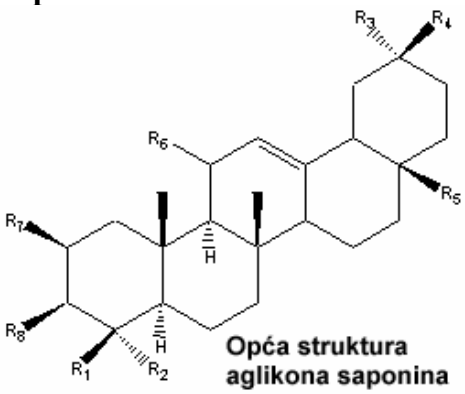
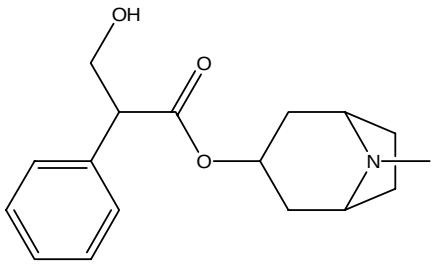
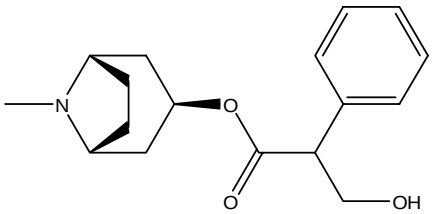
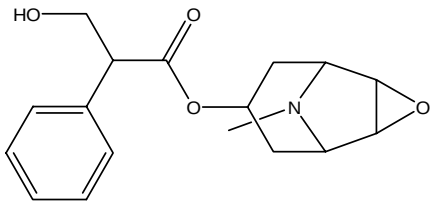
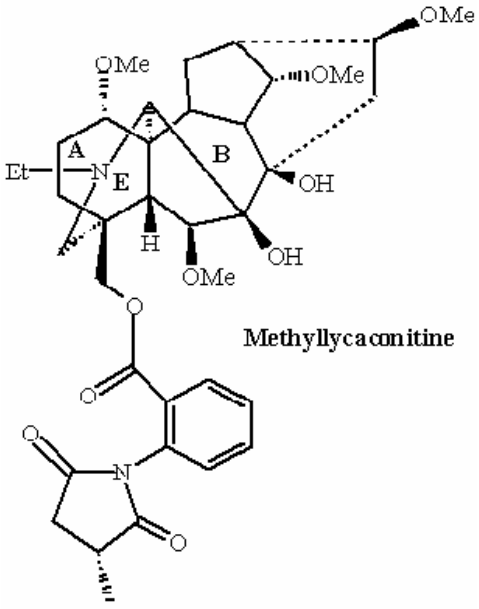
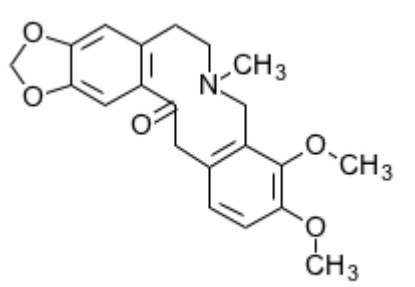
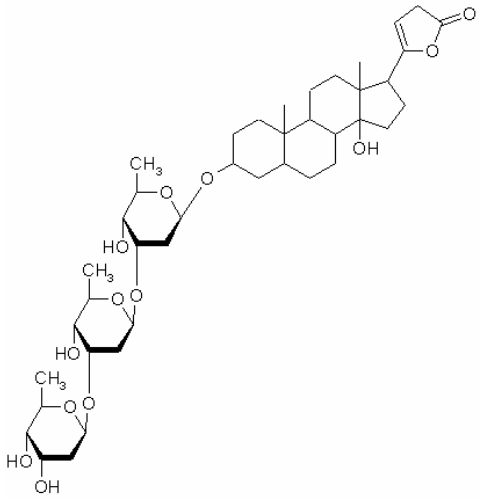
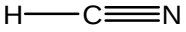
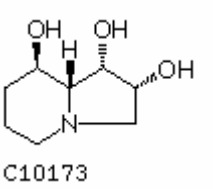
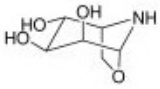
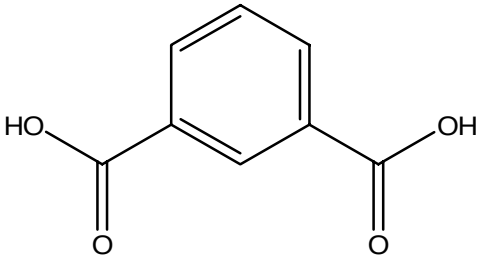
LATIN (Plant family)	COMMON NAME	SAMPLE TOXIN
Convallaria majalis (Lilliacae) 	Lilly of the valley	cardiac glycosides and saponins. **Saponins**  Opća struktura aglikona saponina are glycosides of steroids, steroid alkaloids (steroids with a nitrogen function) or triterpenes found in plants, especially in the plant skins where they form a waxy protective coating. They are membrane-active agents which lyse red blood cells or other wall-less cells. They are produced by several plants and are thought to act as resistance compounds against plant pathogens. http://helios.bto.ed.ac.uk/bto/microbes/saponins.htm
Cotoneaster odysseus (Rosaceae) 	cotoneaster	

