

in this condition should not be drenched, as paralysis of the throat often occurs, resulting in an inability to swallow. Death occurs from respiratory failure.

Prevention.—Animals should not be allowed to graze in areas where pasture is scant and yellow-jessamine is plentiful. Grubbing is a means of eliminating isolated plants. When larger areas are involved, fencing off or bulldozing can be an effective procedure.

Bagpod, Bladderpod, Coffeeweed, Coffeebean

Description.—Bagpod (*Glottidium vesicarium* (Jacq.) Harber) is a robust annual weed, often 6 feet and sometimes 12 feet high in rich soil. The stems are straight, erect, slender for their height and branched above the middle with several stiff, wide-spreading branches, the number depending upon the amount of competition with other plants. The alternate leaves are widely spaced on the stem, 4 to 10 inches long, pinnate with 10 to 26 pairs of leaflets. Each leaflet is elliptic with a small pointed top, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, dark green above and paler beneath, very smooth and waxy. The flowers, borne in clusters of two to five or more on slender stalks 3 to 5 inches long, are sweet-pea shaped, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across and yellow striped with pink or entirely red all over. The pods, which persist long after the leaves have fallen, are 2 to 3 inches long, elliptic, pointed at both ends and bulged over each of the two seeds. At maturity the outer layer of the pod opens and exposes the thin, silky, white sack-like inner layer enclosing the seeds. The seeds, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, are oblong and greenish brown. (Fig. 9.)

Habitat and Distribution.—Bagpod occurs nearly all over Florida. It is found most commonly in old fields, especially on rich, damp soil, along ditches and streams, around lakes and savannahs and sometimes on higher land in abandoned cultivated fields.

Toxicity.—The toxic principle of bagpod is a saponin, which causes intense inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Cases of poisoning have been reported in chickens; hogs, goats, sheep and cattle. Approximately 150 mature seeds constitute a fatal dose for an adult chicken. The green seeds are considerably more toxic than mature seeds. About five pounds of the green plant and seeds are required to induce fatal poisoning in a 250-pound steer.