senna, Bladder	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus</i>
Shallot	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Sharon, Rose of	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Shepherd's Clock	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Shepherd's Weather-glass	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Shrub Verbena	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Silky Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i>
Silver Dollar	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Silvery Inch Plant	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Skimmia	<i>Skimmia japonica</i>
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	<i>Skimmia japonica</i>
Sloe	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Small Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Small Yellow Foxglove	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>
Small-leaved Rubber Plant	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Snakes Head Fritillary	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>
Snake Plant	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Snowball Tree	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus</i>
<i>Solanum capsicastrum</i>	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum diflorum</i>	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
<i>Solanum lycopersicon</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>	<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum</i>
Solomon's Seal, Angular	<i>Polygonatum</i>
Solomon's Seal, Whorled	<i>Polygonatum</i>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Spanish Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides</i>
Spanish Broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Spanish Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	<i>Spartium junceum</i>

Spathiphyllum
Spider Plant
Spiderwort
Spindle Tree
Spotted Laurel
Spurge Laurel
Spurge, Caper
Spurge, Mediterranean
Spurge, Petty
Spurge, Sun
St John's-Wort
St John's-Wort, Perforate
St Martin's Flower
Staff Vine
Stag's Horn Sumac
Star of Bethlehem
Stinging Nettle
Stinking Hellebore
Stinking Iris
Stinkweed
Straw Foxglove
Strawberry Tree
Sultan's Flower
Sumac
Sumac, Stag's Horn
Sumac, Velvet
Sun Spurge
Swedish Whitebeam
Sweet Bay
Sweet Box
Sweet Chestnut
Sweet Pea
Sweet Pepper
Sweet Potato
Swiss Cheese Plant
Symphoricarpos albus
Symphoricarpos rivularis
Symphytum officinale

Tailflower
Tamus communis
Tapioca
Taraxacum officinale
Taraxacum sect. *Ruderalia*
Taro
Taro, Giant
Taxus baccata
Tea Plant, Duke of Argyll's
Thorn, Sallow
Thornapple
Thuja occidentalis

Spathiphyllum
Chlorophytum comosum
Tradescantia
Euonymus europaeus
Aucuba japonica
Daphne laureola
Euphorbia lathyris
Euphorbia characias
Euphorbia peplus
Euphorbia helioscopia
Hypericum perforatum
Hypericum perforatum
Alstroemeria
Celastrus orbiculatus
Rhus typhina
Ornithogalum angustifolium
Urtica
Helleborus foetidus
Iris foetidissima
Datura
Digitalis lutea
Arbutus unedo
Impatiens walleriana
Rhus typhina
Rhus typhina
Rhus typhina
Euphorbia helioscopia
Sorbus intermedia
Laurus nobilis
Sarcococca
Castanea sativa
Lathyrus
Capsicum annuum
Ipomoea batatas
Monstera deliciosa
Symphoricarpos albus
Symphoricarpos albus
Symphytum officinale

Anthurium
Tamus communis
Manihot esculenta
Taraxacum sect. *Ruderalia*
Taraxacum sect. *Ruderalia*
Colocasia esculenta
Alocasia
Taxus baccata
Lycium barbarum
Hippophae rhamnoides
Datura
Thuja occidentalis

Thuja, Western	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco, Common	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Tobacco, Flowering	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tobacco, Tree	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tobacco, Wild	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
Tonga Plant	<i>Epipremnum</i>
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
<i>Tradescantia</i>	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Traveller's Joy	<i>Clematis</i>
Tree Datura	<i>Brugmansia</i>
Tree Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Tropic Laurel	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
True Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Trumpet Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Trumpets, Angels'	<i>Brugmansia</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i>
<i>Tulipa</i>	<i>Tulipa</i>
Turnip-Rooted Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Twistwood	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>

Umbrella Plant	<i>Schefflera</i>
Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera</i>
<i>Urtica</i>	<i>Urtica</i>

<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Velvet Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
<i>Veratrum album</i>	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Verbena, Shrub	<i>Lantana camara</i>
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
<i>Vinca rosea</i>	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Vine, Staff	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Violet, African	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>
Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus</i>
<i>Viscum album</i>	<i>Viscum album</i>

Wandering Jew	<i>Tradescantia</i>
Water Cowbane	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Water Dropwort, Hemlock	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Water Hemlock	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Water Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Weather-glass, Poor Man's	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Weather-glass, Shepherd's	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>

Weed	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Weeping Fig	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>
Western Thuja	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Whinberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
White Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
White Hellebore	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Whitebeam, Intermediate	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Whitebeam, Swedish	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Whorled Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum</i>
Whortleberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Wild Asparagus	<i>Asparagus</i>
Wild Celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Wild Clematis	<i>Clematis</i>
Wild Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Wild Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i>
Wind Flower	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Wings, Angel's	<i>Caladium</i>
Winter Aconite	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>
Winter Cherry	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>
Winter Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Winter Cherry, Madeira	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria mucronata</i>
Wintergreen	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
Wintergreen, Creeping	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>
<i>Wisteria</i>	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wisteria, American	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wisteria, Chinese	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wisteria, Japanese	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wisteria, Silky	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wolf's Bane	<i>Aconitum</i>
Wonder Flower	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Woody Nightshade	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Yellow Anemone	<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Sylvia</i>
Yellow Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow-horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana</i>	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
<i>Zantedeschia rehmannii</i>	<i>Zantedeschia elliottiana/rehmannii</i>
<i>Zebrina</i>	<i>Tradescantia</i>

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