Datura stramonium (Solonacea) 	Jimson weed	 atropine  hyoscyamine  scopolamine
Delphinium (Ranunculaceae) 	larkspur	Methyllycaconitine  **Methyllycaconitine** (MLA) is a plant alkaloid found in the larkspur, and has been identified as an antagonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChrs) in the muscle and brain.

		http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methyllycaconitine
Dianthus caryophyllus (Caryophyllaceae) 	carnation	Its triterpenoid saponins are mildly toxic if plant is ingested.
Dicentra formosa (Fumariaceae) 	bleeding heart	The plant contains the toxic alkaloid protopine  C02134 and other alkaloids. **Degree of Toxicity**: rarely or potentially poisonous; few reported cases of poisoning **Season**: unknown when poisonous plant is most dangerous **Mode of Action**: toxin in species acts upon ingestion http://linnet.geog.ubc.ca/Atlas/Atlas.aspx?sciname=Dicentra+formosa

Digitalis purpurea (Plantaginaceae) 	foxglove	 Digitoxin casuses anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, confusion, visual disturbances, and cardiac arrhythmias.
Hydrangea macrophylla Hydrangeaceae 	Hydrangea	Hydragin, a cyanogenetic glycoside, is presumed to be responsible for toxicity because it can release hydrocyanic acid upon hydrolysis.  hydrocyanic acid Der Marderosian and Roia (1976) administered 3 g of plant extract intraperitoneally, in 10 mL of liquid suspension per 100 g of body weight. All rats died when given extracts from hydrangea flowers and leaves. No mice died when orally fed 100 mg of flower material per 35 g body weight. **http://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/pp/ppack.info?p_psn=181&p_type=all&p_sci=sci&p_x=pp**

Ipomoea carnea Convolvulaceae  	Morning glory	Ipomoea carnea promotes in livestock a toxicosis histologically characterized by vacuolated cells in different organs. The toxic principles of I. carnea are the alkaloids swainsonine  C10173 and calystegines B1, B2, B3 and Cl.  However, it has not been determined whether the effects observed in rats treated with this plant are only due to swainsonine or if the calystegines have some additive toxic effect. **1:** Exp Toxicol Pathol. 2005 Aug;57(1):53-8
Iris versicolor Iridacea 	Iris versicolor (blue flag)	Toxic Principle: Irisin, iridin, or irisine and isophthalic acid**.**  benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (isophthalic acid) Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea, elevated temperature following ingestion